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Observed by the Legislature

# SESSIONAL PAPERS

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VOL. LX.—PART IV

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SECOND SESSION

OF THE

## SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

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SESSION 1928

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TORONTO:

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1929

236598  
22.10.29.



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- No. 2 Estimates, Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending October 31st, 1928. Presented to the Legislature March, 1st, 1928. *Printed.* Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1928; presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1928. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending October 31st, 1929; presented to the Legislature, March 26th, 1928. *Printed.*

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- No. 4 Annual Report of the Department of Mines for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 21st, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 5 Annual Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 6 Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed.*

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- No. 7 Report of the Registrar of Loan Corporations for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 8 Report of the Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 9 Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*

- No. 10 Report of the Department of Labour for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 11 Report of the Minister of Education for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 12 Report of the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto ending June 30th, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928. *Printed.*

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- No. 15 Annual Report of Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities upon the Hospitals for Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 17 Annual Report of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for year ending September 30th, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 19 Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 20 First Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario from June 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 29th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 21 Report of the Department of Agriculture for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 22 Annual Report of the Statistics Branch, Department of Agriculture for year 1927 Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 23 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 20th, 1928. *Printed.*



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- No. 24 Annual Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for year ending December 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
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- No. 27 Report of the Provincial Auditor for the year 1926-27. Presented to the Legislature, March 22nd, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 28 Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 29 Report of the Ontario Veterinary College for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 30 Report of the Distribution of the Revised Statutes and Sessional Papers. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 31 Comparative Statement of Legislative Grants apportioned to Rural Public and Separate Schools for the years 1926 and 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 10th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 32 Regulations and Orders-in-Council made under the authority of the Department of Education Act relating to Public Schools, Separate Schools or High Schools. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 33 Report of the Ontario Athletic Commission for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 34 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario with respect to The Ontario Companies Act, The Extra Provincial Corporations Act, and The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, etc. Presented to the Legislature, February 14th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 35 Order-in-Council prescribing fees payable under The Ontario Insurance Act, 1924. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 36 Eleventh Municipal Bulletin—Municipal Statistics, 1926—Bureau of Municipal Affairs. Presented to the Legislature, February 15th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 37 Report of the Commission under The Extra-mural Employment of Sentenced Persons' Act, 1921, for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, February 20th, 1928. *Not printed.*

- No. 38 Orders-in-Council made under the authority of The Northern Development Act, 1926, from April 14th, 1927, to February 6th, 1928. Presented to the Legislature, February 27th, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 39 Report of the Niagara Parks Commission for year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 7th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 40 Report of the Minimum Wage Board, Ontario, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 8th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 41 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 18th, 1927, that there be laid before this House, a Return, showing what companies and municipalities in Ontario pay rentals for the use of water powers they are utilizing, and how much was paid in each case last year. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Slack. *Not printed.*
- No. 42 Return respecting Insurance on Government Property. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Bragg. *Not printed.*
- No. 43 Return to an Order of the House, dated February 11th, 1927, that there be laid before this House, a Return, showing—1. How many Ontario Breweries have been convicted for violation of The Ontario Temperance Act since the present Government came into office in July, 1923. 2. What breweries, and when, and where. 3. What penalties were incurred. Presented to the Legislature, March 9th, 1928. Mr. Lethbridge. *Not printed.*
- No. 44 Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission for the year 1925-26 and 1926-27. Presented to the Legislature, March 12th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 45 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 15th, 1928. *Printed.*
- No. 46 Report of the Niagara Parks Commission for 1926. Presented to the Legislature, March 16th, 1928. *Printed* (not bound in Sessional Volumes).
- No. 47 Statement re the Highway Improvement Fund for 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 48 Report of the Public Service Superannuation Fund for the year 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 23rd, 1928. *Not printed.*
- No. 49 Report of the Standing Committee on Fish and Game. Presented to the Legislature, March 28th, 1928. *Printed as Appendix Number, Journals of 1928.*
- No. 50 Report on Operations under The Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Act, 1912, for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. *Printed.*

- No. 51 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing all correspondence, reports, findings and court records, now in the possession of the Attorney-General, or any other member of the Government, relating to the prosecution of Dr. Grant Fraser of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, in or about the month of June, 1927, on a charge of violating The Ontario Temperance Act, and also in relation to the appeal from the decision of the Police Magistrate to the County Court Judge, and also in relation to the final disposition of the case. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. *Not printed.*
- No. 52 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence, documents, memorandums and copies of letters or documents in the possession of the Attorney-General, or any other department, in relation to the retirement and resignation of W. E. Gundy from the office of Police Magistrate of the City of Windsor. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. *Not printed.*
- No. 53 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General, or any one in his department, and Jesse Bradford, of Lindsay, Ontario, in relation to the office of Police Magistrate at Lindsay, and the work of the said Jesse Bradford in that office and also all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General or any one in his department and other parties in relation to the said Jesse Bradford and his office of Police Magistrate at Lindsay, and also all petitions, memorandums or representations lodged with the Attorney-General or his department either on behalf of the said Jesse Bradford or in opposition to him. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. *Not printed.*
- No. 54 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing—1. Has the Government or any Department thereof considered amendments either to The Boiler Inspection Act in respect to the annual inspection of steam boilers and other pressure vessels. 2. Have there been any conferences between the Ministers of the Government or officials of any department, with interest directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture, sale, installation or operation of such equipment; when and where did these conferences take place; what were the names of the parties present, and the interest that each represented. 3. Have there been any conferences between any member of the Government and representatives of any interests at which all of the interests were not invited to be represented. 4. Were records kept of any conferences. 5. Were any proposed amendments drafted by any Department or any officials thereof subsequent to and based upon recommendation, suggestions or resolutions adopted at any such conferences. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Pearson. *Not printed.*

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- No. 55 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return, showing—1. What amount of crushed stone was purchased by the Department of Highways in each of the years 1925 and 1926. 2. From whom was the same purchased. 3. What was the price paid to each vendor. 4. Were tenders asked for in each case. 5. What tenders were received. 6. What was the rate mentioned in each tender. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. *Not printed.*
- No. 56 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House, a Return of all correspondence leading up to or following or relating to the resignation of Mr. S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways, passing between Mr. S. L. Squire and the Minister of Highways, the Premier, or any other person or persons. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Sinclair. *Not printed.*
- No. 57 Return to an Order of the House that there be laid before the House a Return, showing the total area of pulp and timber limits which have been sold since January 1st, 1927, to whom the same were sold and what area was sold in each case. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th, 1928. Mr. Fletcher. *Not printed.*
- No. 58 Annual Report of the Civil Service Commissioner for year ending October 31st, 1927. Presented to the Legislature, March 30th 1928. *Not printed.*
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REPORT  
RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF  
**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS**  
IN THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER  
1927  
(BEING THE FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT)

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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ONTARIO

TORONTO:  
Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1929





*To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario during the year 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

FORBES GODFREY,

*Registrar-General of Ontario.*

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit for your approval the Fifty-eighth Annual Report made in conformity with and under the provisions of the Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. J. Bell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "B" at the end.

*Deputy Registrar-General.*

TO THE HON. FORBES GODFREY,  
*Registrar-General of Ontario.*

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# REPORT UPON

# Births, Marriages and Deaths

## FOR THE YEAR 1927

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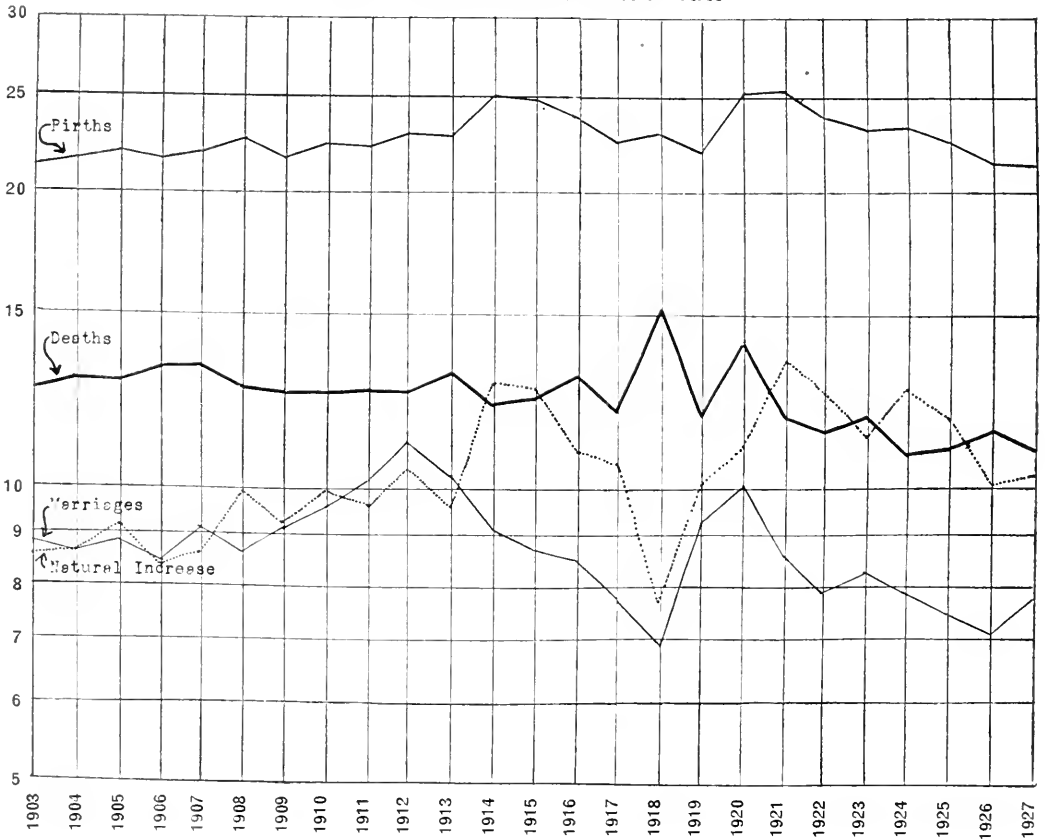
Herewith is presented the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of Vital Statistics for the Province of Ontario.

### POPULATION

The estimated population for the Province for the year is 3,187,000 which was distributed as follows:

City municipalities.....	1,336,422 or 41.91 per cent.
Towns (over 5,000 population).....	155,061 or 4.86 per cent.
Rural (including towns under 5,000 population).....	1,695,517 or 53.23 per cent.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS**  
 Rate per 1,000 of population  
**NATURAL INCREASE**  
 Excess of birth-rate over death-rate



## BIRTHS

	1927		1926	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire Province.....	67,671 ..	21.2	67,617 ..	21.5
Cities.....	30,393 ..	22.7	29,633 ..	22.7
Towns.....	4,041 ..	26.0	3,980 ..	19.0
Rural.....	33,237 ..	19.6	34,004 ..	20.8

The number of births registered during the year was practically the same as in the preceding year—only 54 increase. The rate is 0.3 lower owing to the larger population. It is the lowest birth-rate since 1903 when the rate was 21.1. The highest rate ever experienced was that of 1921. The number of births and rates for a decade appear as follows:

Year	Births	Ratio	Year	Births	Ratio
1918.....	64,729 ..	23.0	1923.....	70,056 ..	23.1
1919.....	62,774 ..	22.0	1924.....	71,510 ..	23.3
1920.....	72,511 ..	25.1	1925.....	70,122 ..	22.6
1921.....	74,152 ..	25.3	1926.....	67,617 ..	21.5
1922.....	71,320 ..	23.9	1927.....	67,671 ..	21.2

The number of births by counties may be found in Table 1. Of the fifty-five counties thirty-three had a rate below that of the Province of 21.2 and in twenty-two the rate was above. All municipalities are included in this. No group of counties in any particular part of the Province indicates locally a higher or lower rate; the deviations from the Provincial rate are scattered. In Table 2 will be found the number of births and birth-rates in the cities, and in Table 3 those of towns of over 5,000 population. The following table is interesting in that it compares the birth-rate where the mothers were residents of the place in which the birth occurred with the rate of total births. The difference between would indicate, so to speak, the non-resident birth-rate.

## COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS

Cities	Birth-Rate All Births	Excluding Non-resident
Belleville.....	28.5	20.7
Brantford.....	22.4	19.0
Chatham.....	29.2	17.8
Fort William.....	25.6	21.8
Galt.....	20.4	15.9
Guelph.....	21.8	18.6
Hamilton.....	22.5	20.6
Kingston.....	27.8	21.8
Kitchener.....	25.7	22.8
London.....	29.4	16.3
Niagara Falls.....	25.9	23.4
North Bay.....	27.6	25.2
Oshawa.....	27.8	25.3
Ottawa.....	24.8	21.2
Owen Sound.....	24.0	18.8
Peterborough.....	25.0	18.8
Port Arthur.....	27.9	22.1
St. Catharines.....	24.7	20.4
St. Thomas.....	19.6	15.5
Sarnia.....	26.3	22.2
Sault Ste. Marie.....	27.2	23.1
Stratford.....	20.4	17.2
Toronto.....	20.0	19.0
Welland.....	28.0	24.5
Windsor.....	31.2	26.3
Woodstock.....	24.0	17.6

## COMPARISON OF BIRTH-RATES IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS—Continued

Towns	Birth-Rate All Births	Excluding Non-resident
Barrie.....	19.3	11.5
Brockville.....	21.9	16.3
Cobourg.....	23.4	17.2
Collingwood.....	15.9	12.0
Cornwall.....	45.2	35.5
Eastview.....	32.6	32.3
Ford City.....	25.2	24.9
Hawkesbury.....	39.9	37.7
Ingersoll.....	19.2	12.6
Kenora.....	28.3	20.1
Lindsay.....	24.8	19.1
Midland.....	23.1	19.4
Orillia.....	28.8	20.6
Pembroke.....	32.7	23.9
Preston.....	17.2	15.5
Smith's Falls.....	26.9	19.8
Sudbury.....	36.2	29.1
Trenton.....	24.3	23.4
Walkerville.....	12.2	12.0
Waterloo.....	26.9	15.4

## NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Ratio	Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Ratio
1918.....	64,729	43,038	21,691	7.7	1923.....	70,056	35,636	34,420	11.4
1919.....	62,774	34,010	28,764	10.1	1924.....	71,510	33,078	38,432	12.5
1920.....	72,511	40,440	32,071	11.1	1925.....	70,122	33,960	36,162	11.6
1921.....	74,152	34,551	39,601	13.5	1926.....	67,617	35,909	31,708	10.0
1922.....	71,320	34,034	37,286	12.5	1927.....	67,671	34,775	32,896	10.3

## ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The illegitimate birth-rate per 1,000 births has fluctuated considerably. In the last 28 years the lowest rate was in 1905 and from that it has risen gradually to its present peak of 28.0. The following shows the rates for 27 years:

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1901.....	17.9	1908.....	14.9	1915.....	21.9	1922.....	21.2
1902.....	17.5	1909.....	13.7	1916.....	20.9	1923.....	22.5
1903.....	16.4	1910.....	19.3	1917.....	19.5	1924.....	24.2
1904.....	16.2	1911.....	19.4	1918.....	18.2	1925.....	26.8
1905.....	12.5	1912.....	21.3	1919.....	19.8	1926.....	26.9
1906.....	15.9	1913.....	21.6	1920.....	19.7	1927.....	28.0
1907.....	14.4	1914.....	22.1	1921.....	21.5		

## STILL-BIRTHS

There were 2,758 still-born children registered as births and 2,754 registered as deaths.

Year	Registered as Births	Registered as Deaths
1918.....	2,198	1,339
1919.....	2,091	2,463
1920.....	2,495	2,868
1921.....	3,234	3,046
1922.....	3,115	2,946
1923.....	3,028	2,960
1924.....	2,594	2,648
1925.....	2,780	2,774
1926.....	2,812	2,802
1927.....	2,758	2,754

Table 4 is interesting in showing that of the 67,671 births which occurred in the Province, 10.2 were to mothers non-resident of the Province; 27.2 of the total number occurred in public institutions, presumably hospitals, and 72.8 elsewhere, presumably in the homes.

PLURAL BIRTHS CLASSIFIED TO SHOW NUMBER OF CHILDREN  
BORN ALIVE AND STILLBORN BY SEX, 1927

CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS		Total
Cases of twins.....		798
Two males (both living).....		241
One male and one female (both living).....		239
Two females (both living).....		218
One male living and one male stillborn.....		25
One male living and one female stillborn.....		16
One female living and one male stillborn.....		13
One female living and one female stillborn.....		13
Two males (both stillborn).....		18
One male and one female (both stillborn).....		6
Two females (both stillborn).....		9
Cases of triplets.....		9
Three males (all living).....		1
Two males and one female (all living).....		1
One male and two females (all living).....		3
Three females (all living).....		3
Three females (all stillborn).....		1
Total multiple births.....	No.	807
	M.	850
	F.	773
Total single stillbirths.....	No.	2,622
	M.	1,435
	F.	1,187
Total single living births.....	No.	66,184
	M.	33,985
	F.	32,199
Total confinements.....		69,613

## MARRIAGES

There was an increase of 1,045 marriages during the year which is an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number.

	1927		1926	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire Province.....	24,677	7.7	23,632	7.5
Cities.....	14,059	10.5	13,310	10.2
Towns.....	1,499	9.6	1,516	7.2
Rural.....	9,119	5.3	8,806	5.4

Year	Marriages	Ratio	Year	Marriages	Ratio
1918.....	19,525	6.9	1923.....	24,842	8.2
1919.....	26,328	9.2	1924.....	24,038	7.8
1920.....	29,104	10.0	1925.....	23,074	7.4
1921.....	24,871	8.5	1926.....	23,632	7.5
1922.....	23,360	7.8	1927.....	24,677	7.7

The average age of marriage during the year for males was 25.3 years and for females 24.7 years. The largest number of marriages occurred at 23 years for the men and 21 for the women.

Other tables relating to marriages will be found under Nos. 12 to 18 inclusive.

## DEATHS

There were registered during the year 34,775 deaths. The rate per 1,000 of population was 10.9. There was a slight decrease of 1,134 and the rate was lower by 0.5. The same rate obtained in 1925 and is the second lowest rate in the decade.

	1927		1926	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Entire Province.....	34,775	.. 10.9	35,909	.. 11.4
Cities.....	15,784	.. 11.0	15,947	.. 12.2
Towns.....	2,043	.. 13.1	2,093	.. 10.0
Rural.....	16,948	.. 9.9	17,869	.. 10.9

## DEATHS AND RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR TEN YEARS

Year	Deaths	Ratio	Year	Deaths	Ratio
1918.....	43,038	.. 15.3	1923.....	35,636	.. 11.8
1919.....	34,010	.. 11.9	1924.....	33,078	.. 10.8
1920.....	40,440	.. 14.0	1925.....	33,960	.. 10.9
1921.....	34,551	.. 11.8	1926.....	35,909	.. 11.4
1922.....	34,034	.. 11.4	1927.....	34,775	.. 10.9

## TEN HIGHEST CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH YEAR PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

(The number may be found in Table 33 for the current year.)  
(For ten years.)

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	No. of Deaths 1927
Apoplexy.....	53.2	54.7	48.1	53.0	53.2	51.2	44.8	43.1	44.6	41.7	1,329
Bright's disease.....	38.2	32.3	33.8	33.4	32.1	39.4	42.6	42.6	49.8	51.1	1,629
Cancer.....	75.5	76.9	85.1	88.2	87.5	90.0	95.8	95.1	99.0	99.6	3,177
Diseases of the arteries.....	52.2	45.7	64.8	62.2	91.8	70.3	80.1	84.1	86.3	85.9	2,738
Infantile diarrhoea.....	30.1	34.0	53.6	44.9	31.8	22.8	21.1	28.4	19.5	17.9	573
Influenza.....	262.2	88.8	113.1	.....	22.0	69.2	18.0	32.3	50.4	30.0	959
Pneumonia (all forms).....	202.0	108.1	125.6	102.5	105.2	101.7	75.8	79.5	91.2	76.7	2,447
Tuberculosis.....	90.0	78.0	78.7	73.4	66.3	65.6	59.2	59.9	58.3	56.5	1,803
Organic heart disease.....	129.5	114.1	109.5	96.1	126.0	142.0	112.4	116.9	163.1	139.7	4,454
Accidents.....	60.4	59.3	62.3	64.5	57.2	59.1	57.4	61.0	60.4	62.6	.....
Diphtheria.....	.....	.....	.....	22.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following table compares the total death rates in the cities and towns with the death-rate excluding non-resident deaths:

Cities	Death-rate All Deaths	Excluding Non-resident
Belleville.....	17.4	12.7
Brantford.....	12.0	10.1
Chatham.....	20.2	14.6
Fort William.....	7.6	6.8
Galt.....	13.8	12.7
Guelph.....	11.6	9.1
Hamilton.....	10.6	9.6
Kingston.....	20.0	14.4
Kitchener.....	11.1	9.5
London.....	17.5	12.9



Cities	Death-rate All Deaths	Excluding Non-resident
Niagara Falls.....	9.9	8.8
North Bay.....	9.1	7.0
Oshawa.....	11.5	10.4
Ottawa.....	12.7	10.9
Owen Sound.....	11.9	10.3
Peterborough.....	14.1	10.3
Port Arthur.....	12.1	9.8
St. Catharines.....	11.6	9.9
St. Thomas.....	13.2	11.7
Sarnia.....	13.0	11.7
Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.1	8.0
Stratford.....	10.6	9.4
Toronto.....	10.9	10.1
Welland.....	16.5	13.7
Windsor.....	10.5	8.4
Woodstock.....	16.2	13.6
Towns		
Barrie.....	15.9	12.5
Brockville.....	16.0	11.8
Cobourg.....	18.3	15.9
Collingwood.....	16.4	13.8
Cornwall.....	22.8	16.7
Eastview.....	7.5	7.5
Ford City.....	8.0	4.8
Hawkesbury.....	15.2	12.9
Ingersoll.....	14.4	13.4
Kenora.....	8.9	6.7
Lindsay.....	14.9	11.9
Midland.....	12.3	10.7
Orillia.....	17.6	14.1
Pembroke.....	19.3	12.9
Preston.....	8.6	7.5
Smith's Falls.....	14.5	11.7
Sudbury.....	16.2	11.8
Trenton.....	11.0	11.0
Walkerville.....	4.7	4.6
Waterloo.....	12.8	7.4

## INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one registered in 1927 was 4,812, which gives a rate per 1,000 living births of 71.0 and is the lowest infant mortality rate that the Province has ever experienced. The next lowest was that of 1924 when the rate was 75.7.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH  
(A.) TOTAL DEATHS. (B.) RATE PER 1,000 LIVING BIRTHS. (C.) RATE PER 100 DEATHS

(A)	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Mean
Total.....	6,402	5,999	7,802	6,763	5,921	5,950	5,418	5,530	5,302	4,812	5,989.9
1. Whooping cough.....	163	110	242	211	112	191	92	169	153	121	156.4
2. Influenza.....	344	207	248	.....	101	236	.....	123	164	96	151.9
3. Convulsions.....	326	265	231	170	146	113	128	107	102	84	167.2
4. Respiratory diseases..	850	770	971	825	749	826	647	643	687	510	747.8
5. Diseases of digestive tract.....	784	905	1,420	1,176	810	741	650	767	594	564	841.1
6. Malformations.....	224	280	515	470	488	492	553	567	481	439	450.9
7. Congenital weakness..	3,184	2,828	3,423	2,908	2,859	2,723	2,596	2,440	2,501	2,414	2,787.6
8. All others.....	527	634	752	1,003	656	628	752	714	620	584	687.0

## (B.) RATE PER 1,000 LIVING BIRTHS

Total.....	99.0	95.5	107.5	91.3	83.0	84.9	75.7	78.9	78.5	71.0	86.5
1. Whooping cough.....	2.5	1.7	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.7	1.3	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.2
2. Influenza.....	5.3	3.3	3.4	.....	1.4	3.4	.....	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.2
3. Convulsions.....	5.0	4.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.4
4. Respiratory diseases..	13.4	12.3	13.4	11.1	10.5	11.8	9.0	9.2	10.3	7.5	10.8
5. Diseases of digestive tract.....	12.1	14.4	19.6	15.9	11.3	9.3	9.1	10.9	8.8	8.3	11.9
6. Malformations.....	3.4	4.5	7.1	6.3	6.8	7.0	7.7	8.1	7.1	6.5	6.4
7. Congenital weakness..	49.2	45.0	47.2	39.2	40.0	38.8	36.3	34.8	37.0	35.7	40.3
8. All others.....	8.1	10.1	10.3	11.5	9.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.2	8.6	9.8

## (C.) RATE PER 100 DEATHS

Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Whooping cough.....	2.6	1.8	3.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	1.7	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6
2. Influenza.....	5.3	3.5	3.2	.....	1.7	4.0	.....	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.5
3. Convulsions.....	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.8
4. Respiratory diseases..	13.2	12.8	12.4	12.2	12.7	13.9	11.9	11.6	13.0	10.6	12.5
5. Diseases of digestive tract.....	12.3	15.6	18.2	17.4	13.7	12.5	12.0	13.9	11.2	11.8	14.1
6. Malformations.....	3.5	4.7	6.6	7.0	8.3	8.3	10.2	10.2	9.1	9.1	7.5
7. Congenital weakness..	49.6	47.1	43.9	43.0	48.2	45.7	47.9	44.2	47.0	50.0	46.5
8. All others.....	8.2	10.6	9.6	14.8	11.1	10.5	13.9	12.9	11.7	12.1	11.5

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following table shows the number of deaths and rate per 100,000 of population for the communicable diseases:

	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Typhoid Fever	208 7.4	145 5.0	203 7.0	213 7.2	179 6.0	238 7.9	109 3.5	137 4.4	76 2.4	109 3.4
Smallpox.....	2 0.7	5 0.1	33 1.1	24 0.8	6 0.2	3 0.1	47 1.5	5 0.1	5 0.1	3 0.0
Measles.....	95 3.3	32 1.1	303 10.4	54 1.8	67 2.2	109 3.6	180 5.8	80 2.5	156 4.9	82 2.5
Scarlet fever..	84 2.9	96 3.4	170 6.0	144 4.9	136 4.4	156 5.1	159 5.1	134 4.3	91 2.9	87 2.7
Whooping cough.....	308 10.9	164 5.4	376 13.0	310 10.5	200 6.7	318 10.5	147 4.7	273 8.7	245 7.8	181 5.6
Diphtheria.....	335 11.9	475 16.5	745 25.7	653 22.2	411 13.7	316 10.4	322 10.5	251 8.0	227 7.2	297 9.3
Influenza.....	7337 261.3	2522 88.5	3276 113.4	509 17.3	960 32.2	2098 19.3	554 18.0	1004 32.3	1588 50.4	959 30.0

It will be noted that there is a small rise in the typhoid rate almost equalling the rate of 1924, yet the rate of 1924 was the lowest that had ever been reached up to that time. In respect to measles the rate is the same as in 1925, and diphtheria shows a rise above both 1925 and 1926 but not so high as 1924. The rate for influenza is down considerably below that of 1926 but is a long way from the small figures it used to have prior to 1918. It was no common thing to find the rate for influenza below 10.0 while it has not been lower than 17.3 since the epidemic of 1918.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 1,803 deaths from tuberculosis, giving a rate of 56.5 per 100,000 population, this being the lowest rate ever reached. The following table shows the number of deaths for a decade in age groups:

DEATHS IN ONTARIO FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGES 1918-1927

Year	Total	Ratio per 100,000	Under 5 years													80 and over	Not stated	Total deaths from all causes.	
			Under 5 years					5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69				70-79
			0-1	1	2	3	4												
1918	2,519	90.0	39	35	35	13	27	40	86	242	677	526	323	207	161	66	15	27	43,038
1919	2,215	78.0	44	32	21	12	25	61	54	175	575	459	311	192	155	66	11	22	34,010
1920	2,280	78.7	48	37	24	21	14	52	74	177	602	480	323	195	146	55	9	23	40,440
1921	2,083	71.0	54	36	28	15	9	39	47	162	578	428	259	192	145	80	8	3	34,551
1922	1,979	66.4	45	31	19	16	13	39	51	154	548	408	261	175	127	75	9	8	34,034
1923	1,989	65.6	47	35	18	16	11	52	55	141	507	422	282	168	158	60	10	7	35,636
1924	1,823	59.5	33	27	22	13	14	41	63	127	448	372	242	182	150	77	7	5	30,078
1925	1,842	59.3	50	32	22	22	7	43	46	146	471	361	257	182	132	56	13	2	33,960
1926	1,835	58.3	39	38	21	13	13	36	67	147	428	363	256	181	142	75	15	1	35,909
1927	1,803	56.5	30	27	13	7	11	37	59	171	417	365	279	160	127	72	15	13	34,775

TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE GROUPS PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1923				1924				1925				1926				1927			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
Under 1 yr.	26	81.6	21	67.8	16	49.6	17	54.0	23	70.4	27	86.1	22	66.5	17	52.4	20	58.9	10	30.9
" 1	18	57.9	17	55.7	7	22.2	20	64.6	17	53.1	13	41.4	24	74.0	14	44.0	12	36.4	15	46.7
" 2	5	16.0	13	43.3	10	32.8	10	32.8	8	25.6	14	45.2	12	36.8	9	28.7	7	21.2	6	18.9
" 3	6	19.3	16	52.5	6	19.0	7	22.6	10	31.2	12	38.6	6	18.5	7	22.0	4	12.0	3	9.40
" 4	7	21.8	4	12.9	7	21.5	7	22.3	2	6.07	5	15.7	3	8.99	10	30.5	5	14.6	6	18.2
5 to 9 yrs.	23	14.3	29	18.5	17	10.4	24	15.1	22	13.3	21	13.0	13	7.79	23	14.0	16	9.42	21	12.7
10 " 14	26	18.1	29	20.6	31	21.4	32	22.5	17	11.5	29	20.0	30	20.7	37	25.2	26	17.0	33	22.3
15 " 19	54	37.9	87	72.4	43	29.8	84	69.0	60	41.0	86	69.7	47	34.0	100	73.8	47	33.6	124	90.2
20 " 24	91	74.9	166	132.8	88	71.6	140	111.4	84	66.1	158	124.9	82	63.1	121	95.1	80	63.0	128	95.8
25 " 29	132	107.8	118	96.9	119	95.4	101	81.4	104	81.9	125	99.7	94	72.4	131	103.4	92	71.4	117	89.7
30 " 34	122	104.7	100	87.8	111	93.9	89	77.0	104	80.6	95	81.2	91	74.8	102	85.0	91	73.7	97	80.6
35 " 39	95	82.7	105	94.7	78	67.0	94	83.0	107	91.8	55	47.5	92	78.4	78	66.0	97	78.4	80	70.5
40 " 44	85	86.5	56	59.5	74	74.2	64	66.7	71	70.7	74	75.8	87	85.8	60	60.3	77	73.2	64	65.1
45 " 49	70	83.1	71	87.2	59	69.6	45	54.6	73	85.7	39	45.7	67	78.2	42	48.2	72	79.1	66	78.6
50 " 59	99	74.8	69	54.3	105	78.4	77	59.9	110	81.1	72	54.6	98	71.3	83	63.1	85	60.3	75	60.2
60 " 69	97	112.0	61	71.8	88	100.6	62	71.8	79	89.3	53	60.3	83	92.7	59	66.1	68	73.4	59	66.7
70 " 79	34	85.2	26	65.3	36	88.7	41	101.8	32	77.2	24	58.9	45	107.2	30	72.9	38	92.4	34	81.0
80 yrs. and over	4	32.2	6	45.6	2	15.6	5	38.1	6	45.6	7	52.9	3	19.3	12	93.4	7	54.8	8	55.8

It will be noted in the above table that the first peak to be reached in all years in the males is the 25-29 age group, while in the females it is the 20-24 age group. Beginning with the 5-9 year group there is a larger number of female deaths than of male deaths in each group and this obtains until the 40-44 year group is reached when the balance is the other way and obtains to the end of the seventh decade. The few deaths from tuberculosis in the 80 years and over group show the balance among the females.

## CANCER

As usual, the number of deaths from cancer for 1927 showed an increase over the number for 1926 or any preceding year. The rate, too, reached a higher peak of 99.6 per 100,000 population, being 0.6 higher than for the preceding year. The following table shows the distribution of deaths from the various types of cancer according to class:

Table showing the distribution of deaths from various types according to class as follows:

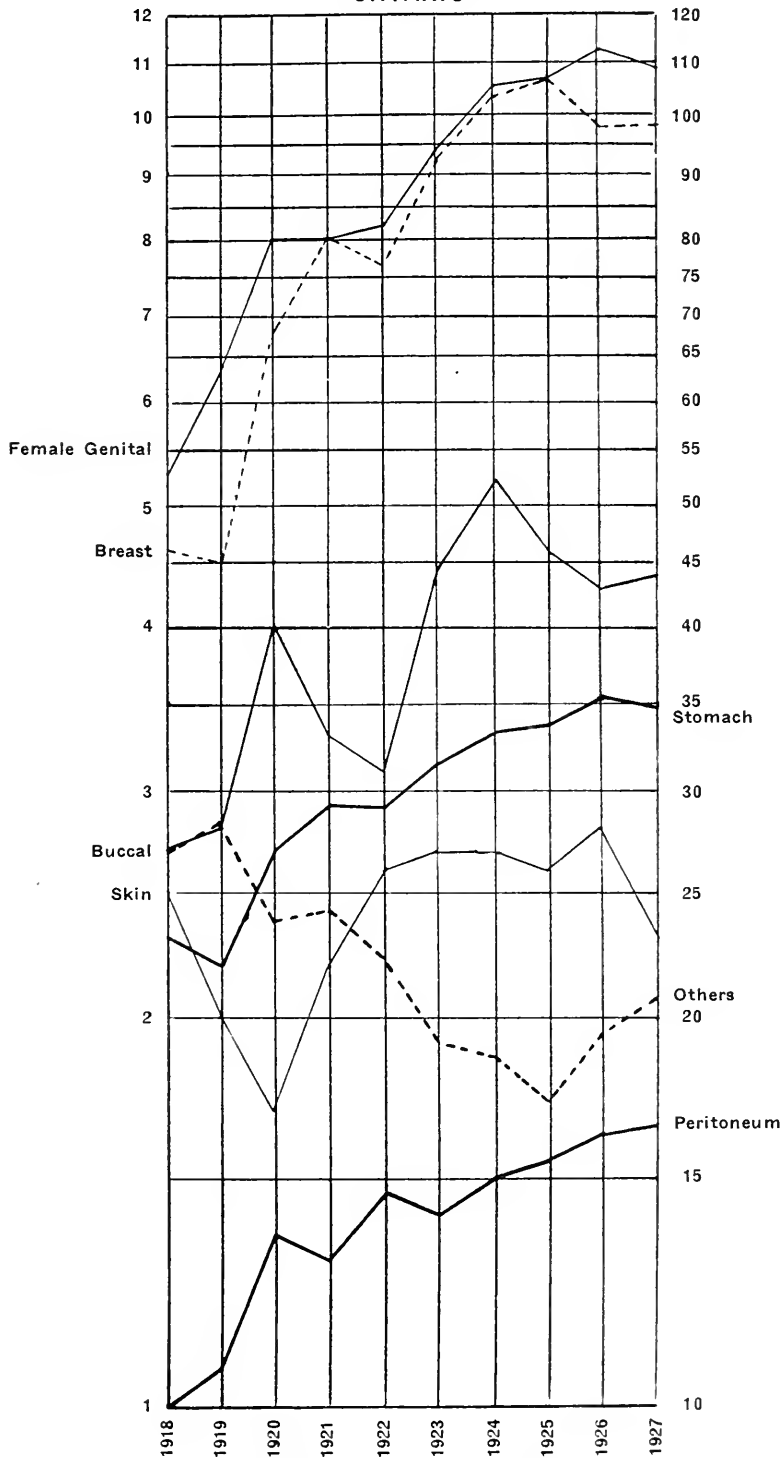
	1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
Buccal cavity.	77	2.7	82	2.8	117	4.0	98	3.3	94	3.1	134	4.4	162	5.2	142	4.6	134	4.3	141	4.4
Stomach.....	647	23.1	623	21.9	782	27.0	860	29.3	869	29.2	938	31.0	1023	33.4	1050	33.8	1111	35.4	1115	34.9
Peritoneum...	281	10.0	305	10.7	396	13.6	391	13.0	438	14.7	428	14.1	462	15.0	481	15.5	513	16.3	526	16.5
Female genital organs.....	148	5.3	181	6.3	234	8.0	236	8.0	244	8.2	233	9.4	323	10.5	333	10.7	353	11.2	348	10.9
Breast.....	129	4.6	128	4.5	198	6.8	235	8.0	231	7.7	279	9.2	320	10.4	331	10.7	307	9.8	310	9.8
Skin.....	71	2.5	58	2.0	49	1.7	66	2.2	77	2.6	81	2.7	85	2.7	81	2.6	88	2.8	75	2.3
Unspecified...	750	26.8	805	28.3	688	23.7	699	24.1	656	22.0	531	19.2	571	18.6	533	17.2	610	19.4	662	20.8
Total.....	2103	75.5	2182	76.9	2464	85.0	2585	88.0	2609	87.5	2724	90.0	2946	95.8	2951	95.1	3116	99.0	3177	99.6

	Males	Females
Cancer of the buccal cavity.....	120	21
“ “ stomach and liver.....	608	507
“ “ peritoneum, intestines and rectum.....	262	264
“ “ female genital organs.....	..	348
“ “ breast.....	3	307
“ “ skin.....	43	32
“ “ unspecified organs.....	422	240
	1,458	1,719

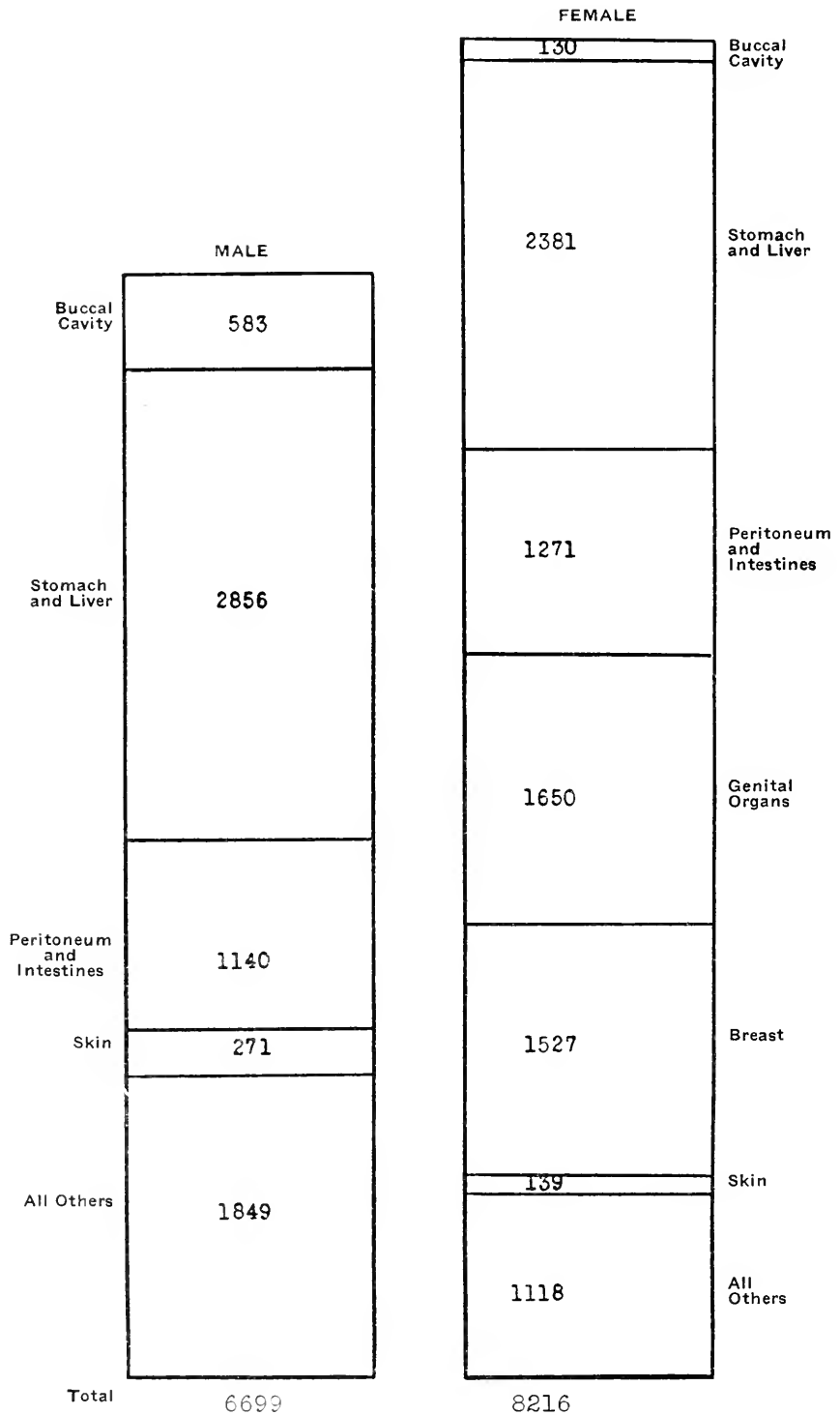
The following graph indicates the rates for the different types of cancer for a period of ten years. Those having rates below ten are indexed on the left side of the graph while those having a higher rate than ten are indexed on the right side. The higher rates are superimposed on the lower rates to enable comparison.

Deaths from Cancer per 100,000 of Population—1918-1927

ONTARIO



Index for light lines on left.  
Index for heavy lines on right.



Comparison of deaths from Cancer covering a five year period 1923-1927

The following table shows the difference in rates for the years 1907, 1917 and 1927.

	1907		1917		1927	
	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate	No. Deaths	Rate
Buccal cavity.....	21	0.9	97	3.5	141	4.4
Stomach and liver.....	420	18.9	701	25.3	1,115	34.9
Peritoneum, intestines and rectum.....	54	2.4	283	10.2	526	16.5
Female genital.....	42	1.9	154	5.5	348	10.9
Breast.....	58	2.6	121	4.3	310	9.8
Skin.....	40	1.8	69	2.4	75	2.3
Other organs.....	694	31.2	771	27.8	662	20.6
Total.....	1,329	59.8	2,196	79.3	3,177	99.6

### SPECIFIC DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM CANCER BY AGE GROUPS

Ages	1922-1926		1927	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Under 30.....	295	3.5	64	3.7
30-39.....	571	25.4	133	29.8
40-49.....	1,619	88.1	346	89.4
50-59.....	2,863	199.7	639	199.6
60-69.....	4,176	468.3	928	487.8
70-79.....	3,453	855.0	745	886.4
80 and over.....	1,367	1,055.1	322	1,191.8
Total.....	14,344	93.8	3,177	99.6

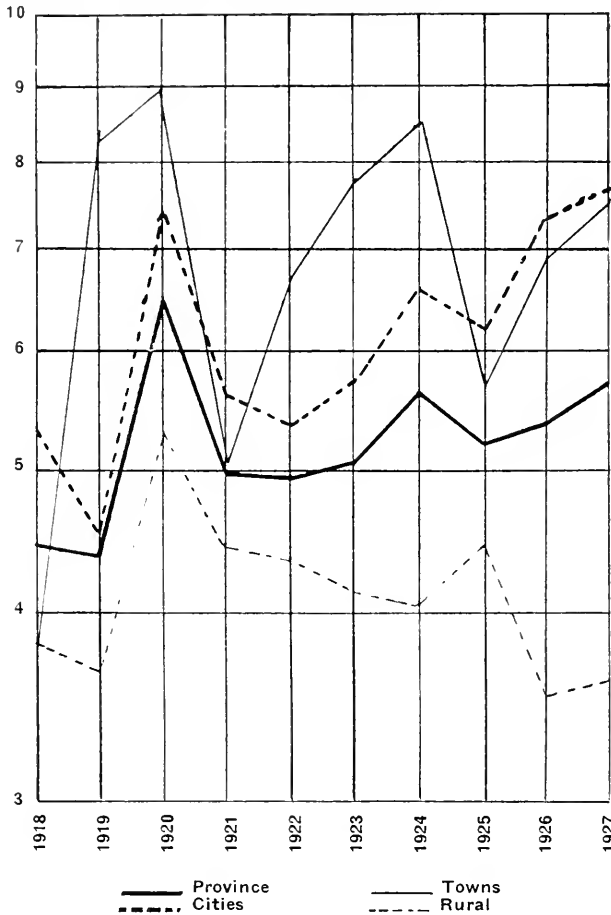
### MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths from puerperal causes registered during the year was 403, which gave a rate of 5.72 per 1,000 births, including stillbirths.

#### NUMBER OF DEATHS AND RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL BIRTHS)

	Province		Cities		Towns		Rural	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1918.....	298	4.45	149	5.34	17	3.73	132	3.82
1919.....	284	4.38	126	4.63	36	8.31	122	3.66
1920.....	489	6.52	247	7.45	53	8.98	189	5.13
1921.....	387	5.00	189	5.59	26	5.08	172	4.46
1922.....	370	4.96	178	5.54	34	6.69	158	4.24
1923.....	369	5.05	182	5.73	40	7.83	147	4.06
1924.....	418	5.60	214	6.63	45	8.51	159	4.30
1925.....	388	5.32	200	6.20	33	5.91	155	4.41
1926.....	381	5.41	226	7.30	30	7.18	125	3.54
1927.....	403	5.72	246	7.74	32	7.58	125	3.62

This graph illustrates table on preceding page.



The following table compares the deaths from puerperal causes by age groups with the total causes, covering a period of five years. It will be seen that in the 30-34 group nearly one-fifth of the total deaths of females in that group was from puerperal causes.

DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES AND FROM ALL CAUSES BY AGES—1923-27

Ages	Deaths from		Deaths from puerperal causes per 100 deaths from all causes
	All causes	Puerperal causes	
15-49.....	16,613	1,952	11.4
15-19.....	1,529	112	7.4
20-24.....	2,007	338	16.9
25-29.....	2,148	395	18.4
30-34.....	2,326	457	19.6
35-39.....	2,705	423	15.6
40-44.....	2,721	201	7.4
45-49.....	3,177	26	.8



The following table shows the maternal mortality in the cities and towns comparing deaths in institutions with those presumably in the homes:

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1927

Cities and towns, 5,000 population and over	Total		Institutional		Non-Institutional	
	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes	Living births	Deaths from puerperal causes
Belleville.....	371	6	228	6	143	.....
Brantford.....	647	1	343	1	304	.....
Chatham.....	453	10	273	9	180	1
Fort William.....	602	3	266	3	336	.....
Galt.....	265	.....	139	.....	126	.....
Guelph.....	418	5	187	5	231	.....
Hamilton.....	2,866	33	1,305	25	1,561	8
Kingston.....	594	8	318	6	276	2
Kitchener.....	688	5	245	4	443	1
London.....	1,286	12	795	11	491	1
Niagara Falls.....	492	1	136	1	356	.....
North Bay.....	406	1	81	.....	325	1
Oshawa.....	595	4	253	2	342	2
Ottawa.....	3,003	20	1,662	19	1,341	1
Owen Sound.....	297	1	150	1	147	.....
Peterborough.....	545	3	365	3	180	.....
Port Arthur.....	510	3	270	3	240	.....
St. Catharines.....	577	4	299	4	278	.....
St. Thomas.....	329	1	175	1	154	.....
Sarnia.....	435	1	195	1	240	.....
Sault Ste. Marie.....	578	4	132	1	446	3
Stratford.....	372	1	201	1	171	.....
Toronto.....	11,448	94	5,738	86	5,710	8
Welland.....	283	5	63	5	220	.....
Windsor.....	2,088	18	897	16	1,191	2
Woodstock.....	245	2	135	1	110	1
Barrie.....	142	2	74	1	68	1
Brockville.....	204	2	145	2	59	.....
Cobourg.....	125	.....	59	.....	66	.....
Collingwood.....	90	.....	35	.....	55	.....
Cornwall.....	467	5	247	4	220	1
Eastview.....	187	.....	1	.....	186	.....
Ford City.....	365	1	3	.....	362	1
Hawkesbury.....	214	2	22	.....	192	2
Ingersoll.....	99	1	53	1	46	.....
Kenora.....	204	2	111	2	93	.....
Lindsay.....	180	1	88	1	92	.....
Midland.....	185	.....	71	.....	114	.....
Orillia.....	230	3	153	3	77	.....
Pembroke.....	296	5	112	4	184	1
Preston.....	98	2	9	.....	89	2
Smiths Falls.....	191	3	132	3	59	.....
Sudbury.....	378	2	118	1	260	1
Trenton.....	141	.....	.....	.....	141	.....
Walkerville.....	125	1	2	.....	123	1
Waterloo.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
Total, cities and towns of 5,000 and over.....	34,434	278	16,286	237	18,148	41
Remainder of province.....	33,237	125	2,179	24	31,058	101
Grand total.....	67,671	403	18,465	261	49,206	142

The following table shows the death rates and per cent. from the various types of puerperal deaths. It will be noted that puerperal septicaemia is the

largest single cause in eight of the ten years shown. In 1921 and 1922 the rate from albuminuria exceeded the rate from septicaemia.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS (INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS) FROM SPECIFIED PUERPERAL CAUSES

	All Puerperal Causes			Accidents of Pregnancy			Puerperal Haemorrhage			Other accidents of labour			Puerperal Septicaemia			Albuminuria and Convulsions			Other Puerperal Causes		
	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.	Deaths	Rate	Per cent.
1918	298	4.45	100.0	43	.64	14.4	26	.39	8.7	63	.94	21.2	92	1.37	30.8	70	1.05	23.5	4	.06	1.3
1919	284	4.38	100.0	55	.85	19.4	40	.62	14.1	42	.65	14.8	85	1.31	29.9	57	.88	20.1	5	.07	1.7
1920	489	6.52	100.0	76	1.01	15.5	45	.60	9.2	51	.68	10.4	156	2.08	32.0	123	1.64	25.2	38	.50	7.7
1921	587	7.90	100.0	98	1.26	25.3	47	.61	12.1	48	.62	12.4	75	9.97	19.4	81	1.04	20.9	38	.49	9.8
1922	370	4.96	100.0	78	1.05	21.0	55	.74	14.9	42	.56	11.3	59	.79	15.9	85	1.14	23.0	51	.68	13.8
1923	369	4.95	100.0	53	.73	14.4	40	.54	12.9	37	.50	8.0	53	.71	12.7	116	1.59	31.4	97	1.33	26.3
1924	418	5.60	100.0	54	.73	12.9	37	.50	8.0	53	.71	12.7	120	1.62	25.4	98	1.33	26.3	46	.63	12.4
1925	388	5.32	100.0	45	.62	12.6	51	.70	13.1	47	.64	12.1	103	1.41	26.6	91	1.25	23.4	56	.75	13.4
1926	381	5.41	100.0	40	.57	10.5	40	.57	10.5	51	.72	13.4	118	1.68	31.0	95	1.35	24.9	31	.42	9.7
1927	403	5.72	100.0	30	.43	7.4	49	.70	12.2	38	.54	9.4	143	2.03	35.5	106	1.51	26.3	37	.52	9.2
Annual mean	378.7	5.24	100.0	57.2	.79	15.3	41.8	.58	11.1	46.4	.65	12.6	106.7	1.49	28.1	90.3	1.25	23.7	36.3	.48	9.2

The following table shows the percentage rates from the different types of puerperal causes:

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED PUERPERAL CAUSES PER 100 DEATHS FROM ALL PUERPERAL CAUSES, BY AGE, ONTARIO, 1923-1927

	Total 15-49	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
Total puerperal causes.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Accidents of pregnancy.....	11.4	9.7	8.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	8.5	23.1
Puerperal haemorrhage.....	10.5	5.3	6.5	8.6	9.4	13.2	19.4	19.2
Other accidents of labour.....	11.2	7.1	8.3	10.9	12.5	11.8	13.4	19.2
Puerperal septicaemia.....	30.7	33.6	39.7	32.4	32.3	25.1	20.4	19.2
Albuminuria and convulsions.....	24.9	39.8	27.6	23.6	22.3	24.9	22.4	15.4
Other puerperal causes.....	11.3	4.5	9.0	12.1	10.9	12.8	15.9	3.9

The following table compares deaths from certain important causes with puerperal causes. It will be noted that in the earliest (15-19) group and the latest (45-49) group, deaths from puerperal causes is exceeded only by deaths from tuberculosis notwithstanding all that is said about deaths from heart diseases.

DEATHS OF FEMALES FROM CERTAIN IMPORTANT CAUSES PER 100 TOTAL DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

	Total 15-49 years	Ages at Death						
		15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years
All causes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Puerperal causes.....	11.7	7.3	16.8	18.4	19.6	15.6	7.4	.8
Tuberculosis.....	19.6	31.5	35.5	27.6	20.8	15.2	11.7	8.3
Heart diseases.....	9.3	7.9	5.6	7.1	7.8	9.1	11.7	13.0
Cancer.....	9.4	1.2	1.4	2.9	6.1	9.5	13.8	21.4
Pneumonia (all forms).....	5.5	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.1
Nephritis (acute and chronic).....	4.3	4.0	1.9	2.7	3.7	4.9	5.2	6.1
Appendicitis.....	2.3	4.6	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.8	4.4	1.4
Influenza.....	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.4	3.4
All other causes.....	34.0	33.5	27.9	29.4	30.5	34.1	39.0	39.5

## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The following table shows the chief causes of accidental deaths, and rate per 100,000 of population.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Total.....	1,689 60.01	1,630 57.16	1,805 62.04	1,893 64.52	1,807 60.06	1,791 57.41	1,760 57.45	1,871 60.22	1,901 60.04	1,997 62.66
Burns.....	179 6.37	173 6.07	200 6.91	108 5.68	133 4.46	133 4.39	113 3.69	122 3.95	130 4.27	104 3.26
Drowning.....	275 9.78	328 11.50	299 10.33	358 12.21	277 9.29	266 8.58	308 10.05	326 10.48	298 9.78	313 9.82
Falls.....	99 3.52	76 2.66	139 4.80	128 4.36	128 4.29	242 7.99	198 6.46	190 6.11	259 8.50	266 8.34
Railroads.....	124 5.12	135 4.73	130 4.49	117 3.99	123 4.13	160 5.28	169 5.52	115 3.70	208 6.83	160 5.02
Automobiles.....	59 2.10	91 3.19	119 4.11	108 3.68	103 3.45	208 6.87	205 6.69	256 8.24	242 7.96	387 12.1
Fractures.....	224 7.98	207 7.26	261 9.01	301 10.26	247 8.28	145 4.78	169 5.52	196 6.41	199 6.54	192 6.02
Other Acci- dents.....	729 25.9	620 21.7	657 22.7	773 26.3	796 26.7	637 21.0	598 19.5	666 21.4	565 17.9	575 18.0

Table 1—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ontario by county municipalities (including cities and towns), 1927

COUNTIES	Esti- mated popu- lation	BIRTHS (exclusive of still-births)			Ratio per 1000 of population	DEATHS								Ratio per 1000 of population	Still-births	Marriages	Ratio per 1000 of population	
		Total	M	F		All ages			Under 1 year		1-4 years		5 years and over					
						Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F
Total.....	3,187,000	67,671	34,755	32,916	21.2	34,775	18,305	16,470	2,733	2,079	688	627	14,884	13,764	10.9	2,758	24,677	7.7
Addington.....	7296	143	66	77	19.6	88	42	46	5	7	1	2	36	37	12.0	4	35	4.9
Algoma.....	48127	1010	504	506	21.0	405	244	161	41	31	19	13	184	117	8.4	40	324	6.7
Brant.....	53589	975	492	483	18.2	582	314	268	32	25	5	7	277	236	10.8	31	375	7.0
Bruce.....	44521	796	407	389	17.7	473	261	212	33	23	4	4	234	185	10.6	39	305	6.8
Carleton.....	165178	3771	1958	1813	22.7	1843	914	929	175	168	42	44	697	717	11.1	155	1169	7.1
Cochran.....	18672	1670	862	808	89.4	496	313	183	111	82	24	17	178	84	26.5	49	370	19.8
Dufferin.....	15192	293	155	138	12.7	165	89	76	11	6	2	1	76	69	10.4	20	87	4.8
Dundas.....	17906	337	173	164	18.8	186	91	95	13	12	4	4	74	79	11.9	8	106	4.3
Durham.....	24889	420	202	218	16.9	298	147	151	11	14	2	1	134	136	12.0	28	156	6.2
Elgin.....	46527	736	354	382	15.8	530	269	261	24	29	7	5	238	227	11.4	31	264	5.7
Essex.....	131938	4195	2112	2083	31.8	1358	721	637	165	118	37	37	519	482	13.3	154	1485	11.2
Frontenac.....	44845	962	484	478	21.4	624	308	316	48	36	5	4	255	276	13.9	57	340	7.5
Glengarry.....	21193	400	206	194	18.9	207	114	93	19	16	5	3	90	74	9.8	14	108	5.6
Grenville.....	16777	247	118	129	14.7	197	98	99	11	7	1	1	86	91	11.7	13	115	6.8
Grey.....	59380	1071	565	506	18.0	636	338	298	33	23	2	2	303	270	10.5	41	355	6.0
Haldimand.....	21973	383	187	196	17.4	225	118	107	12	11	3	2	103	94	10.2	7	127	5.8
Haliburton.....	6445	161	82	79	25.0	69	39	30	8	9	1	1	30	21	10.7	11	26	4.0
Halton.....	25666	356	176	180	13.9	203	109	94	13	9	1	1	95	85	7.9	16	132	6.0
Hastings.....	54422	1365	695	670	25.1	709	353	356	50	51	6	11	297	294	13.0	48	405	8.8
Huron.....	47164	807	436	371	17.1	576	305	271	32	16	3	6	270	249	12.2	38	296	6.8
Kenora.....	22456	471	228	243	21.0	195	120	75	18	20	3	5	99	50	8.7	14	112	5.0
Kent.....	62524	1345	712	633	21.5	783	417	366	57	45	20	15	340	306	12.5	63	496	7.9
Lambton.....	55210	1047	526	521	19.0	594	325	269	45	33	6	10	274	226	10.7	37	347	6.8
Lanark.....	33454	661	346	315	19.7	398	209	189	22	17	5	2	182	170	11.9	21	208	6.2
Leeds.....	34495	619	327	292	18.0	479	248	231	17	18	4	4	227	209	13.9	26	234	6.8
Lennox.....	11988	195	96	99	16.3	127	71	56	2	5	2	2	67	51	10.6	5	57	4.7
Lincoln.....	55288	1017	548	469	18.4	514	279	235	31	22	12	4	236	209	9.8	34	358	6.5
Manitoulin.....	10383	247	127	120	23.8	93	51	42	6	5	3	4	42	33	9.0	2	84	8.1
Middlesex.....	113246	1916	984	932	16.9	1619	834	785	74	64	20	21	740	700	14.3	92	930	8.2
Muskoka.....	19654	470	245	225	23.9	257	131	126	32	14	5	4	94	108	13.1	20	144	7.3
Nipissing.....	39139	1239	650	589	31.7	336	191	145	51	43	21	10	119	92	8.6	53	275	7.0
Norfolk.....	25194	589	281	278	22.2	335	173	162	16	15	2	2	155	147	13.3	21	165	6.5
Northumberland.....	31687	587	303	284	18.5	410	197	213	22	15	7	6	168	192	12.9	29	187	5.9
Ontario.....	50876	1123	554	569	22.1	736	391	345	51	46	13	7	327	292	14.5	59	507	7.9
Oxford.....	50351	859	452	407	17.1	614	323	291	33	21	12	11	278	259	12.2	27	336	6.7
Parry Sound.....	28008	659	334	325	23.5	240	132	108	19	16	3	2	110	90	8.6	36	146	5.0
Peel.....	19574	395	210	185	20.2	233	133	100	12	4	6	3	115	93	11.9	8	159	8.1
Perth.....	47099	980	496	484	20.8	541	265	276	34	23	5	11	226	242	11.5	46	347	7.3
Peterborough.....	43676	849	432	417	19.5	497	253	244	25	23	8	11	220	210	11.4	44	302	6.9
Prescott.....	27245	799	417	382	29.4	296	149	147	42	31	17	14	90	102	10.9	22	193	7.1
Prince Edward.....	17313	299	162	137	17.3	211	116	95	11	6	1	1	105	88	12.2	16	98	5.6
Rainy River.....	13442	408	214	194	30.4	183	118	65	25	19	10	10	83	36	14.4	14	107	7.0
Renfrew.....	54461	1192	616	576	21.9	543	282	261	58	38	16	13	208	210	9.9	48	353	6.5
Russell.....	21885	589	288	301	26.8	193	97	96	24	28	5	8	68	60	8.8	22	116	5.8
Simcoe.....	18589	1600	859	750	18.7	1029	577	452	67	44	9	14	501	394	12.0	60	488	5.7
Stromont.....	28692	872	437	435	30.4	433	245	188	63	33	20	9	162	146	15.3	41	240	8.4
Sudbury.....	46787	1420	714	706	30.4	445	277	168	82	57	23	16	172	95	9.5	54	318	6.8
Thunder Bay.....	56633	1289	690	599	22.7	480	283	197	50	42	13	15	220	140	8.5	48	484	8.5
Timiskaming.....	30832	852	437	415	17.9	245	151	94	31	27	10	4	110	63	7.9	33	243	7.9
Victoria.....	27417	464	232	232	16.9	292	155	137	16	9	6	2	133	126	10.6	23	175	6.4
Waterloo.....	133254	1768	897	871	13.3	865	435	430	57	42	19	12	359	376	6.5	60	661	5.0
Welland.....	67749	1792	886	906	26.5	782	432	350	60	45	21	12	351	293	11.5	67	634	9.4
Wellington.....	56368	1110	587	523	20.1	668	350	318	44	32	5	6	301	280	12.1	40	385	7.0
Wentworth.....	166597	3313	1647	1666	19.9	1785	923	862	137	81	31	26	755	755	10.7	132	1413	8.5
York.....	715170	14559	7587	6972	20.3	7454	3785	3669	552	404	152	168	3081	3098	10.4	637	6900	8.6

**Table 1A—Number of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the ratio per 1,000 of population in each county (excluding cities and towns of 5,000 population and over), Ontario, 1927**

Counties	Estimated population	Births excl'd'g still-births	Ratio per 1,000	Deaths excl'd'g still-births	Ratio per 1,000	Marriages	Ratio per 1,000
Total including all municipalities.....	3,187,000	67,671	21.2	34,775	10.9	24,677	7.7
Total, excluding cities and towns of 5,000 and over....	1,695,517	33,237	19.6	16,948	10.0	9,119	5.4
Addington.....	7,296	143	19.6	88	12.0	35	4.8
Algoma.....	25,951	432	17.0	202	7.7	119	4.6
Brant.....	24,686	328	13.3	235	9.5	89	3.6
Bruce.....	44,521	796	17.9	473	10.6	305	6.8
Carleton.....	38,647	581	15.0	264	6.8	128	3.3
Cochrane.....	30,527	1,670	54.7	496	16.3	370	12.1
Dufferin.....	15,192	293	19.3	165	10.9	87	5.7
Dundas.....	17,906	337	19.4	186	10.7	106	6.1
Durham.....	24,889	420	15.0	298	10.7	156	5.6
Elgin.....	29,784	407	13.7	308	10.3	146	4.9
Essex.....	55,636	1,617	29.1	532	9.5	382	6.9
Frontenac.....	23,480	368	15.7	196	8.3	92	3.9
Glengarry.....	21,193	400	18.9	207	9.8	108	5.1
Grenville.....	16,777	247	14.7	197	11.7	115	6.8
Grey.....	47,012	774	16.5	489	10.4	240	5.1
Haldimand.....	21,973	383	17.4	225	10.2	127	5.8
Haliburton.....	6,445	161	25.0	69	10.7	26	2.5
Halton.....	25,666	356	13.9	203	7.9	132	5.1
Hastings.....	40,824	853	20.9	418	10.2	234	5.7
Huron.....	47,164	807	17.1	576	12.2	296	6.3
Kenora.....	14,744	267	18.1	126	8.5	53	3.6
Kent.....	47,015	892	19.0	469	10.0	307	6.5
Lambton.....	38,666	612	15.8	379	9.8	175	4.5
Lanark.....	26,349	470	17.8	295	11.2	159	6.0
Leeds.....	25,173	415	16.5	330	13.1	136	5.4
Lennox.....	11,988	195	16.2	127	10.6	57	4.7
Lincoln.....	31,961	440	13.8	242	7.6	114	3.6
Manitoulin.....	10,383	247	23.7	93	8.9	84	8.1
Middlesex.....	47,113	630	13.4	561	11.9	237	5.0
Muskoka.....	19,654	470	23.9	257	13.1	144	7.3
Nipissing.....	24,456	833	34.0	203	8.3	148	6.0
Norfolk.....	25,194	559	22.2	335	13.3	165	6.5
Northumberland.....	26,344	462	17.5	312	11.8	141	5.3
Ontario.....	35,462	528	14.9	498	14.0	175	4.9
Oxford.....	32,448	515	15.9	373	11.5	173	5.3
Parry Sound.....	28,008	659	21.4	240	8.6	146	5.2
Peel.....	24,674	395	16.0	233	9.4	159	6.2
Perth.....	28,891	608	21.0	347	12.0	182	6.3
Peterborough.....	21,908	304	13.8	190	8.7	78	3.5
Prescott.....	21,878	585	26.7	214	11.0	143	6.5
Prince Edward.....	17,313	299	17.3	211	12.2	98	5.7
Rainy River.....	13,442	408	30.3	183	13.6	107	8.0
Renfrew.....	45,406	896	19.7	368	8.1	278	6.1
Russell.....	21,985	589	27.7	193	8.8	116	5.8
Simcoe.....	57,176	962	16.8	581	10.1	246	4.3
Stormont.....	18,363	405	22.0	197	10.7	70	2.8
Sudbury.....	36,486	1,042	28.6	278	7.6	174	4.8
Thunder Bay.....	14,784	177	11.9	80	5.4	32	2.2
Timiskaming.....	30,832	852	27.6	245	7.9	243	7.9
Victoria.....	20,186	284	14.1	184	9.1	85	4.2
Waterloo.....	30,012	597	19.9	283	9.4	170	5.6
Welland.....	43,854	1,017	23.0	427	9.7	265	6.0
Wellington.....	37,168	692	18.6	444	11.9	188	5.0
Wentworth.....	44,159	447	10.1	432	9.8	171	3.9
York.....	156,473	3,111	19.9	1,191	7.6	607	3.9

Table 2—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Ontario for Cities, 1927.

CITIES	Population	BIRTHS (exclusive of still-births)			Ratio per 1,000	DEATHS								Ratio per 1,000	Still-births	Marriages	Ratio per 1,000	
		Total	M	F		All ages			Under 1 year		1-4 years		5 years and over					
						Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F
Cities.....	1,336,422	30,393	15,683	14,710	22.7	15,784	8,119	7,665	1,245	961	326	315	6,548	6,389	11.8	1,334	14,059	10.5
Belleisle.....	13018	371	179	192	28.5	227	106	121	11	19	1	3	94	99	17.4	21	117	9.0
Brantford.....	28903	647	328	319	22.3	347	183	164	23	14	5	5	155	145	12.0	19	286	12.9
Chatham.....	15509	453	241	212	29.2	314	159	155	26	12	6	6	128	137	20.2	32	189	9.2
Fort William.....	23544	602	316	286	25.6	179	112	67	21	16	9	4	82	47	7.6	23	231	9.8
Galt.....	12977	265	124	141	20.4	180	91	89	9	9	2	2	82	82	13.8	13	108	8.3
Gu-lph.....	19200	418	213	205	21.8	224	114	110	12	9	4	4	102	97	11.6	13	197	10.2
Hamilton.....	127447	2866	1413	1453	22.2	1353	695	658	117	70	29	24	549	564	10.6	118	1242	9.8
Kingston.....	21365	594	294	300	27.2	428	211	217	34	29	4	5	173	185	20.0	41	248	11.6
Kitchener.....	26709	688	351	337	25.5	296	148	148	29	19	11	11	108	124	11.1	28	273	10.4
London.....	66133	1286	659	627	19.4	1058	524	534	53	49	11	14	460	471	17.5	73	693	10.4
Niagara Falls.....	19013	492	238	254	25.9	188	98	90	10	11	6	1	82	78	9.9	23	223	11.7
North Bay.....	14683	405	210	196	27.6	133	78	55	17	16	8	8	53	37	9.1	17	127	8.6
Oshawa.....	20609	595	312	283	27.8	238	132	106	34	31	6	6	89	73	11.9	29	227	11.0
Ottawa.....	120800	3003	1558	1445	24.0	1536	752	784	142	144	34	36	576	604	12.7	121	1010	8.3
Owen Sound.....	12368	297	149	148	24.0	147	85	62	9	6	1	1	75	56	11.9	8	115	9.3
Peterborough.....	21768	545	275	270	25.0	307	150	157	17	13	6	6	127	137	14.1	32	224	10.3
Port Arthur.....	18305	510	276	234	27.9	221	117	104	24	19	1	1	92	76	12.1	20	221	10.9
St. Catharines.....	23327	577	316	262	24.3	272	148	124	20	11	9	9	119	110	11.6	19	242	10.7
St. Thomas.....	16743	329	166	163	19.6	222	111	111	9	11	2	2	100	98	13.2	17	118	7.0
Sarnia.....	16544	435	218	217	26.3	215	112	103	25	18	9	9	84	80	13.0	13	172	10.4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	22176	578	293	285	25.6	203	116	87	18	10	8	8	90	63	9.0	23	205	9.6
Stratford.....	18208	372	178	194	20.4	194	104	90	3	8	3	3	88	79	10.0	20	165	9.1
Toronto.....	569000	11448	6036	5412	20.0	6263	3207	3056	472	338	134	143	2601	2573	10.0	515	6293	11.0
Welland.....	10085	283	141	142	28.0	167	104	63	9	7	3	3	92	51	16.7	11	146	14.4
Windsor.....	66893	2088	1064	1024	31.2	705	373	332	80	62	21	18	272	252	10.1	78	873	13.0
Woodstock.....	10195	245	136	109	24.0	167	89	78	11	5	3	3	75	71	16.2	7	112	11.0

Table 2A—General summary of Births, Deaths and Marriages for towns of 5,000 population and over, Ontario, 1927

TOWNS 5000 population and over	Population	BIRTHS (exclusive of still-births)			Ratio per 1000	DEATHS								Ratio per 1000	Still-births	Marriages	Ratio per 1000	
		Total	M	F		All ages			Under 1 year		1-4 years		5 years and over					
						Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M					F
Total.....	155,061	4,041	2,057	1,984	26.0	2,043	1,005	948	210	132	49	46	836	770	13.1	180	1,499	9.6
Barrie.....	7365	142	78	64	19.3	117	69	48	9	2	2	2	58	44	15.9	9	66	8.9
Brockville.....	9322	204	107	97	21.9	149	75	74	6	4	2	1	67	69	16.0	10	98	10.5
Cobourg.....	5343	125	61	64	23.4	98	41	57	2	4	1	1	39	52	18.3	4	46	8.6
Collingwood.....	5652	90	48	42	15.9	93	56	37	3	2	1	1	54	36	16.4	4	38	6.7
Cornwall.....	10329	467	230	237	45.2	236	124	112	36	23	9	5	79	84	22.8	23	170	18.4
Eastview.....	5731	187	91	96	32.6	43	23	20	11	5	4	2	8	13	7.5	3	31	5.4
Ford City.....	14531	365	175	190	25.2	73	35	38	17	12	3	6	15	20	5.0	11	91	6.2
Hawkesbury.....	5367	214	121	93	39.9	82	51	31	19	8	8	4	24	19	15.2	6	50	9.3
Ingersoll.....	5150	99	57	42	19.2	74	37	37	7	1	1	1	29	37	14.4	5	51	9.9
Kenora.....	7708	204	84	120	28.3	69	44	25	8	8	1	1	35	17	8.9	5	59	7.7
Lindsay.....	7231	180	89	91	24.8	108	54	54	10	3	2	4	41	47	14.9	10	90	12.4
Midland.....	7820	188	109	76	23.6	97	65	32	11	7	3	2	54	23	12.3	7	55	7.0
Orrilla.....	7886	230	116	114	28.8	141	70	71	5	7	1	1	65	63	17.6	15	83	10.4
Pembroke.....	9056	296	155	141	32.7	175	88	87	19	14	4	2	65	68	19.3	15	75	8.3
Preston.....	5697	98	50	48	17.2	40	20	29	2	3	2	1	16	25	8.6	5	44	7.7
Smith's Falls.....	7105	191	99	92	26.9	103	55	48	8	8	2	2	45	38	14.5	9	49	6.9
Sudbury.....	10301	378	190	188	36.2	167	106	61	25	18	5	5	76	38	16.2	19	144	14.0
Trenton.....	5800	141	75	66	24.3	64	32	32	6	1	1	1	25	28	11.0	5	54	9.3
Walkerville.....	10208	125	67	58	12.2	48	25	23	2	1	1	1	22	22	4.7	8	139	13.6
Waterloo.....	7459	120	65	65	26.9	57	25	32	5	2	1	3	19	27	12.8	7	66	14.8



Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban for Ontario by Counties—1927

Province and Counties	Total	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Ontario.....	67671	5120	5087	6124	6024	5926	5896	6124	5777	5656	5441
Rural.....	25846	1934	1900	2373	2402	2293	2283	2313	2280	2155	2030	1964	1919
Urban.....	41825	3186	3187	3751	3622	3633	3613	3811	3497	3501	3411	3164	3449
Addington.....	143	2	7	16	17	17	12	16	14	12	5	13	12
Rural.....	143	2	7	16	17	17	12	16	14	12	5	13	12
Algoma.....	1010	69	79	89	101	87	74	98	105	79	66	84	79
Rural.....	300	16	24	38	27	19	32	29	31	21	23	21	19
Urban.....	710	53	55	51	74	68	42	69	74	58	43	63	60
Sault Ste. Marie, c.....	578	45	41	43	62	62	37	59	57	45	36	50	41
Blind River, t.....	79	5	8	5	7	3	2	5	13	6	5	10	10
Thessalon, t.....	53	3	6	3	5	3	3	5	4	7	2	3	9
Brant.....	975	80	85	93	92	92	80	74	71	86	79	57	86
Rural.....	222	20	20	22	17	21	19	23	15	17	24	11	13
Urban.....	753	60	65	71	75	71	61	51	56	69	55	46	73
Brantford, c.....	647	54	50	63	62	60	54	48	47	64	50	41	54
Paris, t.....	106	6	15	8	13	11	7	3	9	5	5	5	19
Bruce.....	796	59	47	78	63	73	67	92	69	72	64	57	55
Rural.....	533	42	33	53	43	47	38	65	43	55	41	39	34
Urban.....	263	17	14	25	20	26	29	27	26	17	23	18	21
Chesley, t.....	33	2	2	6	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1
Kincardine, t.....	95	2	5	7	8	10	13	12	13	7	7	7	4
Southampton, t.....	33	3	1	5	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	1	5
Walkerton, t.....	47	4	2	3	3	5	9	4	4	1	.....	5	7
Warton, t.....	55	6	4	4	4	6	4	6	2	4	8	3	4
Carleton.....	3771	338	301	336	324	290	323	370	308	303	283	286	309
Rural.....	581	58	47	56	50	45	43	52	50	40	44	46	50
Urban.....	3190	280	254	280	274	245	280	318	258	263	239	240	259
Ottawa, c.....	3003	259	243	261	252	232	262	302	247	248	225	225	247
Eastview, t.....	187	21	11	19	22	13	18	16	11	15	14	15	12
Cochrane.....	1670	127	118	158	143	157	135	153	136	132	147	139	125
Rural.....	980	72	73	104	85	87	71	100	76	62	85	92	73
Urban.....	690	55	45	54	58	70	64	53	60	70	62	47	52
Cochrane, t.....	152	20	6	19	8	15	12	12	13	14	13	8	8
Iroquois Falls, t.....	67	4	3	5	10	7	5	5	5	5	7	3	8
Timmins, t.....	471	31	36	30	40	48	47	36	43	52	41	31	36
Dufferin.....	293	23	21	21	20	24	34	35	23	24	27	26	17
Rural.....	227	20	14	16	15	19	28	28	15	20	17	23	13
Urban.....	66	3	7	5	5	6	6	7	6	4	10	3	4
Orangeville, t.....	66	3	7	5	5	6	6	7	6	4	10	3	4
Dundas.....	337	20	23	26	39	27	20	29	32	28	36	28	29
Rural.....	337	20	23	26	39	27	20	29	32	28	36	28	29
Durham.....	420	35	20	27	34	34	35	45	52	33	40	36	29
Rural.....	235	21	12	10	21	16	24	26	30	20	18	23	14
Urban.....	185	14	8	17	13	18	11	19	22	13	22	13	15
Bowmanville, t.....	94	6	4	7	5	9	5	8	11	6	13	10	10
Port Hope, t.....	91	8	4	10	8	9	6	11	11	7	9	3	5
Elgin.....	736	48	57	74	64	57	67	65	60	69	56	52	67
Rural.....	378	23	27	42	33	32	39	34	31	38	23	21	35
Urban.....	358	25	30	32	31	25	28	31	29	31	33	31	32
St. Thomas, c.....	329	22	29	27	29	22	28	30	27	30	27	31	31
Aylmer, t.....	29	3	1	5	2	3	.....	1	2	4	3	4	1
Essex.....	4195	309	335	376	373	364	339	401	362	348	322	333	333
Rural.....	1000	66	84	80	92	84	82	95	90	84	77	82	84
Urban.....	3195	243	251	296	281	280	257	306	272	264	245	251	249
Windsor, c.....	2088	156	182	203	186	178	145	215	170	162	171	156	164
Amherstburg, t.....	53	7	3	5	5	5	8	3	4	4	2	4	3
Essex, t.....	44	2	2	3	4	1	4	8	4	4	.....	5	7
Ford City, t.....	365	28	23	35	29	43	29	37	30	32	27	25	27
Kingsville, t.....	57	6	4	3	9	6	3	2	8	5	2	5	4
Leamington, t.....	104	3	7	6	7	8	10	11	15	9	7	15	6
Riverside, t.....	104	10	7	6	7	12	12	6	12	9	8	8	7
Sandwich, t.....	253	18	19	19	24	20	32	14	20	28	19	22	20
Walkerville, t.....	125	13	4	16	10	7	14	10	9	11	9	11	11
Frontenac.....	962	67	90	65	79	75	80	98	69	92	82	77	88
Rural.....	368	25	36	24	34	33	37	28	25	33	26	34	33
Urban.....	594	42	54	41	45	42	43	70	44	59	56	43	55
Kingston, c.....	594	42	54	41	45	42	43	70	44	59	56	43	55
Glengarry.....	400	40	26	38	35	36	37	33	32	34	27	37	25
Rural.....	349	35	24	32	31	31	32	25	29	29	23	35	23
Urban.....	51	5	2	6	4	5	5	8	3	5	4	2	2
Alexandria, t.....	247	5	2	6	4	5	5	8	3	5	4	2	2
Grenville.....	247	16	17	28	26	24	26	27	21	23	14	10	15
Rural.....	200	13	16	20	19	17	19	24	19	19	12	9	13
Urban.....	47	3	1	8	7	7	7	3	2	4	2	1	2
Prescott, t.....	47	3	1	8	7	7	7	3	2	4	2	1	2
Grey.....	1071	72	60	90	98	104	102	90	95	96	86	85	93
Rural.....	610	44	36	43	68	58	62	51	59	53	52	40	44
Urban.....	452	28	24	47	30	46	40	39	36	43	34	36	49
Owen Sound, c.....	297	22	15	28	15	33	22	26	18	29	28	25	36
Durham, t.....	72	5	6	9	8	5	6	3	9	2	2	6	4
Hanover, t.....	72	5	6	9	8	5	6	3	9	2	2	6	4
Meaford, t.....	35	1	1	4	4	3	7	3	2	5	2	1	2



Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province and Counties	Total	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Haldimand	383	32	35	39	43	37	28	21	37	25	28	35	23
Rural	292	23	27	29	35	29	24	13	27	15	22	27	21
Urban	91	9	8	10	8	8	4	8	10	6	8	8	2
Dunnville, t.	91	9	8	10	8	8	4	8	10	10	6	8	2
Haliburton	161	7	18	18	19	19	15	13	13	14	8	13	4
Rural	161	7	18	18	19	19	15	13	13	14	8	13	4
Halton	356	26	16	23	31	42	25	30	33	38	31	34	27
Rural	219	13	13	15	18	24	16	19	19	24	20	20	18
Urban	137	13	3	8	13	18	9	11	14	14	11	14	9
Burlington, t.	23	3	1	2	3	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	.....
Georgetown, t.	30	3	1	.....	3	5	.....	1	5	4	3	1	4
Milton, t.	38	5	1	4	3	6	5	2	2	3	3	3	1
Oakville, t.	46	5	.....	2	4	4	2	4	3	6	3	9	4
Hastings	1365	103	98	128	114	122	127	130	120	112	97	100	114
Rural	824	61	62	85	63	75	79	74	82	62	55	55	71
Urban	541	42	36	43	51	47	48	56	38	50	42	45	43
Belleville, c.	371	25	21	31	34	34	32	35	27	35	26	38	33
Deseronto, t.	29	2	1	4	3	6	1	3	3	.....	2	1	5
Trenton, t.	141	15	14	8	11	12	15	18	8	15	14	6	5
Huron	807	65	59	57	60	70	74	83	60	83	68	65	63
Rural	463	46	43	43	48	59	52	58	46	65	48	54	41
Urban	204	19	16	14	12	11	22	25	14	18	20	11	22
Clinton, t.	45	3	4	7	3	2	7	4	3	2	3	3	4
Goderich, t.	86	7	9	1	7	4	8	7	8	10	11	6	8
Scaforth, t.	35	4	1	5	1	2	7	7	.....	4	3	1	5
Wingham, t.	38	5	2	1	1	3	5	5	3	2	3	1	5
Kenora	471	42	32	45	41	42	47	42	42	28	33	40	37
Rural	91	8	5	16	9	9	13	4	9	4	3	6	5
Urban	380	34	27	29	32	33	34	38	33	24	30	34	32
Dryden, t.	81	6	5	6	6	3	6	7	7	4	11	2	9
Keewatin, t.	24	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	.....	2	2	2
Kenora, t.	204	17	16	17	18	19	18	21	16	16	13	19	14
Sioux Lookout, t.	71	9	4	3	6	3	7	6	4	4	11	7	7
Kent	1345	100	100	130	115	124	123	106	113	115	106	107	106
Rural	652	52	46	70	50	67	55	54	60	59	47	46	46
Urban	693	48	54	60	65	57	68	52	53	56	59	61	60
Chatham, c.	453	28	33	36	40	38	44	30	33	44	39	46	42
Blenheim, t.	31	1	3	2	2	2	2	.....	5	3	4	1	1
Dresden, t.	10	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	3
Ridgetown, t.	37	2	3	8	2	4	5	4	.....	2	2	1	3
Tilbury, t.	42	3	3	5	5	2	4	5	1	2	2	6	3
Wallaceburg, t.	120	12	11	8	15	9	13	7	12	5	11	7	10
Lambton	1047	73	83	94	76	90	112	90	85	81	99	73	91
Rural	502	27	39	45	34	48	63	35	41	41	45	42	42
Urban	545	46	44	49	42	42	49	55	44	40	54	31	49
Sarnia, c.	435	39	34	39	33	31	38	49	36	32	44	22	38
Forest, t.	19	1	2	3	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	3
Petrolia, t.	91	7	9	8	6	9	7	6	7	7	8	9	8
Lanark	661	54	51	67	59	68	67	47	53	64	39	44	48
Rural	239	20	18	28	18	30	21	18	15	28	12	16	15
Urban	422	34	33	39	41	38	46	29	38	36	27	28	33
Almonte, t.	81	3	4	4	9	5	15	6	9	7	5	7	9
Carleton Place, t.	69	5	3	12	7	4	6	5	7	6	3	2	7
Perth, t.	81	4	9	3	7	11	10	7	7	6	3	8	6
Smith's Fall, t.	191	22	17	20	18	18	15	11	15	17	16	11	11
Leeds	619	47	55	55	51	54	58	56	58	63	48	35	39
Rural	345	23	34	37	24	29	29	35	31	33	26	23	21
Urban	274	24	21	18	27	25	29	21	27	30	22	12	18
Brockville, t.	204	18	16	12	21	16	21	14	24	19	17	12	14
Gananoque, t.	70	6	5	6	6	9	8	7	3	11	5	.....	4
Lennox	195	18	9	20	18	12	21	22	16	20	14	15	10
Rural	146	12	7	13	14	9	15	12	15	16	13	10	10
Urban	49	6	2	7	4	3	6	10	1	4	1	5	.....
Napanee, t.	49	6	2	7	4	3	6	10	1	4	1	5	.....
Lincoln	1017	88	69	88	95	94	87	99	87	79	90	65	76
Rural	342	29	20	30	27	19	26	42	35	26	34	26	28
Urban	675	59	49	58	68	75	61	57	52	53	56	39	48
St. Catharines, c.	577	54	38	51	60	65	47	52	43	47	45	33	42
Grimsby, t.	33	1	4	3	2	3	2	1	4	3	5	2	3
Merrittton, t.	34	2	3	2	3	3	6	1	1	3	6	2	1
Niagara, t.	31	2	4	2	3	4	6	3	4	.....	.....	2	1
Manitoulin	247	16	17	20	23	26	23	25	24	23	18	19	13
Rural	247	16	17	20	23	26	23	25	24	23	18	19	13
Middlesex	1916	128	149	147	184	172	166	155	166	160	155	172	162
Rural	541	37	35	37	62	50	46	48	41	46	43	58	38
Urban	1375	91	114	110	122	122	120	107	125	114	112	114	124
London, c.	1286	84	108	103	113	112	109	104	116	111	98	110	118
Parkhill, t.	17	1	2	.....	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	.....	.....
Strathroy, t.	72	6	4	7	8	7	8	2	7	2	11	4	6
Muskoka	470	43	27	39	45	38	51	45	39	36	38	29	40
Rural	262	29	15	17	26	24	25	19	26	21	19	16	25
Urban	208	14	12	22	19	14	26	26	13	15	19	13	15

**Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued**

Province and Counties	Total	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Muskoka—Continued</b>													
Bracebridge, t.	78	5	3	4	4	5	12	13	7	9	7	3	6
Gravenhurst, t.	54	3	5	8	6	2	8	7	3	1	6	2	3
Huntsville, t.	76	6	4	10	9	7	6	6	3	5	6	8	6
Nipissing	1239	84	101	113	107	124	122	122	104	108	80	76	98
Rural	545	42	46	47	51	55	54	50	52	44	33	35	36
Urban	694	42	55	66	56	69	68	72	52	64	47	41	62
North Bay, c.	406	25	28	37	36	42	42	37	31	41	27	27	33
Mattawa, t.	71	4	5	7	3	9	7	11	5	5	5	3	7
Sturgeon Falls, t.	217	13	22	22	17	18	19	24	16	18	15	11	22
Norfolk	559	46	43	61	53	48	45	37	49	58	36	34	49
Rural	393	23	32	46	39	33	27	28	36	50	26	22	31
Urban	166	23	11	15	14	15	18	9	13	8	10	12	18
Simcoe, t.	166	23	11	15	14	15	18	9	13	8	10	12	18
Northumberland	587	53	49	51	55	58	39	57	53	56	42	40	34
Rural	394	35	29	40	36	38	25	39	32	42	29	28	21
Urban	193	18	20	11	19	20	14	18	21	14	13	12	13
Campbellford, t.	68	10	8	4	6	5	6	4	8	3	7	2	5
Cobourg, t.	125	8	12	7	13	15	8	14	13	11	6	10	8
Ontario	1123	94	84	97	100	96	94	89	98	99	98	86	88
Rural	465	39	33	42	43	41	46	35	42	43	30	40	31
Urban	658	55	51	55	57	55	48	54	56	56	68	46	57
Oshawa, c.	595	48	46	47	50	48	46	50	49	54	61	43	53
Uxbridge, t.	24	2	3	3	5	3	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Whitby, t.	39	5	2	5	2	4	2	3	6	.....	3	3	4
Oxford	859	70	62	73	72	74	92	65	75	76	83	56	61
Rural	422	39	30	38	32	40	41	30	40	32	43	25	32
Urban	437	31	32	35	40	34	51	35	35	44	40	31	29
Woodstock, c.	245	16	22	22	26	18	27	16	18	18	29	18	15
Ingersoll, t.	99	9	6	5	5	6	11	7	11	13	8	7	11
Tilsonburg, t.	93	6	4	8	9	10	13	12	6	13	3	6	3
Parry Sound	659	53	45	57	62	61	65	59	51	56	50	48	52
Rural	534	44	41	50	52	50	50	47	47	41	37	35	40
Urban	125	9	4	7	10	11	15	12	4	15	13	13	12
Parry Sound, t.	125	9	4	7	10	11	15	12	4	15	13	13	12
Peel	395	32	26	34	36	39	32	30	32	38	34	30	32
Rural	297	23	17	25	26	33	25	22	26	26	27	28	19
Urban	98	9	9	9	10	6	7	8	6	12	7	2	13
Brampton, t.	98	9	9	9	10	6	7	8	6	12	7	2	13
Perth	980	64	91	110	88	76	82	86	89	79	77	59	79
Rural	452	26	37	55	51	38	33	40	46	28	35	26	37
Urban	528	38	54	55	37	38	49	46	43	51	42	33	42
Stratford, c.	372	25	38	39	24	29	36	35	29	34	28	22	33
Listowel, t.	58	8	4	8	3	3	3	4	6	6	5	2	2
Mitchell, t.	23	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	2
St. Marys, t.	75	4	9	7	6	4	7	5	8	8	6	6	5
Peterborough	849	57	55	69	84	77	81	68	74	74	64	77	69
Rural	304	24	25	25	36	29	28	25	31	20	23	20	18
Urban	545	33	30	44	48	48	53	43	43	54	41	57	51
Peterborough, c.	545	33	30	44	48	48	53	43	43	54	41	57	51
Prescott	799	57	57	74	72	69	70	64	68	74	60	70	64
Rural	544	41	38	44	54	44	45	42	49	52	46	52	37
Urban	255	16	19	30	18	25	25	22	19	22	14	18	27
Hawkesbury, t.	214	12	15	28	16	20	18	17	17	18	14	16	23
Vankleek Hill, t.	41	4	4	2	5	7	5	2	4	.....	2	4	4
Prince Edward	299	26	29	29	25	21	21	25	23	24	31	22	25
Rural	210	20	18	23	20	13	17	13	17	18	23	16	12
Urban	89	6	11	6	5	8	4	12	6	6	8	6	11
Picton, t.	89	6	11	6	5	8	4	12	6	6	8	6	11
Rainy River	408	37	28	33	28	43	39	28	35	38	33	27	39
Rural	166	16	12	14	11	19	20	11	12	14	13	10	14
Urban	242	21	16	19	17	24	19	17	23	24	20	17	25
Fort Frances, t.	204	17	13	15	16	19	16	14	20	21	18	13	22
Rainy River, t.	38	4	3	4	1	5	3	3	3	3	2	4	3
Renfrew	1192	97	91	104	120	98	92	95	106	98	91	87	113
Rural	659	48	43	63	74	54	48	48	58	65	52	46	60
Urban	533	49	48	41	46	44	44	47	48	33	39	41	53
Arnprior, t.	100	12	10	7	8	7	5	11	9	5	8	7	11
Pembroke, t.	296	23	26	18	28	24	30	30	30	22	20	23	22
Renfrew, t.	137	14	12	16	10	13	9	6	9	6	11	11	20
Russell	589	40	51	70	63	48	45	55	40	47	40	44	37
Rural	486	40	37	56	57	38	37	46	33	39	32	38	33
Urban	103	9	14	14	6	10	8	9	7	8	8	6	4
Rockland, t.	103	9	14	14	6	10	8	9	7	8	8	6	4
Simcoe	1609	119	122	135	164	153	122	153	129	142	149	97	124
Rural	812	59	68	74	83	76	60	77	65	73	83	42	53
Urban	797	60	54	61	82	77	62	76	64	69	66	55	71
Alliston, t.	33	8	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	3	3	2	3
Barrie, t.	142	11	11	11	11	15	17	11	11	12	11	14	7
Collingwood, t.	90	3	8	5	11	9	9	12	4	9	9	5	6
Midland, t.	185	18	10	11	28	16	9	17	8	14	16	12	26
Orillia, t.	230	13	17	20	21	23	19	21	28	16	14	18	20
Penetanguishene, t.	117	7	6	13	10	10	7	13	10	15	13	4	9

Table 3—Births (exclusive of Still-births) by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban, for Ontario by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province and Counties	Total	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stormont.....	872	71	50	68	88	72	81	80	76	68	73	71	74
Rural.....	405	35	27	33	45	32	38	37	34	22	33	37	32
Urban.....	467	36	23	35	43	40	43	43	42	46	40	34	42
Cornwall, t.....	467	36	23	35	43	40	43	43	42	46	40	34	42
Sudbury.....	1420	112	118	124	134	130	120	126	111	114	120	119	92
Rural.....	893	66	72	75	79	86	83	77	58	71	80	85	63
Urban.....	527	46	46	49	55	44	37	49	53	43	40	36	29
Capreol, t.....	60	6	8	2	6	2	7	4	3	5	6	9	2
Chelmsford, t.....	26	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	4	2	1	2
Copper Cliff, t.....	63	7	2	6	3	4	6	4	6	7	5	8	5
Sudbury, t.....	378	32	34	38	44	37	22	38	41	27	27	18	20
Thunder Bay.....	1289	105	94	117	112	106	107	130	112	96	104	106	100
Rural.....	177	17	18	23	18	18	16	21	16	10	10	2	8
Urban.....	1112	88	76	94	94	88	91	109	96	86	94	104	92
Port William, c.....	602	46	37	53	52	45	45	65	52	53	46	52	56
Port Arthur, c.....	510	42	39	41	42	43	46	44	44	33	48	52	36
Timiskaming.....	852	70	52	62	77	87	82	88	64	66	61	52	91
Rural.....	564	51	37	33	41	70	51	64	35	46	44	37	55
Urban.....	288	19	15	29	36	17	31	24	29	20	17	15	36
Cobalt, t.....	105	6	5	9	13	5	14	4	9	8	8	7	17
Haileybury, t.....	82	5	2	8	12	7	5	8	12	6	5	4	8
New Liskeard, t.....	101	8	8	12	11	5	12	12	8	6	4	4	11
Victoria.....	464	40	21	42	40	37	46	33	53	37	32	44	39
Rural.....	284	28	15	24	25	25	25	19	34	26	20	21	22
Urban.....	180	12	6	18	15	12	21	14	19	11	12	23	17
Lindsay, t.....	180	12	6	18	15	12	21	14	19	11	12	23	17
Waterloo.....	1768	131	144	170	161	164	147	161	153	131	144	119	143
Rural.....	510	35	38	46	55	40	45	44	48	36	46	36	41
Urban.....	1258	96	106	124	106	124	102	117	105	95	98	83	102
Galt, c.....	265	19	23	27	21	21	20	30	19	28	27	15	15
Kitchener, c.....	688	48	52	63	60	68	59	64	63	45	56	47	63
Elmira, t.....	44	2	5	2	8	7	6	4	4	.....	2	4	4
Hespeler, t.....	43	8	1	3	3	3	3	2	7	2	3	4	4
Preston, t.....	98	9	17	13	8	11	3	7	1	7	5	10	7
Waterloo, t.....	120	12	11	13	12	13	10	8	11	9	7	5	9
Welland.....	1792	138	118	169	149	166	160	147	165	158	141	143	138
Rural.....	684	46	38	70	63	68	73	45	80	49	47	45	60
Urban.....	1108	92	80	99	86	98	87	102	85	109	94	98	78
Niagara Falls, c.....	492	34	33	44	46	38	44	48	34	48	48	41	34
Welland, c.....	283	23	26	25	22	28	18	24	18	27	23	28	21
Bridgeburg, t.....	55	5	3	3	3	6	5	4	7	8	4	3	4
Port Colborne, t.....	152	14	11	12	6	11	12	15	14	12	14	18	13
Thorold, t.....	126	16	7	15	9	15	8	11	12	14	5	8	6
Wellington.....	1110	82	87	98	99	100	93	110	91	94	73	101	82
Rural.....	604	51	47	56	61	50	50	62	48	56	36	42	45
Urban.....	506	31	40	42	38	50	43	48	43	38	37	59	37
Guelph, c.....	418	28	34	35	28	41	33	44	33	31	32	51	28
Harriston, t.....	17	1	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	2	3	1	3	2
Mount Forest, t.....	37	2	4	3	6	5	3	4	3	.....	2	3	2
Palmerston, t.....	34	2	3	2	3	3	5	.....	5	4	2	4	4
Wentworth.....	3313	237	258	321	298	253	314	301	282	263	247	252	287
Rural.....	393	31	31	49	37	23	35	25	41	29	28	30	34
Urban.....	2920	206	227	272	261	230	279	276	241	234	219	222	253
Hamilton, c.....	2866	204	223	265	258	226	273	271	238	231	215	215	247
Dundas, t.....	54	2	4	7	3	4	6	5	3	3	3	7	6
York.....	14559	1049	1107	1358	1255	1255	1250	1325	1251	1190	1273	1102	1145
Rural.....	2711	175	196	237	253	211	251	272	257	215	235	211	198
Urban.....	11848	874	911	1121	1002	1044	999	1053	994	975	1037	891	947
Toronto, c.....	11448	847	877	1080	979	1003	970	1013	964	944	1003	857	911
Aurora, t.....	41	2	4	2	5	4	3	6	2	5	3	2	1
Mimico, t.....	107	9	12	16	5	10	8	9	9	7	7	10	6
Newmarket, t.....	91	5	6	5	4	12	6	9	6	9	8	8	13
New Toronto, t.....	104	5	7	8	6	12	9	12	8	6	9	11	11
Weston, t.....	57	6	5	10	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	5

**Table 4—Births (exclusive of Still-births) to Resident and Non-resident Mothers, and Births in Public Institutions, in the Cities and Towns of Ontario of 5,000 Population and over, 1927.**

Cities and towns	ALL BIRTHS				BIRTHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				BIRTHS ELSEWHERE THAN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			
	Total	To resident mothers	To mothers non-resident in city or town of birth, who were		Total	To resident mothers	To mothers non-resident in city or town of birth, who were		Total	To resident mothers	To mothers non-resident in city or town of birth, who were	
			Resident in province	Non-resident in province			Resident in province	Non-resident in province			Resident in province	Non-resident in province
<b>Cities:</b>												
Belleville.....	371	270	97	4	228	133	92	3	143	137	5	1
Brantford.....	647	550	90	7	343	262	74	7	304	288	16	.....
Chatham.....	453	276	163	14	273	104	158	11	180	172	5	3
Fort William.....	602	513	85	4	266	201	62	3	336	312	23	1
Galt.....	265	207	54	4	139	86	51	2	126	121	3	2
Guelph.....	418	357	59	2	187	133	54	.....	231	224	5	2
Hamilton.....	2866	2631	220	15	1305	1096	198	11	1561	1535	22	4
Kingston.....	594	444	144	6	318	181	132	5	276	263	12	1
Kitchener.....	688	611	71	6	245	181	59	5	443	430	12	1
London.....	1286	1078	191	17	795	615	165	15	491	463	26	2
Niagara Falls.....	492	444	44	4	136	102	31	3	356	342	13	1
North Bay.....	409	370	33	3	81	64	15	2	325	306	18	1
Oshawa.....	595	522	72	1	253	190	62	1	342	332	10	.....
Ottawa.....	3003	2544	293	166	1662	1236	280	146	1341	1308	13	20
Owen Sound.....	297	232	62	3	150	92	55	3	147	140	7	.....
Peterborough.....	545	409	134	2	365	238	126	1	180	171	8	1
Port Arthur.....	510	405	99	7	270	191	75	4	240	214	24	2
St. Catharines.....	577	477	92	8	299	210	84	5	278	267	8	3
St. Thomas.....	329	258	55	16	175	114	50	11	154	144	5	5
Sarnia.....	435	367	59	6	195	137	53	5	240	230	6	4
Sault Ste. Marie.....	578	512	60	6	132	101	26	5	446	411	34	1
Stratford.....	372	313	53	6	201	149	50	2	171	164	3	1
Toronto.....	11448	10765	589	94	5738	5147	516	75	5710	5618	73	19
Welland.....	283	245	33	5	63	34	28	1	220	211	5	4
Windsor.....	2088	1761	288	39	897	595	271	31	1191	1161	17	8
Woodstock.....	245	180	62	3	135	79	54	2	110	101	8	1
<b>Towns:</b>												
Barrie.....	142	85	52	5	74	32	38	4	68	53	14	1
Brockville.....	204	152	49	3	145	95	47	3	59	57	2	.....
Cobourg.....	125	92	29	4	59	34	24	1	66	58	5	3
Collingwood.....	90	68	22	.....	35	17	18	.....	55	51	4	.....
Cornwall.....	467	367	84	16	247	154	81	12	220	213	3	4
Eastview.....	187	185	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	186	184	.....	2
Ford City.....	365	362	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	362	359	2	1
Hawkesbury.....	214	202	7	5	22	11	6	5	192	191	1	.....
Ingersoll.....	99	65	34	.....	53	24	29	.....	46	41	5	.....
Kenora.....	204	155	43	6	111	72	34	5	93	83	9	1
Lindsay.....	180	138	38	4	88	51	34	3	92	87	4	1
Midland.....	185	152	33	.....	71	45	26	.....	114	107	7	.....
Orillia.....	230	162	64	4	153	91	59	3	77	71	5	1
Pembroke.....	296	216	68	12	112	53	51	8	184	163	17	4
Preston.....	98	87	10	1	9	5	4	.....	89	82	6	1
Smith's Falls.....	191	141	48	2	132	84	47	1	59	57	1	1
Sudbury.....	378	300	77	1	118	58	60	.....	260	242	17	1
Trinton.....	141	136	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	136	3	2
Walkerville.....	125	123	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	123	122	1	.....
Waterloo.....	120	115	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	115	4	1

**Table 5—Total Births (exclusive of Still-births) and Births in Public Institutions, Showing the Number of Mothers Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927.**

Province	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND ELSEWHERE		IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	
	Total	Births to mothers non-resident of province	Total	Births to mothers non-resident of province
Ontario.....	67,671	689	18,465	434



Table 7—Births (exclusive of Still-births)

Age of Father	Total	AGE OF																	
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Under 16 years.....																			
16.....	3				1	1	1												
17.....	9			3	1	1		1			2								
18.....	95			2	11	14	27	19	13	5	1	2							
19.....	313		2	1	21	39	74	78	43	31	13	9	1						
20.....	642			6	15	53	104	126	126	78	52	31	26	7	4	3	1		
21.....	1154		1	6	15	70	178	221	210	154	135	64	47	23	5	6	7		
22.....	1556		1	2	23	57	132	244	246	267	239	154	87	48	24	16	5		
23.....	2084		1	4	21	46	134	228	282	327	317	300	180	106	46	32	20		
24.....	2528		2	4	15	32	101	204	281	356	398	358	316	176	97	73	44		
25.....	2799			4	10	30	93	151	211	332	367	359	386	331	219	134	65		
26.....	3030			5	7	39	77	139	191	304	328	308	354	371	356	228	128		
27.....	3409			3	13	29	73	97	150	228	329	366	394	406	377	389	220		
28.....	3250				5	16	56	62	114	187	236	286	350	376	354	348	323		
29.....	3344				2	23	38	74	75	144	209	237	291	333	337	353	382		
30.....	3462			1	4	10	34	50	83	112	165	230	238	302	344	316	367		
31.....	3294				3	7	25	26	59	102	121	174	181	208	288	292	325		
32.....	3330			2	2	4	17	34	49	57	124	134	168	205	250	281	290		
33.....	3098				3	4	10	28	38	63	73	130	129	152	202	240	245		
34.....	2995				1	4	5	28	23	42	66	84	129	116	135	194	218		
35.....	2874					2	10	14	29	28	37	60	94	129	123	151	178		
36.....	2536					3	6	7	16	30	39	42	61	83	122	107	132		
37.....	2460					1	1	5	3	20	15	27	41	54	60	81	109		
38.....	2500					3	6	4	13	14	29	35	49	48	78	101	135		
39.....	2211						4	8	4	9	16	29	34	42	69	69	79		
40.....	2019						1	1	1	8	12	25	13	36	31	40	64		
41.....	1492						2	2	4	5	4	5	10	20	14	24	26	41	
42.....	1655						1	2	3	6	8	21	17	21	19	30	31		
43.....	1308							1	4	1	4	7	9	12	12	14	19	15	
44.....	1060						1		2	2	4	3	7	6	12	20	32		
45.....	971							2	1	1	2	5	6	10	12	11	16	25	
46.....	735							1	1	1	4	1	8	2	9	13	10		
47.....	634								1		2	3	4	7	3	9	14		
48.....	535								1	1		3	1	2	3	7	10	10	
49.....	409				1				1	1		2	3	4	5	2	8	6	
50.....	346								1		2	1	2	3	4	3	8	2	
51.....	206								1	1			2	3	2	3	2	2	
52.....	225										4	1	2	4	2	1	3	5	
53.....	185											2	1			4	6	2	
54.....	145						2			1			1		1	1	3		
55.....	98												2		1				
56.....	85								1	1		2	2		1	1	2		
57.....	58											1							
58.....	59											1		3			1	1	
59.....	42														3	1	2		
60.....	37								1			2							
61.....	24																	1	
62.....	20																		
63.....	17														1		1		
64.....	10								1		1						1	1	
65 and over.....	51											2					1	1	
Not stated.....	311						1	3	4	6	1	5	2		2	2	6	2	
Children born to married mothers.....	65,713		7	45	174	495	1223	1870	2309	2933	3404	3517	3702	3653	3666	3715	3542		
Children born to unmarried mothers.....	1,958	1	2	13	55	106	190	229	200	194	167	147	106	75	62	44	52	37	
Children born to all mothers.....	67,671	1	2	20	100	280	685	1,452	2,070	2,503	3,100	3,551	3,623	3,777	3,715	3,710	3,767	3,579	

Classified According to Ages of Parents, 1927—Ontario

MOTHER

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stat-	
1																							
3		2	1					1	2				1										2
3	3							1			1												
3	3	3	1	1																			
14	5	4	7	1	4	2		1			1												1
28	22	4	2	4	5			1	1					1	1								3
42	29	15	10	3	2	2		1	1	1													1
66	53	26	20	6	6	4	4	4	4	5	2			1									3
130	133	105	81	19	11	7	7	7	5	3	1			1									5
216	204	159	117	45	28	26	26	22	10	7	3			1	1	2							6
330	320	196	129	70	56	26	22	10	7	4	1			1							1	1	4
361	320	196	129	70	56	26	22	10	7	4	1			1	3								5
351	386	305	181	107	56	35	22	18	7	7	4			1									2
330	361	275	312	167	99	56	37	29	19	8	11	1		1									5
307	284	282	247	265	165	93	68	29	16	8	7	2		4									2
264	282	270	278	279	255	126	72	44	37	11	13	9		5	1								3
194	260	227	216	243	221	194	111	68	34	16	11	2		4									7
165	190	189	219	216	243	221	194	111	68	34	16	11	2	4									3
112	166	156	200	220	196	223	203	204	90	60	21	17	17	3	3								3
110	174	163	178	215	181	190	208	197	196	74	45	23	18	5	3	1							
136	114	109	150	156	181	178	181	181	197	136	65	32	10	9	3	5							
73	95	88	123	132	139	167	178	146	197	150	136	58	30	12	4	2							5
57	75	79	87	66	94	102	124	127	128	108	125	89	45	20	7								
46	84	62	109	106	71	116	129	126	146	128	144	93	82	35	11	4							1
28	44	44	67	98	67	91	104	115	114	94	104	67	93	45	21	7							1
33	28	27	39	52	71	65	63	69	102	99	86	63	68	67	20	10							2
18	32	22	34	41	51	83	61	70	76	86	70	65	77	44	21	22							2
11	29	19	29	35	36	58	66	45	61	70	58	42	48	31	21	14							1
20	15	17	25	22	27	32	37	65	51	44	58	40	42	32	24	21							2
7	21	23	29	13	22	33	26	46	48	48	51	37	28	28	31	20							1
11	9	7	16	15	10	24	27	30	24	54	25	24	27	23	21	12							
10	7	13	11	14	13	18	19	20	30	24	32	19	25	22	15	17							
2	4	4	10	11	5	14	12	11	19	14	15	32	10	18	7	5							
6	3	2	3	4	8	9	8	9	7	8	17	12	14	15	27	6							
3	3	5	5	4	6	6	4	10	11	11	16	9	9	10	12	5							
1	3	2	7	1	3	5	3	1	7	13	11	10	8	2	5	4							
3	1	3	3	4	5	4	7	5	4	3	5	2	3	1	2	3							
		2	3	2	1	3	5	6	2	3	5	5	4	5	2	2							
1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	8	2	1	3	1	4	1	1							
		2	1	2	4	1	1	1	5	2	3	3	3	2	1	3							
		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	2								
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	2								
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2									
1	3	1	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	1	1	1	2								
1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	2			1	1	2							256
3501	3528	2869	2982	2701	2420	2302	2044	1851	1780	1366	1186	779	724	484	258	175	97	40	15	11	15	330	
31	47	25	20	15	16	13	9	9	13	14	9	7	3	4	1	2							40
3532	3575	2894	3002	2716	2436	2315	2053	1860	1793	1380	1195	786	727	488	259	177	97	40	15	11	15	970	

Table 8—Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Racial Origin of Parents, 1927—Ontario

Racial Origin of Father	RACIAL ORIGIN OF MOTHER																	Total																	
	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh	French	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	Dutch	Finnish	German	Greek	Hindu		Hungarian	Icelandic	Indian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Negro	Norwegian	Polish	Rumanian	Russian	Serb and Croat	Swedish	Syrian	Ukranian	Other	Not specified
English	25,201	18,698	2,998	2,683	91	595	1	7	2	3	4	18	11	11	483	3	4	18	11	11	11	11	1	1	15	14	4	12	8	2	6	63	6	63	
Irish	10,907	27,18	5,287	10,84	47	702	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	7	302	1	1	6	8	7	7	1	1	11	9	1	6	17	7	1	32	1	32		
Scottish	9,812	27,87	17,34	42,41	46	306	1	3	1	1	1	11	2	6	101	1	1	11	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	6	1	10	8	1	24	1	24		
Welsh	361	1,20	35	42,45	38	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	81	0	0	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	22	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
French	87,32	565	5,27	2,21	6,72	18	65	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	81	0	0	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	22	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Armenian	70	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Austrian	208	167	4	3	8	1	167	143	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Belgian	169	8	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgarian	46	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese	46	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Czech and Slovak	93	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Danish	62	20	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dutch	702	192	123	115	8	37	1	1	1	1	1	22	208	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finnish	351	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German	30,53	462	282	2,22	5	115	2	2	2	1	1	3	25	2	1899	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greek	141	18	7	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hindu	164	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hungarian	510	14	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Icelandic	1554	106	26	24	2	43	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italian	831	8	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japanese	142	22	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Negro	675	19	12	10	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Norwegian	372	37	6	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rumanian	112	26	14	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Russian	179	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Serb and Croat	102	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swedish	490	9	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syrian	93	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ukranian	552	81	20	27	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	65713	26,006	10,386	9,314	2,49	9,152	65	222	166	24	40	97	5,815	3,95	31,09	99	168	9,533	1,349	6,821	135	103	733	147	217	109	162	45	83	493	60	548	60	548	
Children born to married mother	3,578	1,331	356	476	122	4,666	32	116	84	10	23	56	28,313	202	1,603	45	86	4,284	707	5,439	81	58	372	70	112	98	81	26	47	257	34	287	34	287	
F	319,54	126,90	50,26	45,43	127	44,86	33	106	82	14	17	41	25,302	193	13,06	54	82	5,749	642	1,352	54	45	361	71	108	51	81	19	36	236	26	261	26	261	



Children born to un-	1958	771	267	284	5	251	7	2	.....	2	.....	22	16	99	.....	9	.....	104	10	.....	2	12	2	11	.....	1	1	3	2	.....	7	2	66	
M	966	388	147	141	2	122	5	1	.....	1	.....	11	9	50	.....	5	.....	55	3	.....	1	6	1	5	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	38	
F	962	383	120	143	3	129	2	1	.....	1	.....	11	7	49	.....	4	.....	49	7	.....	1	6	1	6	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	6	...	28	
Children born to all	67671	26777	10653	9598	251	9403	65	229	24	40	99	53	637	411	3208	99	177	9	637	1359	6	823	147	105	744	147	218	110	165	47	83	500	62	614
M	34755	13704	5307	4910	124	4788	32	121	10	23	57	28	324	211	1653	45	91	4	330	710	5	440	87	59	377	76	112	58	82	27	47	258	36	325
F	32916	13073	5146	4688	130	4615	33	108	14	17	42	25	313	200	1555	54	86	5	298	649	1	383	60	46	367	71	106	52	83	20	36	242	26	289

\*Including "Galician."

Table 9—Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified

Racial Origin of Mother	Total	AGE OF														
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
English.....	26,006	1	17	79	194	510	790	967	1258	1369	1393	1501	1462	1465	1490	1430
Irish.....	10,386	2	5	12	53	161	266	293	354	482	463	515	540	596	592	592
Scottish.....	9,314	1	5	12	53	116	222	253	354	418	475	489	512	545	525	589
Welsh.....	249			2		4	6	7	9	13	13	13	12	12	19	18
French.....	9,152	2	9	36	100	217	291	374	484	510	558	571	478	500	524	398
Armenian.....	65				2	2	2	3	5	9	6	2	2	4	2	4
Austrian.....	222	1		3	3	9	9	15	12	12	8	10	11	11	9	6
Belgian.....	166		1		1	1	1	3	6	6	13	10	11	14	5	7
Bulgarian.....	24				1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
Chinese.....	40				1	1		1	1		1	1	5	1	4	4
Czech and Slovak.....	97				2	3		3	8	4	8	8	13	6	4	6
Danish.....	53							4	3	5	2	3	4	2	3	4
Dutch.....	615		1	1	4	15	23	23	28	31	28	43	44	30	29	28
Finnish.....	395			1	1	10	11	24	17	14	38	31	27	26	19	26
German.....	3,109		1	9	16	36	67	102	141	191	169	154	174	144	170	157
Greek.....	99						3	6	6	7	6	10	8	3	9	1
Hindu.....																
Hungarian.....	168		1		1	3	9	4	7	7	9	9	11	11	11	12
Icelandic.....	9												1			1
Indian.....	533		2	2	10	7	23	24	29	24	21	19	28	27	31	21
Italian.....	1,349		1	7	17	45	43	49	44	72	66	84	80	78	78	59
Japanese.....	6						1									2
Jewish.....	821					3	11	25	41	60	55	59	78	48	50	47
Negro.....	135			1	3	6	2	4	2	10	8	5	8	5	9	8
Norwegian.....	103			2	1	4	2	4	8	3	5	9	6	3	6	6
Polish.....	733			9	14	27	33	30	39	62	54	39	35	35	33	29
Rumanian.....	147			1	2	3	3	8	11	8	9	10	6	8	2	8
Russian.....	217			1	3	5	6	9	10	9	12	18	8	15	13	10
Serb and Croat.....	109				1	3	4		4	9	12	13	6	8	7	4
Swedish.....	162		1	1	2	5	6	11	11	13	9	13	5	11	5	5
Swiss.....	45				1	1	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	3	3
Syrian.....	83				1	3	2	2	1	6	4	3	6	3	6	3
Ukranian*.....	493		1	3	11	28	23	39	23	43	37	24	32	23	21	19
Other.....	60		1			2	3		3	6	4	5	2	4	2	4
Not specified.....	548			3	2	11	10	23	26	18	19	21	18	23	31	30
Total.....	65,713	7	45	174	495	1223	1870	2309	2933	3404	3517	3702	3653	3666	3715	3542

\*Including "Galken".

According to Age and Racial Origin of Married Mothers, 1927—Ontario

MOTHER

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stated
1444	1404	1134	1152	1056	965	850	759	679	626	535	479	284	279	182	95	59	37	11	4	5	1	40
561	594	541	514	459	441	439	363	354	341	224	171	140	123	80	39	36	15	8	2	1	3	11
515	529	454	466	407	348	381	306	288	276	214	175	129	89	69	44	22	13	6	3	1	2	8
13	12	11	7	11	13	12	6	10	9	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
449	435	332	381	364	296	264	258	256	238	196	168	109	133	83	40	29	13	8	2	1	4	41
3	7	4	6	9	8	15	5	9	6	3	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	12	3	6	9	8	15	5	9	6	3	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
9	18	7	4	7	5	4	8	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	...	...	3	1	1	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	4	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	4	2	2	4	...	3	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	2	6	2	1	5	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	38	24	37	27	15	16	16	13	19	17	14	6	5	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1
23	16	14	13	13	7	11	11	6	6	7	7	4	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
157	163	136	162	127	122	126	127	73	88	66	70	56	38	32	17	6	6	2	1	1	1	1
5	6	1	...	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
...	12	5	8	7	6	4	2	4	3	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	18	21	28	11	9	14	7	7	10	8	5	5	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	71
59	73	40	49	57	46	54	56	37	49	27	23	11	16	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	10
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	39	39	31	40	25	20	19	20	20	10	11	5	3	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
4	10	4	8	6	2	4	7	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	3	8	4	4	2	1	6	2	4	6	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	34	27	26	30	26	21	29	22	20	18	13	4	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	13
4	9	6	8	4	4	8	2	5	3	2	...	1	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
8	12	6	7	7	11	6	6	7	10	3	6	6	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
7	4	4	6	6	3	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8	5	3	3	4	11	5	10	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	7	4	3	5	1	1	2	5	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	19	15	15	16	10	19	12	9	12	6	6	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1	8	1	2	...	4	1	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	28	21	27	12	20	11	15	13	10	2	3	1	5	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	111
3501	3528	2869	2982	2701	2420	2302	2044	1851	1780	1366	1186	779	724	484	258	175	97	40	15	11	15	330

Table 10—Births (exclusive of Still-births),

Birthplace of Father	Total	BIRTHPLACE														
		Canada									British Isles					
		Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Province not specified	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Other
Canada.....	44558	27	215	200	2819	34277	239	95	32	41	639	3078	271	841	61	17
Prince Edward Island.....	63	10	6	2	3	29					4					1
Nova Scotia.....	358	6	113	22	10	124	2	1		1	40	1	9		1	
New Brunswick.....	284	1	8	101	20	96			1		28	2	5			
Quebec.....	3289	2	13	16	1513	1394	14	3		1	124	6	38		2	
Ontario.....	39333	8	73	55	1259	32334	178	75	28	38	57	2734	253	752	56	16
Manitoba.....	244		1	4	9	134	42	8			2	17	2	5		
Saskatchewan.....	67				2	38	1	4			9	1				1
Alberta.....	53				1	31	2	1	1		11		3			
British Columbia.....	25					18				1	2		1			
Province not specified.....	842		1		2	79			2		577	109	6	28	1	
British Isles.....	12976	7	43	27	154	3602	50	10	10	8	286	5363	784	2106	119	29
England.....	8761	2	33	17	104	2580	36	8	7	8	210	4654	176	562	66	10
Ireland.....	1262		3	2	12	338	4	1	1		33	194	514	120	7	1
Scotland.....	2721	5	6	8	34	599	9	1	2		40	448	90	1415	11	3
Wales.....	187		1		3	67	1				3	60	2	9	35	
Other.....	45				1	18					7	2				15
British Possessions.....	400	1	13	3	6	82	1	2		1	8	62	7	29	1	1
Newfoundland.....	208	1	12	1	2	34		2			3	25	4	10		1
Other.....	192		1	2	4	48	1			1	5	37	3	19	1	
Europe.....	5603	1	6	6	68	580	57	32	4	1	54	182	10	40	3	1
Austria.....	287					23	16	1			4	4	1	1		
Belgium.....	165				2	4	1	1	1		1	6	1	2		
Denmark.....	43				1	5		1			7			1	1	
Finland.....	335					21					1					
France.....	54				6	19					1	7		3		
Germany.....	127					56	1	1			4	6		2		
Holland.....	96		1	1		11					7	1	3			
Hungary.....	162					4	1	2			2			1		
Italy.....	1456	1	2	1	17	193		1	1		17	39	5	9	1	1
Norway.....	71			1	2	14	2	1			1	6		1		
Poland*.....	1003				7	42	13	4			7	21		5		
Rumania†.....	270				8	17	6	7	1		1	8	1	5		
Russia‡.....	977		2	1	13	75	14	11	1		13	46		4		
Sweden.....	130			1		28	1				2	4		3		
Other.....	427		1	1	12	68	2	2		1	3	18	1			1
Asia.....	216				4	18	2			1	1	7		3	1	
China.....	46					1				1		4		2	1	
Japan.....	8					1	2									
Other.....	162				4	16					1	3		1		
United States.....	1753	1	10	1	111	987	11	6	3	2	25	158	20	56	2	1
Various.....	28		1		1	10					6			1		
Not specified.....	179			1	4	36					1	6	2			
Children born to married mothers.....	65713	37	288	238	3167	39592	360	145	49	54	1014	8862	1094	3076	187	49
Children born to unmarried mothers.....	1958	1	12	4	88	1220	11	6	3	5	87	197	32	131	5	
Children born to all mothers.....	67671	38	300	242	3255	40812	371	151	52	59	1101	9059	1126	3207	192	49

\*Including Galicia.

†Including Bukovina.

‡Including the Ukraine.

Classified According to Birthplace of Parents, 1927—Ontario

OF MOTHER

British Possessions		Europe														Asia			United States	Various	Not specified	
Newfoundland	Other	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Hungary	Italy	Norway	Poland*	Rumania†	Russia‡	Sweden	Other	China	Japan				Other
67	34	6	8	8	26	21	46	6	2	8	8	27	5	8	14	9	3	1	5	1340	9	45
1	7				1															7	19	1
2	2			1			1													14	123	10
5	1	1	1	1		5	3			1	2	3	1	1	3				1	123	7	34
50	30	3	6	6	25	15	38	6	2	7	4	20	4	6	11	7	2	1	3	1130	7	
		2				1	1					2		1					1	12	7	
												1								7	1	
																				3		
1																				1		
1	3	1	1				2				2	1				1				24		1
32	36	3	6	4	2	9	9	2	4	3	2	5	1	10	2	2	2	1	2	230	4	7
24	26	3	6	3	1	5	8	2	4	3	1	5	1	9	1	2	2		172	2	7	
2	5			1		1													21	1		
5	4					3	1								1				33	1		
	1				1														3			
110	62				1		1													1	6	1
109					1															3	1	1
1	62						1					1								3	1	1
3	6	268	144	24	316	19	59	67	158	1118	44	957	188	673	70	313		3	116	8	4	
	2	200				1	1		1	1		14	1	11		1			5			
	1		141			1	1		3							1			1			
				22		1					3									11		
					299						1									11		
	1	1				12				2						1	1			1		
	1	1				48						1	1	2		2				1		
	1	1					64													3		
	1	2					1	146				2	2							3		
					2		1			1111		1				1	2			38	8	1
							2				29					7				4		
		9			3		1					802	10	54	1	8				12		
							2					26	153	17		3				5		
1		45	1		1		1		4		1	105	20	587		8				20		3
					11				3											10		
						1	5		5	2	10		6	1	2	60				5		
					2								1	1		288				1		
												1	1			2	36	5	123	6	2	1
																	36					
					2								1					5		123	6	2
	4	2	1		8	3	2	1	1	6	2	2		3	4	1				316	2	3
						1					3										2	3
																						128
216	140	278	158	36	355	53	117	76	165	1138	56	993	195	694	90	328	41	7	133	2016	27	189
7	3	6	1		12	1	11	2	7	5	1	7	1	5		3				43		41
223	143	284	159	36	367	54	128	78	172	1143	57	1000	196	699	90	331	41	7	133	2059	27	230

Table 11—Births (exclusive of Still-births) Classified

Birthplace of Mother	Total	AGE OF																
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Canada.....	44944	6	43	154	423	970	1452	1705	2152	2399	2446	2534	2447	2466	2502	2325	2306	
Prince Edward Island..	37						2		1	2	1		3	2	2	4	3	
Nova Scotia.....	288			2	2	6	12	1	12	12	11	24	26	12	19	23	14	
New Brunswick.....	238			1	4	4	4	6	7	13	9	17	8	14	11	18	17	
Quebec.....	3167	1	4	13	23	55	78	99	134	141	162	181	165	188	166	163	156	
Ontario.....	39592	4	36	134	372	851	1284	1499	1904	2137	2155	2231	2162	2156	2202	2050	2045	
Manitoba.....	360	1	1	2	2	13	19	33	24	24	25	17	22	24	20	14	18	
Saskatchewan.....	145			1	3	10	12	20	14	13	12	4	3	9	7	5	3	
Alberta.....	49		1			2	2	2	2	1	5	5	3	5	2	3	4	
British Columbia.....	54				3			2	2	2	4	1	7	3	5	2	3	
Province not specified.	1014		1	1	15	26	39	43	52	54	62	54	48	53	68	43	43	
British Isles.....	13268			5	38	112	235	330	490	623	646	718	740	782	795	824	813	
England.....	8862			3	23	81	165	229	333	404	404	471	485	512	529	523	561	
Ireland.....	1094				3	8	7	20	22	58	53	58	58	69	61	81	67	
Scotland.....	3076			2	12	19	61	74	125	150	177	179	187	187	190	203	172	
Wales.....	187					3	2	7	5	11	9	10	6	13	12	15	9	
Other.....	49					1					3		4	1	3	2	4	
British Possessions.....	356		1			4	6	9	13	18	20	10	16	22	22	25	18	
Newfoundland.....	216					2	2	6	9	9	13	5	12	16	15	17	14	
Other.....	140					4	4	3	4	9	7	5	4	6	7	8	4	
Europe.....	4732		1	8	20	80	104	171	179	272	281	305	320	273	256	239	230	
Austria.....	278			2	1	5	3	15	14	19	11	16	17	10	12	11	12	
Belgium.....	158		1		1		1	3	6	7	12	8	11	14	5	6	8	
Denmark.....	36							2	2	4	2	3	1		3	4	1	
Finland.....	355					5	5	16	13	11	32	27	29	24	19	23	22	
France.....	53							3	1	2			5	5	4	3	3	
Germany.....	117			1			4	5	2	11	7	6	3	7	12	4	4	
Holland.....	76						1		2	2	5	4	6	4	5	8	7	
Hungary.....	165				1	2	5	3	5	8	11	10	11	10	11	14	9	
Italy.....	1138			3	7	28	27	31	31	59	50	63	66	71	67	52	52	
Norway.....	56						1	2	2	1	2	2	7	3	1	5		
Poland*.....	993					18	28	45	39	67	70	72	67	50	45	40	43	
Rumania†.....	195					5	7	11	11	10	15	11	11	9	6	9	7	
Russia‡.....	694			2	6	13	13	26	29	41	35	46	50	39	41	43	39	
Sweden.....	90						2	2	3	7	4	6	8	3	7	3	5	
Other.....	328				3	4	6	10	17	24	23	31	28	24	18	14	18	
Asia.....	181				3	5	3	5	4	15	6	6	8	11	10	13	7	
China.....	41				1	1		1		1		1	1	5	1	4	1	
Japan.....	7												1			2		
Other.....	133				2	4	3	4	4	15	6	5	6	6	9	7	6	
United States.....	2016	1		7	11	49	65	85	92	76	111	119	117	106	123	113	121	
Various.....	27					1	1	1	1		3	2	4				3	
Not specified.....	189					3	4	3	2	1	4	8	1	6	5	3	3	
Total.....	65713	7	45	174	495	1223	1870	2309	2933	3404	3517	3702	3653	3666	3715	3542	350	

\*Including Salicia.  
†Including Bukovina.  
‡Including the Ukraine.

According to Age and Birthplace of Married Mothers, 1927—Ontario

MOTHER

30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50 and over	Not stated
2366	1973	2019	1741	1605	1502	1334	1275	1179	928	752	540	501	342	173	119	69	27	8	5	4	151
2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	17	6	10	15	8	9	6	7	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	13	11	6	7	12	8	10	8	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
152	120	156	139	111	118	92	107	92	74	86	46	52	31	18	13	12	1	1	1	1	15
2107	1756	1796	1545	1421	1307	1180	1116	1033	820	635	464	428	297	149	100	49	26	7	4	2	128
17	11	8	10	6	7	13	5	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	7	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	41	39	27	40	40	27	28	29	19	22	22	13	6	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3
761	616	644	623	545	527	453	363	384	297	309	182	151	105	60	37	16	11	4	4	6	19
508	423	430	411	374	330	303	235	245	206	228	128	116	86	48	26	16	7	2	3	1	13
66	49	43	52	39	68	41	37	40	33	22	10	10	7	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	2
171	133	162	149	121	121	101	80	92	51	53	44	23	11	11	7	7	2	1	1	2	2
11	9	8	9	10	5	5	11	4	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	15	24	23	15	20	11	11	9	11	3	5	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	13	15	11	9	9	5	6	7	5	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	2	9	12	6	11	6	5	2	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
262	166	189	200	166	179	163	143	147	94	86	44	45	25	16	14	9	2	2	2	3	36
19	4	13	12	10	22	6	8	9	1	7	6	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	3
16	5	4	7	5	3	9	10	3	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	14	13	13	8	11	11	6	6	7	7	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	7	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	8	6	6	4	7	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	4	5	5	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	4	8	8	6	4	2	4	3	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
67	35	46	52	41	53	54	33	48	26	22	11	15	10	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	9
4	3	6	6	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	41	40	43	38	33	40	38	27	22	17	6	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
14	10	10	6	5	6	5	7	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
35	28	25	33	21	25	16	16	27	11	12	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
1	2	1	1	5	3	8	3	2	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20	7	7	12	14	4	6	7	10	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
17	8	7	7	5	9	9	6	6	1	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	4	3	2	6	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
15	7	2	4	3	3	6	6	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	88	97	101	82	62	68	51	52	33	33	10	21	10	7	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
4	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	2	5	3	4	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	121
3528	2869	2982	2701	2420	2302	2044	1851	1780	1366	1186	779	724	484	258	175	97	40	15	11	15	330

Table 12—Marriages in Ontario by Months, 1927

		MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total for Province.	24,677	1,416	1,380	1,273	1,717	1,523	3,693	1,890	2,215	3,017	2,409	2,141	2,003

Table 13—Marriages—Conjugal Condition of Contracting Parties, Ontario, 1927

PROVINCE	Total marriages	MARRIAGES BETWEEN									Per cent. of Bridegrooms who were			Per cent. of Brides who were		
		Bachelors and			Widowers and			Divorced men and			Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced						
Ontario.....	24,677	21,969	572	66	1,169	752	16	101	22	10	91.6	7.8	0.5	94.2	5.5	0.4

Table 14—Marriages reported in Rural and Urban parts of Counties, Ontario, 1927

COUNTIES	Total	Rural	Urban	COUNTIES	Total	Rural	Urban
Ontario.....	24,677	5,979	18,698	Manitoulin.....	84	84	.....
Addington.....	35	35	.....	Middlesex.....	930	193	737
Algoma.....	324	68	256	Muskoka.....	144	34	110
Brant.....	375	59	316	Nipissing.....	275	94	181
Bruce.....	305	181	124	Norfolk.....	165	97	68
Carleton.....	1,169	128	1,041	Northumberland.....	187	123	64
Cochrane.....	370	131	239	Ontario.....	402	125	277
Dufferin.....	87	64	23	Oxford.....	336	138	198
Dundas.....	106	106	.....	Parry Sound.....	146	96	50
Durham.....	156	67	89	Peel.....	159	120	39
Elgin.....	264	106	158	Perth.....	347	104	243
Essex.....	1,485	127	1,358	Peterborough.....	302	78	224
Frontenac.....	340	92	248	Prescott.....	193	123	70
Glenarry.....	108	85	23	Prince Edward.....	98	55	43
Grenville.....	115	75	40	Rainy River.....	107	26	81
Grey.....	355	166	189	Renfrew.....	353	198	155
Haldimand.....	127	72	55	Russell.....	116	103	13
Haliburton.....	26	26	.....	Simcoe.....	488	199	289
Halton.....	132	61	71	Stormont.....	240	70	170
Hastings.....	405	218	187	Sudbury.....	318	125	193
Huron.....	296	183	113	Thunder Bay.....	484	32	452
Kenora.....	112	6	106	Timiskaming.....	243	132	111
Kent.....	496	162	334	Victoria.....	175	85	90
Lambton.....	347	124	223	Waterloo.....	661	101	560
Lanark.....	208	58	150	Welland.....	634	148	486
Leeds.....	234	97	137	Wellington.....	385	141	244
Lennox.....	57	17	40	Wentworth.....	1,413	129	1,284
Lincoln.....	358	75	283	York.....	6,900	437	6,463









Table 17—Marriages—Birthplace of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1927—Ontario—Continued

Birthplace of Bridegrooms.	BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE																																			
	Canada										British Isles				British Possessions		Europe										Asia									
	P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Province not specified	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Other	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Hungary	Italy	Norway	Poland*	Rumania†	Russia†	Sweden	Other	China	Japan	Other	United States	Various	Not specified
53	1	1	1	15	5	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	22	1	1	
17	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
997	6	4	32	613	3	4	2	28	28	88	11	36	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	136	1	1	
10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24,677	6,875	58,614	15,666	49,655	26,211	892	3,047	464	1,457	59	2	65	45	86	49	17,233	16	79	31	63	190	16,435	36,211	24,100	2	28	715	6	14	2	28	715	6	14		

\*Including Galicia.

†Including Bukovina.

‡Including the Ukraine.

Table 18—Marriages—Literacy of Bridegrooms and Brides, Classified by Birthplace, 1927—Ontario

Birthplace	Bridegrooms			Brides		
	Total	Illiterate	Per cent. Illiterate	Total	Illiterate	Per cent. Illiterate
Total.....	24,677	99	0.4	24,677	74	0.3
Canada.....	16,416	70	0.4	17,184	46	0.3
Prince Edward Island.....	7			6		
Nova Scotia.....	132			87		
New Brunswick.....	92	1	1.1	58		
Quebec.....	784	9	1.1	614	7	1.1
Ontario.....	14,709	60	0.4	15,666	37	0.2
Manitoba.....	52			49		
Saskatchewan.....	38			65		
Alberta.....	26			26		
British Columbia.....	19			21		
Province not specified.....	557			592	2	0.3
British Isles.....	5,125	1	(*)	5,029	1	(*)
England.....	3,302	1	(*)	3,047	1	(*)
Ireland.....	508			464		
Scotland.....	1,224			1,457		
Wales.....	87			59		
Other.....	4			2		
British Possessions.....	132			110		
Newfoundland.....	66			65		
Other.....	66			45		
Europe.....	1,936	24	1.2	1,586	25	1.6
Austria.....	106	1	0.9	86	6	7.0
Belgium.....	46			49		
Denmark.....	35			17		
Finland.....	207	2	1.0	233	2	0.9
France.....	20	1	5.0	16		
Germany.....	84			79		
Holland.....	46			31		
Hungary.....	72			63		
Italy.....	284	5	1.8	190	1	0.5
Norway.....	23	1	4.3	16	1	6.3
Poland †.....	445	5	1.1	435	3	0.7
Rumania ‡.....	66	1	1.5	36	3	8.3
Russia §.....	297	5	1.7	211	8	3.8
Sweden.....	60			24	1	4.2
Other.....	145	3	2.1	100		
Asia.....	53	3	5.7	33		
China.....	17			3		
Japan.....	2			2		
Other.....	34	3	8.8	28		
United States.....	997	1	0.1	715	2	0.3
Various.....	10			6		
Not specified.....	8			14		

†Including Galicia.

‡Including Bukovina.

§Including the Ukraine.

(\*)Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927

Province and Counties	Total in Year	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ontario	4,812	439	463	469	442	402	348	318	327	472	436	345	351
Rural	1,717	176	166	169	144	164	106	113	119	148	152	127	133
Urban	3,095	263	297	300	298	238	242	205	208	324	284	218	218
Addington	12		3	1		4	2			1			
Rural	12		3	1		4	2			1			
Algoma	72	3	3	11	6	6	3	6	11	5	6	5	7
Rural	19	2	2	2	2	2		1	1		3	1	3
Urban	53	1	1	9	4	4	3	5	10	5	3	4	4
Sault Ste. Marie, c.	37	1	1	8	3	3	3	4	5	2		3	4
Blind River, t.	12					1			5	2	3	1	
Thessalon, t.	4			1	1			1		1			
Brant	57	2	6	8	2	5	3	1	3	9	3	6	9
Rural	8		1	4					1			1	1
Urban	49	2	5	4	2	5	3	1	2	9	3	5	8
Brantford, c.	37	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	7	3	5	6
Paris, t.	12		2	2	1	2	1			2			2
Bruce	56	3	6	7	3	2	5	9	1	4	6	4	6
Rural	36	3	4	6	2	1	4	4		3	3	3	3
Urban	20		2	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	3	1	3
Chesley, t.	3		1		1			1					
Kincardine, t.	11		1			1		3			3	1	2
Southampton, t.	1									1			
Walkerton, t.	4						1	1	1				1
Warton, t.	1			1									
Carleton	343	29	42	31	33	20	19	23	32	46	22	30	16
Rural	41	2	6	5	3	1	3	2	3	6	4	4	2
Urban	302	27	36	26	30	19	16	21	29	40	18	26	14
Ottawa, c.	286	25	34	25	27	17	16	21	26	40	17	24	14
Eastview, t.	16	2	2	1	3	2			3		1	2	
Cochrane	193	21	14	10	14	17	15	10	21	37	12	8	14
Rural	112	11	9	4	8	9	10	8	11	25	4	4	9
Urban	81	10	5	6	6	8	5	2	10	12	8	4	5
Cochrane, t.	28	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	7	4	1	
Iroquois Falls, t.	6		1		2		3						
Timmins, t.	47	6	3	5	3	3	1	1	8	5	4	3	5
Dufferin	17	2	5	1	2	2		1	1		1	2	
Rural	10	2	4	1	1				1			1	
Urban	7		1		1	2		1			1	1	
Orangeville, t.	7		1		1	2		1			1	1	
Dundas	28	4	2	1	2	1	2	2		3	5	3	
Rural	28	4	2	1	2	1	2	2		3	5	3	
Urban	25	4	2	2	3	1	3		1	3	2	2	2
Durham	16	3	2	2	1	1	1			3	1	2	1
Urban	9	1		2	2	1	2		1		1	1	1
Bowmanville, t.	6	1			1		2		1				1
Port Hope, t.	3				1	1					1		
Elgin	53	4	7	9	6	7	3	2	2	1	4	3	5
Rural	32	2	3	7	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	4
Urban	21	2	4	2	5	1	1				2	2	1
St. Thomas, c.	20	2	4	2	4	1	1		1		2	2	1
Aylmer, t.	1												
Essex	283	29	26	22	27	14	21	19	23	31	27	19	25
Rural	67	7	10	6	8	2	3	5	5	7	3	5	6
Urban	216	22	16	16	19	12	18	14	18	24	24	14	19
Windsor, c.	142	16	12	12	12	9	10	11	9	15	17	9	10
Amherstburg, t.	6						3		1				1
Essex, t.	5			1					1	1	2		
Ford City, t.	29	1		1	1	3	2	3	3	4	1	4	6
Kingsville, t.	3				1						1	1	
Leamington, t.	6	1	1						2		1		1
Riverside, t.	7	2	2						2		1		
Sandwich, t.	16	1	1	2	4		3			3	1		1
Walkerville, t.	2			1					1				
Frontenac	84	11	20	8	6	1	4	7	3	4	10	2	8
Rural	21	1	3	4	3		1	2	1		3	1	2
Urban	63	10	17	4	3	1	3	5	2	4	7	1	6
Kingston, c.	63	10	17	4	3	1	3	5	2	4	7	1	6
Glengarry	35	1	4	2	4	5	6	3			2	2	6
Rural	27	1	4	1	1	3	5	3			1	2	6
Urban	8			1	3	2	1				1		
Alexandria, t.	8			1	3	2	1				1		
Greenville	18		1	1	2	2	4	2	1	1			3
Rural	14		1	1		2	3	2	1	1			3
Urban	4				2		1				1		
Prescott, t.	4				2		1				1		
Grey	56	3	5	6	6	4	11		2	4	4	5	6
Rural	31	1	3	5	3	4	5		2	2		3	3
Urban	25	2	2	1	3		6			2	4	2	3
Owen Sound, c.	15	2	1	1	3		2			1	1	1	3
Durham, t.	3						2			1			
Hanover, t.	4		1				2					1	
Meaford, t.	3						2				1		

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province and Counties	Total in Year	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Haldimand.....	23	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	.....	2	5	1	.....
Rural.....	15	2	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Urban.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Dunnville, t.	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Haliburton.....	17	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural.....	17	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton.....	22	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	.....	3	4	.....
Rural.....	15	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....
Urban.....	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Burlington, t.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, t.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Milton, t.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakville, t.	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings.....	101	12	8	10	6	11	6	6	9	6	11	9	7
Rural.....	61	8	3	5	5	5	3	5	7	3	7	5	5
Urban.....	40	4	5	5	1	6	3	1	2	3	4	4	2
Belleville, c.	30	3	2	3	.....	5	3	1	1	3	3	4	2
Deseronto, t.	3	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton, t.	7	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Huron.....	48	6	3	3	7	3	3	5	3	3	1	5	6
Rural.....	39	5	2	3	5	3	2	4	2	3	1	5	4
Urban.....	9	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Clinton, t.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich, t.	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seaforth, t.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wingham, t.	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kenora.....	38	3	4	4	3	7	5	4	1	3	3	.....	1
Rural.....	14	2	2	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Urban.....	24	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	1	3	2	.....	.....
Dryden, t.	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin, t.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenora, t.	16	1	1	1	1	3	.....	3	1	3	2	.....	.....
Sioux Lookout, t.	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent.....	102	11	7	6	7	9	2	7	9	9	17	11	7
Rural.....	44	6	2	3	4	6	1	3	3	2	7	5	2
Urban.....	58	5	5	3	3	3	1	4	6	7	10	6	5
Chatham, c.	38	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	9	5	4
Blenheim, t.	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dresden, t.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgetown, t.	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilbury, t.	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wallaceburg, t.	11	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lambton.....	78	7	7	9	5	12	5	6	3	4	9	7	4
Rural.....	29	6	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	1
Urban.....	49	1	5	6	3	8	4	5	3	3	5	3	3
Sarnia, c.	43	1	4	5	3	7	3	5	3	3	4	3	2
Forest, t.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petrolia, t.	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lanark.....	39	5	3	2	6	4	5	1	1	4	3	4	1
Rural.....	13	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1
Urban.....	26	3	1	1	5	3	3	.....	1	3	3	3	.....
Almonte, t.	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carleton Place, t.	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Perth, t.	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Smith's Falls, t.	16	2	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....
Leeds.....	35	1	2	6	9	3	.....	4	3	2	3	2	.....
Rural.....	24	.....	1	5	6	2	.....	4	2	1	3	.....	.....
Urban.....	11	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Brockville, t.	10	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Gananoque, t.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lennox.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Rural.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Urban.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee, t.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	53	6	2	6	4	6	3	6	4	2	7	5	2
Rural.....	19	1	1	3	1	4	1	2	2	1	2	1	.....
Urban.....	34	5	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	2
St. Catharines, c.	31	4	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	1	5	3	2
Grimby, t.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Merriton, t.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara, t.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoulin.....	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....
Rural.....	11	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	1	.....
Middlesex.....	138	15	16	7	14	15	14	12	7	11	11	6	10
Rural.....	31	4	1	3	3	4	.....	2	3	3	3	3	2
Urban.....	107	11	15	4	11	11	14	10	4	8	8	3	8
London, c.	102	11	15	4	10	10	13	10	3	8	8	2	8
Parkhill, t.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strathroy, t.	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Muskoka.....	46	5	7	4	6	2	5	2	3	.....	2	4	6
Rural.....	22	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	3
Urban.....	24	2	3	1	3	1	4	1	3	.....	1	2	3

Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province and Counties	Total in Year	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Muskoka—Continued													
Bracebridge, t	9	1	2		1		1		1			1	2
Gravenhurst, t	7	1			2		1		1				
Huntsville, t	8		1	1		1		1			1	1	1
Nipissing	94	6	8		11	10	6	4	17	5	5	5	6
Rural	35	4	1	5	5	2	1	2	4	2	2	3	3
Urban	59	2	7	4	6	8	5	2	13	3	3	2	3
North Bay, c	33	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	6	1	3	3	3
Mattawa, t	7		1	1	1	1			1	1			
Surgeon Falls, t	19	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Norfolk	31	4	4		3	4					2	2	2
Rural	24	3	4		3	3					1	1	1
Urban	7	1				1			2	4	1	1	1
Simcoe, t	7	1				1			2	1	1	1	1
Northumberland	37	2	5	3	3	2	2	6	5	2	1	1	1
Rural	26	1	3	3		5	1	4	4	4	2	1	1
Urban	11	1	2		3	1	1	2	1				
Campbellford, t	4				1	1							
Cobourg, t	7												
Ontario	97	7	15	3	6	2	4	6	8	11	23	8	4
Rural	30	2	10	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	11	7	1
Urban	67	5	5	1	5	1	3	5	4	7	12	1	3
Oshawa, c	65	5	5	1	4	1	3	5	4	9	18	7	3
Exbridge, t	1				1								
Whitby, t	1												
Oxford	54	6	4	7	6	3	3	6	3	3	10	3	3
Rural	28	4		2	2	2		4	2	3	2	1	1
Urban	26	2	4	5	4	1	2	2	1		8	2	2
Woodstock, c	17	1	2	3	3	1					1	1	1
Ingersoll, t	3				3		1		1				1
Tillsonburg, t	3												
Parry Sound	35	3	3	4	2	5	1	5		5	3	1	3
Rural	26	2	2	4	1	3	1	4		3	3	1	2
Urban	9	1	1		1	2		1		2		1	1
Parry Sound, t	9	1	1		1	1		1		2		1	1
Peel	16	3	1	3	1	1	1	1			1	1	4
Rural	15	3	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	4
Urban	1												
Brampton, t	1												
Perth	57	4	10	7	1	3	4	2	5	4	6	8	8
Rural	22	3	6	7		2	1	3	2	1	4	3	3
Urban	35	1	4	7	1	1	3	2	3	3	2	5	5
Stratford, c	21	1	2	4		1		1	1	5	2	4	4
Listowel, t	6			3		1	1	1			1	1	1
Mitchell, t	1												
St. Mary's, t	1				1		1				1	1	1
Peterborough	48	3	7	3	2	2	1	3	6	5	5	1	3
Rural	18	2	4		2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	1
Urban	30	1	3	3			5	3	4	3	3	4	2
Peterborough, c	30	1	3	3	9		5	3	2	4	3	4	2
Prescott	73	8	7	9		6	12	4	7	4	6	6	6
Rural	45	6	6	5		3	6	2	3	1	4	3	6
Urban	28	2	1	4		3	6	2	4	3	2	3	1
Hawkesbury, t	27	2	1	4		3	6	2	6	6	2	1	1
Vankleek Hill, t	1												
Prince Edward	17		1			1	2		2	1	3	1	1
Rural	11		1			1	1		1	1	3	1	1
Urban	6												
Picton, t	6												
Rainy River	44	4	3	5	4	6	3	1	5	5	2	3	3
Rural	15	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1	1
Urban	29	1	2	3	3	4	2		4	1	1	2	2
Fort Frances, t	28	1	2	3	3	4	2		4	1	1	2	2
Rainy River, t	1												
Renfrew	96	6	3	8	13	12	5	7	13	9	5	10	10
Rural	42	3	1	3	9	5	1	5	6	2	3	4	6
Urban	54	3	2	5	4	7	4	2	7	7	2	6	4
Arnprior, t	6												
Pembroke, t	33	2	1	5	1	5	4	2	3	4	1	1	2
Renfrew, t	13	1		2		2		3	3	3	1	4	4
Russell	52	5	6	4	5	2	4	2	4	10	5	4	4
Rural	41		4	4	1	3	2	1	3	6	5	4	4
Urban	11	5	2		4	1	1	1	1	4			
Rockland, t	11		2		1	1	1	1	1	4			
Simcoe	111	7	10	15	13	8	9	13	9	12	3	7	7
Rural	53	4	4	8	6	3	4	6	4	6	1	2	5
Urban	58	3	1	7	7	5	5	7	5	6	2	5	2
Alliston, t	3												
Barrie, t	11	1	1					2		1	1	2	2
Collingwood, t	3												
Midland, t	18	1		3	1	4	1	1	3	3		1	1
Orillia, t	12	1			2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Penetanguishene, t	11				2	2	1	2	1	1			1



Table 19—Deaths of Children under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) in Ontario, by Months, Classified as Rural and Urban by Counties, 1927—Continued

Province and Counties	Total in Year	MONTHS											
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Stormont.....	96	8	6	4	13	9	12	4	9	9	10	7	5
Rural.....	37	3	3	2	5	2	4	2	3	3	4	6	...
Urban.....	59	5	3	2	8	7	8	2	6	6	6	1	5
Cornwall, t.....	59	5	3	2	8	7	8	2	6	6	6	1	5
Sudbury.....	139	19	18	11	9	11	6	5	13	16	13	6	12
Rural.....	82	12	9	6	7	6	4	3	8	7	9	4	7
Urban.....	57	7	9	5	2	5	2	2	5	9	4	2	5
Capreol, t.....	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chelmsford, t.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Copper Cliff, t.....	5	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sudbury, t.....	43	6	6	4	2	4	1	1	4	7	3	1	4
Thunder Bay.....	92	13	6	12	7	11	6	5	3	7	6	8	8
Rural.....	12	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	1
Urban.....	80	12	6	11	6	9	4	4	3	6	6	6	7
Fort William, c.....	37	5	2	9	3	4	...	2	2	4	1	2	3
Port Arthur, c.....	43	7	4	2	3	5	4	2	1	2	5	4	4
Timiskaming.....	58	7	1	2	5	11	5	5	2	8	4	2	6
Rural.....	45	7	1	2	4	9	3	5	1	4	1	2	6
Urban.....	13	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	4	3	...	...
Cobalt, t.....	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...
Haileybury, t.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
New Liskeard, t.....	5	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Victoria.....	25	5	2	1	3	1	...	2	4	2	1	1	3
Rural.....	10	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	1
Urban.....	15	5	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Lindsay, t.....	15	5	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2
Waterloo.....	99	15	11	11	13	6	7	14	4	3	6	6	3
Rural.....	24	1	3	4	4	2	1	3	2	2	1	...	1
Urban.....	75	14	8	7	9	4	6	11	2	1	5	6	2
Galt, c.....	14	2	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1
Kitchener, c.....	48	11	1	5	6	4	4	7	...	1	4	5	...
Elmira, t.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Preston, t.....	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Waterloo, t.....	7	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welland.....	105	5	8	8	9	10	4	9	11	8	15	11	7
Rural.....	44	2	3	5	3	3	1	4	4	4	10	2	3
Urban.....	61	3	5	3	6	7	3	5	7	4	5	9	4
Niagara Falls, c.....	21	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...
Welland, c.....	16	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	...
Bridgeburg, t.....	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2
Port Colborne, t.....	12	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Thorold, t.....	5	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
Wellington.....	76	6	3	10	7	8	5	4	7	7	8	3	8
Rural.....	54	6	3	6	4	6	3	2	5	3	7	3	6
Urban.....	22	...	...	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	...	2
Guelph, c.....	21	...	...	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	...	2
Harrison, t.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Forest, t.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wentworth.....	218	17	27	27	27	22	12	14	12	17	16	13	14
Rural.....	27	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	2
Urban.....	191	14	25	24	23	18	10	13	11	16	13	12	12
Hamilton, c.....	187	14	25	23	22	18	10	12	11	16	13	11	12
Dundas, t.....	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
York.....	955	79	86	119	88	64	75	64	51	100	89	72	68
Rural.....	120	12	11	12	8	13	7	11	5	12	14	6	9
Urban.....	835	67	75	107	80	51	68	53	46	88	75	66	59
Toronto, c.....	810	64	75	102	77	50	66	51	45	86	73	65	55
Aurora, t.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mimico, t.....	7	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Newmarket, t.....	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
New Toronto, t.....	5	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Weston, t.....	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

Table 20—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Institutions of Children under One Year of Age, Showing the Number Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927

PROVINCE	DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR											
	In Public Institutions and Elsewhere						In Public Institutions					
	Total			Non-resident of province			Total			Non-resident of province		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Ontario.....	2,733	2,079	4,812	13	9	22	849	630	1,479	12	5	17



of Children under One Year of Age, Classified According to Residence in Cities Population and Over, 1927

IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS									DEATHS ELSEWHERE THAN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																	
Residents			Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred						Total			Residents			Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred											
			Resident in province			Non-resident in province									Resident in province			Non-resident in province								
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total						
3	10	13	2	5	7				6	4	10	6	3	9		1	1									
10	8	18	6	2	8	1	1	2	13	6	3	9	6	3	9											
8	2	10	5	5	10				13	5	18	11	4	15	2	1	3									
6	7	13	1	2	3				14	7	21	14	7	21												
3	2	5	3	1	4				3	2	5	3	2	5												
5	5	10	3		3				4	4	8	4	4	8												
55	29	84	7	4	11				55	37	92	54	37	91				1			1					
14	13	27	4	6	10				16	10	25	16	10	26												
14	9	23	1	3	4	1		1	13	7	20	13	7	20												
25	19	44	6	4	10				22	26	48	22	24	46	1	1		1	1		1					
4	2	6							6	9	15	6	9	15												
4	3	7	1	1	2				13	12	25	12	12	24	1		1									
12	13	25	2	1	3				20	17	37	20	17	37												
75	67	142	9	10	19	4	2	6	54	65	119	54	63	117	1	1		1	1		1					
1	3	4	1		1				7	3	10	7	3	10												
4	6	10	6	2	8				7	5	12	7	4	11		1	1									
15	8	23	1	1	2				8	10	18	8	10	18												
7	3	10	2	1	3	1		1	10	7	17	10	7	17												
5	6	11	1	1	2				3	4	7	3	4	7												
7	5	12	3	4	7				15	9	24	15	9	24												
1	3	4		2	2				17	14	31	17	14	31												
6	2	8							5	6	11	5	6	11												
267	178	445	39	37	76		1	1	165	122	288	165	122	288												
3	1	4	2		2				4	6	10	4	6	10												
26	21	47	11	6	17	2		2	41	35	76	41	35	76												
3	3	6	3	1	4				5	1	6	5	1	6												
4		4	1	1	2				4	1	5	4	1	5												
3	3	6	3	1	4																					
1	1	2	1	1	2					3	3	3	3	3												
	1	1	1		1				1	1	1	1		1												
13	7	20	1	1	2	1		1	21	15	36	21	15	36												
									11	5	16	11	5	16												
									17	12	29	17	10	27		1	1		1	1	1					
				1	1		1	1	19	6	25	19	6	25												
4		4	1		1				2	2	2	2		2												
2	4	6							6	4	10	6	2	8		2	2									
	1	1	4		4				6	4	10	6	4	10												
4	3	7	1		1				6	4	10	6	4	10												
2	2	4	1	1	2				2	4	6	2	4	6												
8	7	15	1	2	3	2		2	8	5	13	8	5	13												
									2	3	5	2	3	5												
5	3	8							3	5	8	3	5	8												
3	6	9	2	2	4				20	10	30	20	10	30												
									6	1	7	6	1	7												
									2		2	2		2												
									5	2	7	5	2	7												

Table 22—Deaths of Children Under One Year (exclusive of Still-births) by Age at Death, 1927—Ontario

Ages	Total
All infants	4,812
	M 2,733
	F 2,079
Under 1 day	1,056
	M 598
	F 458
1 day	299
	M 183
	F 116
2 days	276
	M 162
	F 114
3 days	191
	M 112
	F 79
4 days	100
	M 57
	F 43
5 days	83
	M 49
	F 34
6 days	74
	M 38
	F 36
Under 1 week	2,079
	M 1,199
	F 880
1 week and under 2 weeks	313
	M 170
	F 143
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	217
	M 111
	F 106
3 weeks and under 1 month	169
	M 100
	F 69
Under 1 month	699
	M 381
	F 318
1 month and under 2 months	387
	M 233
	F 154
2 months and under 3 months	274
	M 161
	F 113
3 months and under 4 months	231
	M 127
	F 104
4 months and under 5 months	202
	M 113
	F 89
5 months and under 6 months	186
	M 98
	F 88
6 months and under 7 months	173
	M 103
	F 70
7 months and under 8 months	148
	M 82
	F 66
8 months and under 9 months	135
	M 63
	F 72
9 months and under 10 months	104
	M 60
	F 44
10 months and under 11 months	98
	M 60
	F 38
11 months and under 12 months	96
	M 53
	F 43

**Table 23—Deaths of Children under One Year of Age (exclusive of Still-births)  
Classified According to Racial Origin of Decedents, 1927—Ontario**

Racial Origin	Total
All origins.....	4,812
English.....	1,775
Irish.....	732
Scotch.....	529
Welsh.....	8
French.....	913
Armenian.....	3
Austrian.....	38
Belgian.....	20
Bulgarian.....	2
Chinese.....	2
Czech and Slovak.....	10
Danish.....	3
Dutch.....	38
Finnish.....	35
German.....	169
Greek.....	13
Hindu.....	...
Hungarian.....	17
Icelandic.....	...
Indian.....	73
Italian.....	105
Japanese.....	1
Jewish.....	11
Negro.....	11
Norwegian.....	2
Polish.....	72
Rumanian.....	34
Russian.....	33
Serb and Croat.....	7
Swedish.....	12
Swiss.....	2
Syrian.....	2
Ukranian*.....	53
Other.....	7
Not specified.....	80

\*Including "Galician."





Table 25—Deaths of Children (exclusive of Still-births) from Certain Specified Causes in First Year of Life by Months, 1927—Ontario

CAUSES OF DEATH	MONTH OF DEATH																										
	Total under 1 Year		Jan.		Feb.		March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		
	Total	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
All Causes	4812	2733	2079	253	186	262	201	274	195	278	164	214	188	202	146	178	140	183	144	263	209	228	208	202	143	196	155
7. Measles	22	13	9	2	2	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8. Scarlet fever	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Whooping-cough	121	63	58	8	3	9	3	3	3	5	7	2	7	3	8	4	3	7	4	6	5	8	4	4	4	4	2
10. Diphtheria	12	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11. Influenza	96	63	33	14	7	11	7	12	7	5	2	9	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	3	1
16. Dysentery	28	17	11	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
21. Erysipelas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	11	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Meningococcus meningitis	39	20	19	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
29. Tetanus	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	15	9	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	10	18	13	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
33-37. Tuberculosis, other forms	29	18	11	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3
38. Syphilis	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	22	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56. Rickettsial infection, septicaemia	37	3	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62. Diseases of the thymus	30	17	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
70. Encephalitis	84	47	37	4	3	6	3	2	2	7	5	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	3	6	5	1	7	3
71A. Simple meningitis	30	17	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
71B. Non-epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	84	47	37	4	3	6	3	2	2	7	5	3	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	3	6	5	1	7	
80. Convulsions	30	17	13	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	29	13	16	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87-90. Diseases of the heart	178	163	115	27	23	15	28	22	26	12	14	11	7	6	6	6	5	4	3	7	3	5	9	6	9	10	8
100. Bronchio-pneumonia	203	118	85	16	11	20	14	7	12	14	13	8	7	9	3	4	3	2	1	2	4	11	14	8	11	9	
101. Pneumonia	72	43	29	5	4	5	7	7	1	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	4	4	
110-112. Diseases of the stomach	492	279	213	8	7	9	7	8	10	15	7	11	6	11	4	13	6	31	25	75	62	62	62	26	11	10	
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis	279	20	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	128	9	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
128. Nephritis	439	227	212	18	11	22	26	23	21	23	16	20	19	19	19	20	16	16	14	20	18	17	15	12	13	17	
153. Acute abscess	35	20	15	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
159. Malformations	176	104	72	9	5	10	12	9	6	7	7	9	10	9	6	8	3	7	4	10	3	8	1	8	4	10	
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus	228	103	125	7	4	8	12	14	14	14	8	7	7	9	12	9	13	9	10	9	15	8	14	3	7		
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	414	255	159	22	23	25	20	28	11	24	10	26	18	15	12	17	9	17	12	23	15	24	13	18	8	16	
159C. Others under this title	1421	796	625	68	55	66	60	72	46	84	48	65	72	77	49	57	56	60	44	68	51	51	48	67	43	61	
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	161A. Premature birth	414	255	159	22	23	25	20	28	11	24	10	26	18	15	12	17	9	17	12	23	15	24	13	18	8	



161B. Injury at birth.....	3001	181	119	14	11	20	6	25	4	9	6	14	6	16	8	19	11	11	13	17	13	11	11	13	16	12	14
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	279	155	124	15	14	14	8	21	19	16	10	10	10	12	10	14	14	10	8	11	8	6	8	12	10	12	4
175-203. External causes.....	73	36	37	5	4	3	1	1	2	1	6	1	2	4	4	3	4	5	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	5	4
204-205. Unspecified or ill-defined causes.....	187	99	88	9	8	10	6	14	5	15	8	6	5	8	3	3	4	7	2	4	14	9	13	3	8	11	10
	18	10	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 26—Deaths of Children (exclusive of Still-births) from

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total	TOTAL UNDER 1 YEAR		Under 1 day		1 day and under 1 week		1 week and under 2 weeks		2 weeks and under 3 weeks	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All Causes	4,812	2,733	2,079	598	458	601	422	170	143	111	106
7. Measles	22	13	9								
8. Scarlet fever	4	4									
9. Whooping-cough	121	63	58							1	2
10. Diphtheria	12	4	8								
11. Influenza	96	63	33				2		1		6
16. Dysentery											
21. Erysipelas	28	17	11						2		2
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1	1									
24. Meningococcus meningitis	11	9	2								1
29. Tetanus											
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	5	4	1								
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	15	0	6								
33-37. Tuberculosis, other forms	10	7	3								
38. Syphilis	29	18	11	1	1	2		1		2	
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	6	4	2							2	
56. Rickets	22	11	11								
62. Diseases of the thymus	36	20	16	3		3	4	2	2	2	1
70. Encephalitis	7	3	4								1
71A. Simple meningitis	30	17	13			4	1	1	3	1	
71B. Non-epidemic, cerebrospinal meningitis											
80. Convulsions	84	47	37			15	12	3	5	3	1
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	30	17	13					1			
87-90. Diseases of the heart											
99. Bronchitis	29	13	16			1		1			
100. Broncho-pneumonia	278	163	115				3	6	2	6	8
101. Pneumonia	203	118	85				8	2	2	2	8
110-112. Diseases of the stomach	72	43	29				3	1	3	3	1
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis	492	279	213			1	3	4	2	8	6
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	29	20	9					1			
128. Nephritis											
153. Acute abscess	9	7	2					1			
159. Malformations	439	227	212	44	39	64	54	32	26	11	17
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus	35	20	15	2	2	6	3				
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart	176	104	72	25	12	38	25	14	11	4	2
159C. Other under this title	228	103	125	17	25	20	26	18	13	7	15
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema	414	255	159	32	17	70	39	30	23	10	12
161A. Premature birth	1,421	796	625	403	310	239	177	50	45	31	30
161B. Injury at birth	300	181	119	54	48	107	55	7	11	5	1
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	279	155	124	50	41	74	61	12	11	6	3
175-203. External causes	73	36	37	5		2	5		1	3	5
Other specified causes	187	99	88	6		4	5	10	7	6	8
204-205. Unspecified or ill-defined causes	18	10	8			2	2				1

Certain Specified Causes in First Year of Life, by Ages, 1927—Ontario

AGE AT DEATH

3 weeks & under 1 month		1 month & under 2 months		2 months & under 3 months		3 months & under 4 months		4 months & under 5 months		5 months & under 6 months		6 months & under 7 months		7 months & under 8 months		8 months & under 9 months		9 months & under 10 months		10 months & under 11 months		11 months & under 12 months	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
100	69	233	154	161	113	127	104	113	89	98	88	103	70	82	66	63	72	60	44	60	38	53	43
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	3
5	2	12	8	8	8	5	3	7	2	3	9	6	3	4	3	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	
2	1	7	5	8	2	5	4	2	2	3	3	12	...	...	2	4	7	4	4	3	1	4	
1	...	4	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	
...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	...	2	
3	...	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	2	1	
2	...	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	
1	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	...	1	
...	3	...	2	2	...	5	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	3	1	2	2	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
7	5	15	10	11	15	22	11	18	20	11	9	11	5	14	6	14	9	10	4	9	5	0	3
4	4	16	8	13	4	14	11	4	6	10	7	11	2	9	9	5	8	8	4	6	8	4	2
3	2	4	1	8	2	4	8	7	3	2	5	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	3	27	15	31	25	30	24	40	21	27	19	36	28	20	16	15	18	14	12	6	6	14	12
...	5	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	2	2	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	7	23	22	19	15	3	1	7	5	4	6	1	5	6	7	...	4	2	1	2	2	1	1
1	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	
1	3	10	7	5	4	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	
6	4	10	14	12	9	1	1	3	3	1	4	1	3	4	5	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1
19	9	43	12	19	11	14	9	5	11	5	5	3	4	2	2	2	3	...	1	2	1	...	
26	24	32	24	11	10	1	2	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
...	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
3	2	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2	3	4	5	2	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	...	2	2	2	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	
7	3	12	12	3	4	6	10	7	6	7	5	4	5	9	7	6	4	1	2	8	3	3	7
...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	

Table 27—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Towns of Ontario of 5,000

Cities and Towns	ALL DEATHS												DEATHS			
	Total			Residents			Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred						Total			
							Resident in province			Non-resident in province						
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Cities:																
Bell-ville	106	121	227	76	89	165	29	29	58	1	3	4	53	53	106	
Brantford	183	164	347	149	143	292	32	20	52	2	1	3	102	74	176	
Chatham	159	155	314	114	112	226	42	40	82	3	3	6	90	83	173	
Fort William	112	67	179	100	61	161	10	5	15	2	1	3	56	36	92	
Galt	91	89	180	74	79	153	16	8	24	1	2	3	46	31	77	
Guelph	114	110	224	92	83	175	20	26	46	2	1	3	54	51	105	
Hamilton	695	658	1353	626	601	1227	64	51	115	5	6	11	355	292	647	
Kingston	211	217	428	155	152	307	55	64	119	1	1	2	131	129	260	
Kitchener	148	148	296	129	125	254	16	22	38	3	1	4	73	56	129	
London	524	534	1058	403	448	851	115	82	197	6	4	10	305	264	569	
Niagara Falls	98	90	188	84	83	167	11	3	14	3	4	7	39	30	69	
North Bay	78	55	133	64	46	110	13	9	22	1	1	2	32	17	49	
Oshawa	132	106	238	117	98	215	12	8	20	3	3	6	52	29	81	
Peterborough	752	784	1536	628	686	1314	86	69	155	38	29	67	417	367	784	
Owen Sound	85	62	147	67	60	127	18	1	19	1	1	2	27	10	37	
Peterborough	150	157	307	117	129	246	33	27	60	1	1	2	76	81	157	
Port Arthur	117	104	221	96	84	180	19	20	39	2	1	3	77	66	143	
St. Catharines	148	124	272	118	112	230	28	11	39	2	1	3	82	45	127	
St. Thomas	111	111	222	96	100	196	13	11	24	2	2	4	51	39	90	
Sarnia	112	103	215	98	87	185	12	14	26	2	2	4	41	28	69	
Sault Ste. Marie	116	87	203	99	78	177	14	9	23	3	3	6	44	29	73	
Stratford	104	90	194	89	82	171	14	7	21	1	1	2	48	26	74	
Toronto	3207	3056	6263	2929	2818	5747	254	226	480	24	12	36	1607	1307	2914	
Welland	104	63	167	88	49	137	14	14	28	2	2	4	51	27	78	
Windsor	373	332	705	289	272	561	75	58	133	9	2	11	214	164	378	
Woodstock	89	78	167	74	65	139	14	12	26	1	1	2	43	36	79	
Towns:																
Barrie	69	48	117	52	42	94	16	6	22	1	1	2	26	14	40	
Brockville	75	74	149	48	62	110	24	10	34	3	2	5	49	44	93	
Coburg	41	57	98	32	53	85	8	3	11	1	1	2	24	34	58	
Collingwood	56	37	93	45	33	78	11	4	15	1	1	2	22	13	35	
Cornwall	124	112	236	87	86	173	30	25	55	7	1	8	71	54	125	
Eastview	23	20	43	23	20	43	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	
Ford City	35	38	73	34	36	70	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	
Hawkesbury	51	31	82	44	25	69	4	4	8	3	2	5	8	6	14	
Ingersoll	37	37	74	35	34	69	2	3	5	1	1	2	5	7	12	
Kenora	44	25	69	33	19	52	7	5	12	4	1	5	18	13	31	
Lindsay	54	54	108	39	47	86	15	6	21	1	1	2	19	14	33	
Midland	65	32	97	55	29	84	10	3	13	1	1	2	26	11	37	
Orillia	70	71	141	53	58	111	14	12	26	3	1	4	40	33	73	
Pembroke	88	87	175	58	59	117	20	20	40	10	8	18	56	49	105	
Preston	20	29	49	18	25	43	2	4	6	1	1	2	3	4	7	
Smith's Falls	55	48	103	42	41	83	12	7	19	1	1	2	34	27	61	
Sudbury	106	61	167	80	42	122	26	19	45	1	1	2	46	32	78	
Trenton	32	32	64	32	32	64	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	
Walkerville	25	23	48	24	23	47	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	
Waterloo	25	32	57	24	31	55	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	

Institutions, Classified According to Residence of Decedents in Cities and Population and Over, 1927

IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS									DEATHS ELSEWHERE THAN IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS																	
Residents			Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred						Total			Residents			Non-resident in City or Town where death occurred											
			Resident in province			Non-resident in province									Resident in province			Non-resident in province								
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total			
25	25	50	28	26	54	.....	2	2	53	68	121	51	64	115	1	3	4	1	1	2	.....	.....				
73	54	127	28	19	47	.....	1	1	2	81	90	171	76	89	165	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....				
49	42	91	39	38	77	.....	2	3	5	69	72	141	65	70	135	3	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....				
46	30	76	8	5	13	.....	2	1	3	56	31	87	54	31	85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
31	23	54	14	7	21	.....	1	1	2	45	58	103	43	56	99	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....				
34	28	62	18	22	40	.....	2	1	3	60	59	119	58	55	113	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....				
294	238	532	59	49	108	.....	2	5	7	340	366	706	332	363	695	5	2	7	3	1	.....	4				
77	68	145	53	60	113	.....	1	1	2	80	88	168	78	84	162	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....				
57	38	95	13	17	30	.....	3	1	4	75	92	167	72	87	159	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....				
192	188	380	109	74	183	.....	4	2	6	219	270	489	211	260	471	6	8	14	2	2	.....	4				
28	27	55	10	2	12	.....	1	1	2	59	60	119	56	56	112	1	1	2	2	3	.....	5				
19	11	30	12	6	18	.....	1	.....	1	46	38	84	45	35	80	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....				
40	23	63	11	6	17	.....	1	.....	1	80	77	157	77	75	152	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	2				
299	277	576	82	64	146	.....	36	26	62	335	417	752	329	409	738	4	5	9	2	3	.....	5				
11	9	20	16	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	52	110	56	51	107	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1				
47	57	104	29	23	52	.....	.....	1	1	74	76	150	70	72	142	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....				
58	46	104	18	20	38	.....	1	.....	1	40	38	78	38	38	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1				
54	34	88	27	11	38	.....	1	.....	1	66	79	145	64	78	142	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2				
36	30	66	13	9	22	.....	2	.....	2	60	72	132	60	70	130	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				
28	13	41	11	13	24	.....	2	2	4	71	75	146	70	74	144	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				
28	22	50	13	7	20	.....	3	.....	3	72	58	130	71	56	127	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....				
36	18	54	12	7	19	.....	.....	1	1	56	64	120	53	64	117	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1				
1359	1088	2447	233	213	446	.....	15	6	21	1600	1749	3349	1570	1730	3300	21	13	34	9	6	.....	15				
35	13	48	14	14	28	.....	2	.....	2	53	36	89	53	36	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
140	108	248	66	54	120	.....	8	2	10	159	168	327	149	164	313	9	4	13	1	.....	.....	1				
28	24	52	14	11	25	.....	1	1	2	46	42	88	46	41	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
12	8	20	14	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	34	77	40	34	74	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1				
23	33	56	23	10	33	.....	3	1	4	26	30	56	25	29	54	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1				
16	31	47	7	3	10	.....	1	.....	1	17	23	40	16	22	38	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1				
11	10	21	11	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	24	58	34	23	57	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				
36	28	64	29	25	54	.....	6	1	7	53	58	111	51	58	109	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1				
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	43	23	20	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	38	72	33	36	69	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1				
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	25	68	42	25	67	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	30	62	31	30	61	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	12	38	19	10	29	3	2	5	4	.....	.....	4				
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	75	33	40	73	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	21	60	36	21	57	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	38	68	30	37	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	38	70	31	36	67	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	28	47	17	25	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	42	20	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	29	89	59	28	87	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	64	32	32	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	23	48	24	23	47	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....				
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	32	56	23	31	54	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....				

Table 28—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) by Single Years of Age and by Age Groups—Ontario, 1927

AGES	Male	Female	Total	AGES	Male	Female	Total
All ages.....	18,305	16,470	34,775	50 years.....	177	131	308
Under 1 year.....	2,733	2,079	4,812	51 ".....	111	108	219
1 year.....	332	278	610	52 ".....	199	153	352
2 years.....	139	141	280	53 ".....	183	151	334
3 ".....	113	114	227	54 ".....	158	154	312
4 ".....	104	94	198	Total, 50-54 years...	828	697	1,525
Total, under 5 years.....	3,421	2,706	6,127	55 years.....	219	158	377
5 years.....	84	68	152	56 ".....	193	150	343
6 ".....	85	51	136	57 ".....	256	191	447
7 ".....	85	62	147	58 ".....	212	179	391
8 ".....	72	45	117	59 ".....	229	178	407
9 ".....	63	41	104	Total, 55-59 years...	1,109	856	1,965
Total, 5-9 years.....	389	267	656	60 years.....	270	231	501
10 years.....	58	48	106	61 ".....	185	175	360
11 ".....	67	45	112	62 ".....	272	230	502
12 ".....	53	49	102	63 ".....	263	262	525
13 ".....	61	51	112	64 ".....	305	258	563
14 ".....	59	40	99	Total, 60-64 years...	1,295	1,156	2,451
Total, 10-14 years.....	298	233	531	65 years.....	339	297	636
15 years.....	44	51	95	66 ".....	290	260	550
16 ".....	69	49	118	67 ".....	325	320	645
17 ".....	43	58	101	68 ".....	384	293	677
18 ".....	68	64	132	69 ".....	357	321	678
19 ".....	82	88	170	Total, 65-69 years...	1,695	1,491	3,186
Total, 15-19 years.....	306	310	616	70 years.....	391	318	709
20 years.....	83	69	152	71 ".....	319	258	577
21 ".....	72	63	135	72 ".....	395	321	716
22 ".....	74	87	161	73 ".....	365	274	639
23 ".....	79	81	160	74 ".....	351	297	648
24 ".....	74	83	157	Total, 70-74 years...	1,821	1,468	3,289
Total, 20-24 years.....	382	383	765	75 years.....	368	360	728
25 years.....	68	71	139	76 ".....	359	348	707
26 ".....	93	100	192	77 ".....	325	305	630
27 ".....	100	81	181	78 ".....	332	311	643
28 ".....	86	100	186	79 ".....	314	258	572
29 ".....	82	72	154	Total, 75-79 years...	1,698	1,582	3,280
Total, 25-29 years.....	429	424	853	80 years.....	293	283	576
30 years.....	80	83	163	81 ".....	233	238	471
31 ".....	81	73	154	82 ".....	287	287	574
32 ".....	76	105	181	83 ".....	218	260	478
33 ".....	86	97	183	84 ".....	237	225	462
34 ".....	75	98	173	Total, 80-84 years...	1,268	1,293	2,561
Total, 30-34 years.....	398	456	854	85 years.....	175	210	385
35 years.....	119	115	234	86 ".....	163	225	388
36 ".....	101	101	202	87 ".....	151	184	335
37 ".....	99	114	213	88 ".....	102	146	248
38 ".....	113	124	237	89 ".....	99	125	224
39 ".....	116	99	215	Total, 85-89 years...	690	890	1,580
Total, 35-39 years.....	548	553	1,101	90 years.....	85	100	185
40 years.....	133	112	245	91 ".....	67	65	132
41 ".....	108	116	224	92 ".....	58	60	118
42 ".....	133	129	262	93 ".....	33	55	88
43 ".....	91	94	185	94 ".....	45	50	95
44 ".....	117	121	238	Total, 90-94 years...	288	330	618
Total, 40-44 years.....	582	572	1,154	95 years.....	23	35	58
45 years.....	165	123	288	96 ".....	16	22	38
46 ".....	130	129	259	97 ".....	11	16	27
47 ".....	149	123	272	98 ".....	8	11	19
48 ".....	167	145	312	99 ".....	4	7	11
49 ".....	131	154	285	Total, 95-99 years...	62	91	153
Total, 45-49 years.....	742	674	1,416	100 years and over.....	8	22	30
				Not stated.....	48	16	64

**Table 29—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified by Racial Origin of Decedents in Ontario, 1927**

RACIAL ORIGIN	Male	Female	Total	RACIAL ORIGIN	Male	Female	Total
All origins .....	18,305	16,470	34,775	Hungarian .....	27	13	40
English .....	6,721	6,039	12,760	Icelandic .....	1	2	3
Irish .....	4,004	3,949	7,953	Indian .....	214	198	412
Scotch .....	2,887	2,853	5,740	Italian .....	203	132	335
Welsh .....	85	61	146	Japanese .....	2		2
French .....	1,664	1,388	3,052	Jewish .....	98	72	170
German .....	840	741	1,581	Negro .....	76	53	129
Armenian .....	9	6	15	Norwegian .....	21	7	28
Austrian .....	73	38	111	Polish .....	172	83	255
Belgian .....	23	16	39	Rumanian .....	47	29	76
Bulgarian .....	6	4	10	Russian .....	116	69	185
Chinese .....	34	3	37	Serb and Croat .....	23	8	31
Czech and Slovak .....	18	10	28	Swedish .....	44	33	77
Danish .....	12	14	26	Swiss .....	23	16	39
Dutch .....	281	226	507	Syrian .....	12	16	28
Finnish .....	130	76	206	Ukranian* .....	78	52	130
Greek .....	30	11	41	Other .....	18	15	33
Hindu .....	1		1	Not specified .....	312	237	549

\* Including "Galician."

**Table 30—Total Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) and Deaths in Public Institutions, Showing the Number Non-Resident in the Province of Ontario, 1927**

Province	In Public Institutions and Elsewhere						In Public Institutions					
	Total			Non-residents of Province			Total			Non-residents of Province		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Ontario .....	18,305	16,470	34,775	215	120	335	5,700	4,494	10,194	136	79	215

Table 31—Deaths (exclusive of Still-births) Classified According to Birthplace of Decedents for the Province of Ontario and for Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1927

Province, cities and towns	Total deaths by sex	BIRTHPLACE OF DECEDENTS																																				
		Canada						British Isles				British Possessions										Europe										Asia						
		P. E. Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Brit. Columbia	Province not specified	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Other	Newfoundland	Other	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Holland	Hungary	Italy	Norway	Poland	Rumania	Russia	Sweden	Other	China	Japan	Other	United States	Various	Not specified	
Ontario	M 18,305 F 16,470 Total 34,775	15	46	50	735	12,401	25	18	8	5	82	1,974	595	707	28	7	22	40	48	10	7	91	23	153	8	15	108	14	22	32	133	31	66	32	119	443	2	209
Cities and towns of 10,000 and over	M 8,001 F 7,598 Total 15,599	9	19	28	326	4,824	8	6	4	3	54	1,194	307	396	14	7	15	13	26	5	3	39	10	48	6	5	66	5	84	19	89	11	33	28	110	309	1	76
Toronto	M 3,207 F 3,056 Total 6,263	2	6	8	47	1,763	2	2	3	47	608	155	213	5	5	8	6	12	1	1	2	28	3	49	6	2	28	3	49	9	49	2	14	15	2	79	1	37
Hamilton	M 695 F 658 Total 1,353	1	2	3	8	413	1	1	1	2	117	29	42	1	3	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	7	5	1	1	7	4	1	5	1	5	1	7	3	21	4	4
Ottawa	M 752 F 784 Total 1,536	2	7	9	175	425	1	1	1	5	42	27	14	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	14	9	3
London	M 524 F 534 Total 1,058	1	1	2	4	358	889	1	1	9	83	61	26	5	1	4	2	1	5	4	3	12	1	5	1	1	5	1	9	1	9	1	2	1	1	26	12	4
Windsor	M 373 F 332 Total 705	1	3	1	13	221	1	1	1	47	9	15	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		1	5	1	22	447	1	1	1	1	78	18	32	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	6	10	4	9	1	4	3	39	2	6	10	4	3	39	2	2	































TABLE 33—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGES—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGES—YEARS																	100 und- stat- over	Not stat- ed																													
		1		2		3		4		5		10		15		20		25			30		35		40		45		50		55		60		65		70		75		80		85		90		95		
		Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der			Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total	Un- der	Total
101b. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	M	95	17	11	4	5	5	7	5	6	5	5	3	11	19	12	15	17	21	26	33	25	28	17	8	3	101b																						
	F	380	71	20	6	4	5	6	10	5	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	10	16	31	38	38	34	18	17	3																							
102. Pleurisy.....	M	69	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	5	8	5	8	3	1	1	102																							
	F	39	1	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	6	6	2	3	1	1	1	1																							
103. Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	M	42	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	3	10	6	3	1	103																							
	F	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	13	6	11	6	1	104																							
104. Gangrene of the lung.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105																						
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106																						
105. Asthma.....	M	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107																						
	F	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A																						
106. Pulmonary emphysema.....	M	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107B																							
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C																						
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	M	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A																							
	F	17	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107B																							
107A. Chronic interstitial pneumonia including occupational diseases of the lungs.....	M	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A																							
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107B																							
107B. Diseases of the mediastinum	M	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C																							
	F	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C																							
107C. Others under this title.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A																							
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107B																							
107D. Others under this title.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C																							
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107D																							
108. Diseases of the mouth and annæxæ.....	M	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108																							
	F	18	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108																							
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).....	M	76	17	7	5	2	2	5	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	109																							
	F	76	17	7	5	2	2	4	7	2	5	4	2	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	109A																						
109A. Agonoid vegetations.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109A																							
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109A																							

## CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

## Total

2661	640	117	56	41	33	78	59	56	68	73	62	87	96	136	126	156	159	173	133	122	117	45	19	6	3
1448	363	63	26	21	14	38	31	30	37	38	34	45	56	66	70	95	92	102	81	66	50	15	9	3	3
1213	277	54	30	20	19	40	28	26	31	35	28	42	40	70	56	61	67	71	52	56	67	30	10	3	3
28	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	17	7	5	2	2	5	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
76	17	7	5	2	2	4	7	2	5	4	2	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

































100. Broncho-pneumonia, (including capillary bronchitis).....	M	97	36	11	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	6	2	6	2	4	5	2	4	7	4	100	
	F	78	18	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	100A	
100A. Broncho-pneumonia.....	M	96	36	11	1	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	6	2	6	2	4	5	2	4	7	4	100A	
	F	78	18	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	100R	
100B. Capillary bronchitis.....	M	1	15	7	3	1	3	5	5	10	8	18	15	12	13	16	7	4	1	2	1	2	4	101	
	F	114	11	1	2	2	6	4	2	2	6	7	6	7	12	15	8	12	11	12	5	4	6	101A	
101. Pneumonia.....	M	119	17	4	2	3	2	4	5	6	7	16	12	10	11	12	5	3	1	3	1	3	1	101A	
	F	66	5	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	2	2	5	4	7	10	4	6	7	10	4	6	3	101B	
101A. Pneumonia, lobar.....	M	48	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	101B	
	F	48	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	6	1	1	1	3	1	101B	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	M	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	
	F	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	102	
102. Pleurisy.....	M	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	
	F	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	103	
103. Congestion and hemorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	104	
104. Gangrene of the lung.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	
	F	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	105	
105. Asthma.....	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	106	
106. Palmonary emphysema.....	M	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107	
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C	
107A. Chronic interstitial pneumonia including occupational diseases of the lungs.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C	
107C. Others under this title.....	M	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107A	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	107C	
<b>Total</b> .....	M	551	115	22	11	8	8	21	11	11	16	24	21	25	28	34	32	41	34	37	19	22	6	3	2
	F	300	62	7	7	1	4	12	5	8	6	15	14	13	15	16	21	27	20	22	11	8	3	2	2
	M	251	53	15	5	7	4	9	6	3	10	5	7	12	13	18	11	14	14	15	8	14	3	1	1
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	108	
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).....	M	35	15	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	109	
	F	35	13	5	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	109	
109A. Adenoid vegetations.....	M	1	15	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	109A	
	F	35	13	5	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	109B	
109B. Pharynx and tonsils.....	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109B	
	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109B	
110. Diseases of the oesophagus.....	M	47	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	
	F	47	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	M	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	
	F	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	
111A. Ulcer of the stomach.....	M	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111A	
	F	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111A	
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum.....	M	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111B	
	F	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111B	

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99b. Bronchitis, chronic.....	F	2																							109B
99d. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, 5 years or over..	M	1																							99D
	F	1																							
100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis).	M	30	12	6																					100
	F	12	4																						
100a. Broncho-pneumonia.....	M	26	12	6																					100A
	F	12	4																						
100b. Capillary bronchitis.....	M	11																							100B
	F	5	10	4																					101
101. Pneumonia.....	M	28	1	1																					101A
	F	20	1	2																					
101a. Pneumonia, lobar.....	M	19																							
	F	1																							
101b. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	M	25	9	2																					101B
	F	9																							
102. Pleurisy.....	M	4																							102
	F	1																							
103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	F	1																							103
105. Asthma.....	M	2																							105
	F	1																							
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	M	4																							107
	F	4																							107C
107c. Others under this title.....	M	4																							
	F	4																							
<b>Total</b> .....		103	25	6		2	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10	7	8	8	6	6	2	2	2		
	M	56	18	5			1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	2	3	3	1	1	1		
	F	47	7	1		2				2	1	1	1	1	6	2	6	6	3	3	1	1	1		
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	M	1																							108
	F																								
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).....	M	2																							109
	F	2																							
109b. Pharynx and tonsils.....	M	2																							109B
	F	2																							
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	M	5																							111
	F	3																							111A
111A. Ulcer of the stomach.....	M	5																							111A
	F	3																							111B
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum.....	M	2																							111B
	F	1																							
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	M	5	1	1																					112
	F	1																							
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	M	20	16	4																					113
	F	7	6	1																					
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over).....	M	1																							114
	F	4																							
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	M	10																							117
	F	6																							

CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

TABLE 35—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—HAMILTON, 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH		AGES—YEARS																																			
		Un- der	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 to and over	Not stat- ed										
Sex	Total	der	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	100 to and over	Not stat- ed										
M	F																																				
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	3															1						1							118								
M	15															1						1							118A								
M	2															1						1							118B								
F	4																																				
M	1																																				
F	9																																				
M	2																																				
F	1																																				
M	1																																				
F	2																																				
M	2																																				
F	3																																				
M	2																																				
F	3																																				
M	3																																				
F	3																																				
M	1																																				
M	1																																				
F	4																																				
	110																																				
M	62																																				
F	48																																				
	128																																				
M	37																																				
F	37																																				
M	4																																				
F	4																																				
M	3																																				

## CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

## Total.....

## 128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age).....

## 129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease).....

## 131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.....

## 132. Calculi of the urinary passages.....







































TABLE 37—CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND AGE—LONDON, 1927—Continued

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	AGES—YEARS																	100 to and over	Not stated								
			Un-der	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64			65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	
			der	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64			65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	80 to 84	85 to 89	90 to 94	95 to 99	
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.....	F	1	1																								91		
63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease).....	M	1												1														63	
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	M	1																										64	
65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma.....	F	1																										95	
65A. Leukaemia.....	F	1																										65A	
66. Alcoholism.....	M	2																										66	
66A. Acute alcoholism.....	M	2																										66A	
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances.....	M	2																										67	
67A. Chronic lead poisoning.....	M	1																										67A	
67B. Others under this title.....	M	1																										67B	
69. Other general diseases.....	F	1																										69	
69B. Haemophilia.....	F	1																										69B	
<b>Total.....</b>		78	4	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	5	3	3	4	7	6	10	5	7	5	7	3	4	4			
70. Encephalitis.....	M	37	3	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	2			
70A. Abscess of brain.....	M	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	70	
70B. Encephalitis.....	F	3																										70A	
71. Meningitis.....	M	1																										70B	
71A. Simple meningitis.....	F	3																										71	
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	F	3																										71A	
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy.....	M	2																										73	
74A. Apoplexy.....	F	17																										74	
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage.....	M	12																										74A	
	F	4																										74B	

CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.





CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

	72	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	3	13	8	7	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	108
M	39	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	8	5	5	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	108
F	35	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	109
M	1																										109B
M	3		1													1											110
F	1		1													1											110B
F	1		1													1											111
M	5												1		1	1	2	1	2								111A
F	2												1		1	1	1	2									111B
F	1															1	1										112
M	2	1																									112
F	5	4																									113
M	2	2																									113
F	1	1																									114
M	6																3	1	1	1							114
F	4																										114
M	5																										116
F	1																										116E
F	1																										116E
M	5																										117
F	4																										117
M	10	1																									118
F	1																										118
M	4																										118A
F	1																										118A
M	6	1																									118B
F	6																										118B
F	2																										119
F	1																										119
F	1																										122
F	1																										122B
M	2																										123
M	1																										123
F	5																										124
M	1																										124
M	1																										125
M	1																										126











TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
			Under 15	Single					Married						
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed		
<b>DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total.</b>		<b>34,775</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,727</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>5,073</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>8</b>
	M	18,305	4,108	642	702	757	833	33	44	1,198	2,830	4,109	7	3,035	7
	F	16,470	3,206	486	362	508	894	8	204	1,573	2,243	1,899	3	5,083	1
<b>CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</b>															
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,125</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>1</b>
	M	2,130	639	167	210	85	38	6	13	301	321	187	1	161	1
	F	1,995	532	247	122	60	42	5	62	341	203	93		288	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M	76	11	10	14	5			2	17	9	4		4	
	F	33	11	7	2	2				6	5				
1A. Typhoid fever	M	76	11	10	14	5			2	17	9	4		4	
	F	33	11	7	2	2				6	5				
5. Malaria	M	2			1					1					
	F	2													
6. Small-pox	M	1							1					1	
	F	1												1	
7. Measles	M	53	50	1						1	1				
	F	29	26	2						1					
8. Scarlet fever	M	44	40		1					1	1		1		
	F	43	34	2						7					
9. Whooping-cough	M	91	91												
	F	90	89	1											
10. Diphtheria	M	159	152	3						2	1	1			
	F	138	130	4						2	2				
11. Influenza	M	484	106	17	18	15	19		43	85	110			71	
	F	475	73	18	8	16	23		6	51	62	61	9	157	
11A. Influenza, sole cause	M	36	17	1	2				3	1	1			4	
	F	40	9	3			1			1	8	1		17	
11B. Influenza, with phthisis	M	9		1	1					2	1			3	
	F	13	2	2	1				2	2	3			1	
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis	M	21	6			1	2				2	8		2	
	F	16	6	1							3	2		4	
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia	M	224	46	10	13	6	9		23	51	41			25	
	F	186	25	3	3	5	7		30	32	18			63	
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases	M	7								1		3		3	
	F	6	1				1		1	1		1		1	
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition	F	7							2	5					
11G. Influenza, with other causes	M	187	37	5	2	8	8			14	31	48		34	
	F	207	30	9	4	11	14		1	12	26	29		71	
13. Mumps	M	1												1	
	F	2	1											1	
16. Dysentery	M	27	14				2				4	5		2	
	F	23	10	1	1					1	1	3		6	
21. Erysipelas	M	73	19	1	3	1	2		10	17	9			11	
	F	59	18	1	1	1	5		8	7	1			18	
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	M	13	5	2	3						2				
	F	8	3	1	1	1					2				
23. Lethargic encephalitis	M	25	2	5	3	1					3				
	F	23	4	4	2				1	4	5	2		3	
24. Meningococcus meningitis	M	20	16	1						1					
	F	12	10								2				
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases	M	6	6												
	F	5	5												
25A. Chicken-pox	M	3	3												
	F	4	4												
25B. German measles	M	3	3												
	F	1	1												
25C. Others under this title	M	8	3	1							2			2	
	F	8	3	1							2			2	
29. Tetanus	M	10	5			1				3		1			
	F	3	1	1										1	
30. Mycoses	M	2													
	F	3	1							1					
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M	851	90	118	153	50	11	5	9	190	134	36		54	1
	F	952	94	198	104	37	13	5	53	236	104	24		84	
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M	720	31	105	140	44	10	5	9	174	122	30		49	
	F	796	34	171	92	33	10	5	49	216	89	20		77	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
25,759	6,433	853	1,443	287	3,168	2,931	3,165	3,206	3,067	2,827	2,631	2,592	2,724	2,868	2,689	2,907
13,385	3,353	443	915	209	1,629	1,506	1,675	1,662	1,629	1,462	1,409	1,397	1,466	1,521	1,442	1,507
12,374	3,080	410	528	78	1,539	1,425	1,490	1,544	1,438	1,365	1,222	1,195	1,258	1,347	1,247	1,400
3,184	580	95	229	37	427	430	452	420	383	318	285	262	272	286	274	316
1,587	317	50	150	26	225	223	211	200	204	159	152	146	138	152	156	164
1,597	263	45	79	11	202	207	241	220	179	159	133	116	134	134	118	152
57	6	2	8	3	4	6	1	8	9	4	9	7	4	9	4	11
30	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	4
57	6	2	8	3	4	6	1	8	9	4	9	7	4	9	4	11
30	3	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
49	2	.....	2	.....	10	9	.....	6	7	3	5	2	2	.....	1	2
28	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	5	1	4	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	3	3	1	.....	4	3	3	3	6	4	3	3	1	3	5	3
41	2	.....	.....	.....	5	5	6	1	6	5	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2
89	1	1	.....	.....	8	13	7	8	3	4	10	10	8	10	5	5
89	1	.....	.....	.....	12	4	8	7	9	10	6	8	8	6	5	7
148	9	1	.....	.....	13	18	12	11	9	17	12	11	14	14	15	13
132	3	.....	2	1	13	15	12	9	5	7	9	15	18	11	11	13
369	82	14	16	3	73	79	70	62	68	20	11	10	10	24	26	31
374	75	17	8	1	72	64	85	76	46	27	17	7	12	21	21	27
30	3	2	1	.....	6	5	5	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3
32	6	1	1	.....	4	6	5	4	5	2	.....	.....	5	4	2	2
7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
11	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
14	5	1	1	.....	1	3	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11C
13	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
172	33	7	10	2	32	40	38	27	35	8	1	2	8	6	12	15
152	25	2	6	1	26	22	37	40	21	12	8	2	2	2	5	9
3	3	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11E
4	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	11F
143	36	3	4	1	28	30	18	25	24	10	7	7	2	13	11	12
157	39	10	1	.....	34	32	39	25	18	12	5	4	4	12	10	12
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
23	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	1	2	3	6	7	2	.....
18	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	1	6	6	.....	3
48	18	2	5	.....	10	9	10	12	4	3	5	.....	3	.....	7	10
49	9	.....	1	.....	9	6	11	10	3	5	.....	2	2	2	2	7
12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	22
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	3	1	1
19	.....	1	5	.....	4	.....	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	5	1
15	4	1	3	.....	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	3	.....	3
17	2	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	.....
8	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	1
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26A
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25B
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25C
7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	29
9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
572	149	18	95	17	73	70	81	67	73	85	70	75	63	61	70	63
718	146	22	58	8	76	90	102	98	87	77	74	70	66	73	67	72
471	133	16	88	12	63	65	66	56	58	65	63	64	53	52	59	56
595	122	18	53	8	61	76	88	82	72	62	61	52	58	61	61	62

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid-owed	Not stated			
			Under 15	Single					Married								
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stated		
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system.....	M	48	36	4	3							4	1				
	F	53	40	6	2						2	2	1				
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum..	M	27	8		4	2	1				2	6	4				
	F	45	6	12	5	2	2				10	4	2			2	
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column.....	M	8	1		2	2						3					
	F	10	2		1	2	1					1	2				1
35. Tuberculosis of the joints..	M	5		1									2				2
	F	4	2	1							1						
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	M	20	6	1	1						5	4					3
	F	20	1	1	3					1	4	4	2				4
36A. Tuberculosis of the skin and sub-cutaneous cellular tissue.....	M	1	1														
	F	2											1				1
36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted).....	M	2	1														
	F	4			3							1	1				
36C. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system (mesenteric, and retroperitoneal glands excepted)	M	3	2														1
	F	3											1				2
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system.....	M	10			1						5	3					1
	F	8	1							1	3	2					1
36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above.....	M	4	2	1													1
	F	3		1							1	1					
37. Disseminated tuberculosis..	M	23	8	7	3	2					2	1					
	F	24	9	7	1					1	2	4					
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute.....	M	15	5	3	3	1					2	1					
	F	18	8	4	1					1	1	3					
37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated....	M	8	3	4		1											
	F	6	1	3							1	1					
38. Syphilis.....	M	90	19		6	9	2				15	32	4				3
	F	28	11	2	1						6	2	1				5
40. Gonococcus infection.....	M	4	2	1				1									
	F	2		1							1						
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia.....	M	98	12	6	8	4	2			1	15	24	13				13
	F	60	7	5	3	2	1			2	12	13	2				13
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.																	
<b>Total.....</b>			4,931	266	72	120	301	249	1	11	381	1,292	1,030	1	1,206	1	
	M	2,243	152	38	71	150	113	1		1	133	561	630	1	392		
	F	2,688	114	34	49	151	136		10	248	731	400			814	1	
43-49. Cancer.....	M	1,458	15	7	32	92	90				72	393	462	1	294		
	F	1,719	11	7	29	107	98		3	152	514	247			551		
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M	120			2	6					5	37	31		30		
	F	21	1		2		3				3	4	3		5		
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver.....	M	608			10	46	45				12	170	208		117		
	F	507			5	28	35				22	130	92		195		
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	M	262			7	16	16				17	81	78		47		
	F	264			5	19	19				21	69	36		95		
46. Cancer of the female genital organs.....	F	348	1	2	6	19	14				62	122	33		89		
47. Cancer of the breast.....	M	3										1	2				
	F	307			8	26	11				29	123	38		72		
48. Cancer of the skin.....	M	43				2	6					5	16		14		
	F	32					5					3	8		16		
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	M	422	15	7	13	22	14				38	99	127	1	86		
	F	240	9	5	3	15	11			3	15	63	37		79		
49A. Others.....	M	420	15	7	13	22	14				36	99	127	1	86		
	F	236	9	5	3	15	11		2	15	63	35			78		

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued.

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
39	2	1	5	1	2	1	8	5	7	7	2	5	4	2	2	3	32
47	3	1	2	.....	8	3	9	8	6	6	2	5	.....	3	2	1	.....
19	3	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	4	4	5	4	1	4	1	2	.....	33
34	9	1	1	.....	4	5	3	4	5	5	6	4	1	4	1	3	.....
7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	34
5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	35
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	4	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	3	.....	2	2	1	36
16	3	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	2	1	.....	1	3	2	3	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	36A
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36B
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	36C
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
8	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	36D
5	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	36E
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
16	6	.....	1	.....	4	1	5	.....	1	4	.....	2	1	2	2	2	37
18	4	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	.....
13	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	37A
14	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	.....
3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	37B
4	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
56	15	6	12	1	7	2	7	9	8	4	8	7	12	5	5	16	38
20	4	4	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	.....	2	3	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	24	2	2	1	12	7	6	7	6	9	5	13	8	8	12	5	41
49	8	1	2	.....	4	6	5	6	7	6	6	1	4	4	5	6	.....
3,460	1,100	110	231	30	412	394	421	432	453	424	390	386	392	407	409	411	.....
1,524	522	38	137	22	189	184	205	198	209	174	182	174	178	187	180	183	.....
1,936	578	72	94	8	223	210	216	234	244	250	208	212	214	220	229	228	.....
944	386	25	95	8	116	110	129	120	124	120	130	116	125	129	124	115	43-49
1,182	433	38	60	6	136	131	129	148	140	151	149	144	129	140	157	163	.....
88	26	3	3	.....	8	12	9	13	10	13	9	6	12	9	12	7	43
14	6	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	.....	2	2	.....
378	162	15	50	3	44	45	54	45	53	44	62	51	57	54	55	44	44
339	138	8	19	3	43	46	38	43	44	36	32	40	34	47	46	58	.....
167	75	3	15	2	27	21	27	20	24	29	18	21	18	16	24	17	45
187	60	9	7	1	22	22	11	22	22	29	26	24	28	15	19	24	.....
227	91	11	18	1	27	24	30	32	30	27	26	24	29	33	39	27	46
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	47
221	74	6	6	.....	30	22	23	21	33	31	32	25	17	21	26	26	.....
36	6	.....	.....	1	4	3	2	4	4	1	5	1	6	6	3	4	48
19	11	.....	2	.....	2	1	4	4	1	2	3	2	5	2	4	2	.....
272	117	4	27	2	33	29	37	38	33	33	34	37	32	44	29	43	49
175	53	4	8	.....	12	13	22	24	19	21	20	27	15	22	21	24	.....
270	117	4	27	2	33	28	37	37	33	33	34	37	32	44	29	43	.....
172	52	4	8	.....	12	13	22	24	19	21	19	25	15	22	21	23	.....





NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
2						1		1								1
3	1											1	2			1
17	3		2		4	4	1	2	1	1	1	3		1	2	2 50
24	6	1			7	3	3	2	4	1	1	4	3	3		
62	13	1	3		6	4	9	6	7	7	12	4	5	4	7	51
56	11	2	1		6	2	8	7	10	7	4	6	11	4	2	3
5	4		1			4		1				1	1	1	2	52
16	5		2		3	4	3	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	53
1												1				54
2												1			1	56
14		1			1	2	3	4	2				1	1		1
13		1			1	2	3	4	2	2	1	1		1		1
140	41	3	6		20	22	21	21	18	11	11	19	10	14	13	10 57
177	45	14	15		21	22	21	18	17	22	13	18	27	26	22	24
129	33	2	7	3	18	13	22	9	26	14	6	12	12	11	13	15 58
158	42	5	7	3	1	16	23	25	18	29	12	11	12	14	17	11
115	32	2	7	3	17	11	21	9	25	14	6	11	10	9	11	15 58A
134	36	5	3	1	17	15	19	21	17	28	12	8	9	10	14	9
14	1				1	2	1	1	1			1	2	2	2	3 58B
24	6				4	1	4	4	1	1		3	3	4	3	2
1					1											59
2						1									1	
43	10		6		3	7	7	7	7	7	2	4	4	2	6	3 60
201	27	9	6		19	23	14	23	27	30	21	21	19	15	17	14
26	6		5		2	6	4	1	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	60A
102	14	6	3		11	12	8	14	11	16	10	13	7	7	10	6
17	4		1		1	1	3	6	3	3		1	1		3	60B
99	13	3	3		8	11	6	9	16	14	11	8	12	8	7	8
6					1		1				2			1		1 61
7					1				1				1	3	1	
24					2	3	1	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	3 62
21	1				1	4	2	1	4	2	1	1		1	3	2
7	2		1		1		1		3			1	1	1	2	63
10	1				1	1	2			1	3		2	1		
4		1						1				1			1	1 64
1	1	3				1			1				1			
41	9	3	5	2	4	4		6	2	7	3	5	6	8	5	7 65
32	3		3		2	1	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	4
29	3	1	2	1	2	2		5		4	1	5	3	3	6	65A
23	1		1		2	1	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
12	6	2	3	1	2	2		4	2	3	2		3	3	2	1 65B
9	2		2		1			1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1
46	9	3	11	7	9	5	5	6	11	2	11	2	5	7	2	11 66
5	1		1		2		1	1			1			2	1	
1	1		2	1	1	1	1					1				1 66A
28	5	2	5	4	5	1	3	5	5	1	6		4	4	1	9 66B
3								1						1	1	
17	3	1	4	2	3	3	1	1	6	1	5	1	1	3	1	1 66C
2	1			1	2						1			1		
4	5				1			2	2			2		1	1	67
3	2				1				1			2				67A
1	3						1		1					1	1	67B
4	1					1	2				1			1		68
2			1						3							
1			1						2							68A
1											1					68B
3	1					1	2							1		68C
1									1							
30	6			1	2	5	3	5	5	4		2	5	4		2 69
29	2	1	3		2	1	3	2	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	3
1	1						1		1							69A
14				1		2			1	3		1	3	2		69B
7			1				1		1		1		2	1	1	2
10	2				1	2	1	1		1		1	2	2		1 69C
14	1	1	2		2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
6	4				1	1		3	4							1 69D
7										1	2			4		

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION													
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated	
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated			
<b>CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		2,745	350	69	96	127	173	4	10	138	417	614	1	745	1	
M		1,365	191	45	49	77	71	3	3	62	217	413	.....	233	1	
F		1,380	159	24	47	50	102	1	7	76	200	201	1	512	.....	
70. Encephalitis.....	M	29	4	3	4	3	1	.....	.....	3	4	5	.....	2	.....	
F		30	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	9	2	.....	2	.....	
70A. Abscess of brain.....	M	10	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	
F		5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	
70B. Encephalitis.....	M	19	2	1	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	3	4	.....	1	.....	
F		25	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	9	1	.....	1	.....	
71. Meningitis.....	M	70	49	2	1	2	2	.....	1	6	4	2	.....	1	.....	
F		59	36	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	5	.....	
71A. Simple meningitis.....	M	70	49	2	1	2	2	.....	1	6	4	2	.....	1	.....	
F		59	36	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	5	.....	
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia).....	M	20	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	9	.....	1	.....	
F		7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	M	107	3	7	3	6	5	.....	1	10	18	40	.....	14	.....	
F		91	5	.....	3	3	10	.....	1	6	17	13	.....	33	.....	
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy.....	M	632	4	4	4	31	43	3	.....	18	117	260	.....	147	1	
F		697	.....	2	6	23	59	1	1	22	93	133	.....	357	.....	
74A. Apoplexy.....	M	303	.....	1	1	14	20	1	.....	5	51	133	.....	77	.....	
F		316	.....	.....	1	12	28	.....	1	5	49	63	.....	157	.....	
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage.....	M	307	3	3	3	16	22	2	.....	10	63	121	.....	63	1	
F		341	.....	1	4	10	26	1	.....	13	41	65	.....	180	.....	
74C. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism.....	M	22	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	7	.....	
F		40	.....	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	4	3	5	.....	20	.....	
75. Paralysis without specified cause.....	M	129	2	.....	1	6	10	.....	1	1	7	63	.....	38	.....	
F		128	.....	.....	1	3	11	.....	.....	4	23	21	.....	65	.....	
75A. Hemiplegia.....	M	93	1	.....	.....	5	7	.....	1	1	5	46	.....	27	.....	
F		87	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....	3	17	16	.....	42	.....	
75B. Others under this title.....	M	36	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	2	17	.....	11	.....	
F		41	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....	23	.....	
76. General paralysis of the insane.....	M	49	.....	1	6	7	3	.....	.....	7	13	4	.....	8	.....	
F		19	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	6	.....	2	.....	
77. Other forms of mental alienation.....	M	27	.....	2	5	6	2	.....	.....	2	6	2	.....	2	.....	
F		54	.....	.....	7	5	4	.....	.....	6	17	6	.....	9	.....	
78. Epilepsy.....	M	82	14	14	19	6	2	.....	.....	12	9	.....	.....	6	.....	
F		70	7	9	15	4	4	.....	1	8	6	6	.....	10	.....	
79. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years or over).....	F	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	M	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
F		44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
81. Chorea.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
F		7	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
82. Neuralgia and neuritis.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	
F		11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	.....	
83. Softening of the brain.....	M	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	7	3	.....	3	.....	
F		11	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	.....	
84. Other diseases of the nervous system.....	M	75	17	4	4	5	2	.....	.....	8	21	9	.....	5	.....	
F		95	13	4	7	6	6	.....	1	15	21	6	.....	16	.....	
85. Diseases of the eye and annexa.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
F		5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process.....	M	66	41	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	1	.....	3	.....	
F		47	37	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
86A. Diseases of the ear.....	M	36	24	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	
F		29	23	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process.....	M	30	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	.....	
F		18	14	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
2,064	495	66	95	25	233	224	242	251	211	253	217	214	196	233	220	251
1,037	230	31	51	16	126	111	117	115	108	122	107	105	102	114	117	121
1,027	265	35	44	9	107	113	125	136	103	131	110	109	94	119	103	130
21	5	1	1	1	3	2	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	5	4	3	170
26	3	.....	1	.....	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	2	2	1	2	1
7	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	70A
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	3	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	3	170B
21	3	.....	1	.....	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1
64	3	.....	3	.....	5	4	5	5	5	9	5	6	5	6	11	471
49	8	.....	1	1	4	5	7	5	9	7	6	5	5	5	1	.....
64	3	.....	3	.....	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	11	471A
49	8	.....	1	1	4	5	5	7	5	9	7	6	5	5	1	.....
16	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	3	72
4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
83	22	1	1	.....	6	8	11	9	11	8	8	5	7	13	8	1373
67	20	2	2	.....	8	7	8	10	8	8	7	9	7	4	7	8
462	122	17	26	5	62	65	58	49	47	47	57	43	46	50	51	5774
493	151	20	28	5	53	62	60	68	49	64	49	47	46	70	56	73
222	56	10	13	2	24	27	30	26	22	28	31	21	18	25	23	2874A
235	60	10	10	1	27	22	27	33	22	35	22	21	21	34	20	32
225	61	6	12	3	36	35	27	21	25	17	24	22	25	23	25	2774B
231	81	9	17	3	23	38	31	21	23	26	25	24	21	33	30	36
15	5	1	1	.....	2	3	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	2	3	274C
27	10	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	3	6	5
82	33	3	7	4	14	6	7	10	12	13	5	16	8	8	13	1175
94	29	3	1	1	11	3	15	21	8	12	6	9	11	7	14	17
60	25	2	4	2	8	5	5	7	8	11	3	12	6	7	9	1275A
61	22	2	1	1	7	2	10	14	5	4	3	9	9	5	10	9
22	8	1	3	2	6	1	2	3	4	2	2	4	2	1	4	575B
33	7	1	.....	.....	4	1	5	7	3	8	3	.....	2	2	4	2
34	7	2	4	2	6	1	5	4	1	8	4	2	3	7	4	476
13	3	1	2	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	4
19	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	.....	4	4	2	3	2	3	277
35	14	3	2	.....	4	6	5	5	3	2	8	6	4	4	3	4
60	17	1	4	.....	4	7	11	5	6	9	8	12	6	4	6	478
57	12	1	.....	.....	4	3	4	5	4	10	11	3	6	4	4	12
3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	79
57	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	3	9	4	4	1	4	3	4	5	880
43	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	2	5	4	1	2	4	5	7	3	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	82
8	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1
10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	4	2	83
5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
64	7	1	2	1	8	8	5	4	6	8	6	8	6	6	3	784
79	10	2	3	1	8	11	6	5	8	11	7	13	5	8	6	7
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	85
4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	4	2	1	.....	5	3	7	14	8	6	5	3	6	5	2	286
40	6	1	.....	.....	3	3	10	3	4	5	7	3	.....	2	5	2
33	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	9	4	3	3	2	4	2	.....	286A
24	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	5	1	2	4	4	2	.....	2	3	1
26	1	2	1	.....	3	2	3	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	2	86B
16	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	2	1	3	1	.....	2	1	.....

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid- owed	Not stat- ed	
			Un- der 15	Single					Married							
				15-24	25-44	45-65	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed			
<b>CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		8,161	93	79	93	284	643	1	17	314	1,259	2,334	.....	3,042	2	
M		4,313	54	45	51	165	315	1	4	139	751	1,631	.....	1,155	2	
F		3,848	39	34	42	119	328	.....	13	175	508	703	.....	1,887	.....	
87-90. Diseases of the heart...	M	2,784	50	45	44	126	188	1	4	116	534	975	.....	700	1	
	F	2,511	39	32	38	78	197	.....	13	144	360	455	.....	1,155	.....	
87. Pericarditis.....	M	22	2	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	5	.....	2	.....	
	F	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
88. Endocarditis and myocardi- itis (acute).....	M	85	16	8	6	1	1	.....	1	23	14	9	.....	6	.....	
	F	91	13	6	5	2	2	.....	3	26	15	4	.....	15	.....	
88A. Acute endocarditis.....	M	46	12	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1	13	8	2	.....	1	.....	
	F	47	7	6	3	1	.....	.....	3	13	7	3	.....	4	.....	
88B. Acute myocarditis.....	M	39	4	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	10	6	7	.....	5	.....	
	F	44	6	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	13	8	1	.....	11	.....	
89. Angina pectoris.....	M	432	.....	.....	2	17	20	.....	.....	12	137	164	.....	80	.....	
	F	201	.....	.....	1	9	19	.....	.....	3	33	51	.....	85	.....	
90. Other diseases of the heart.	M	2,245	32	34	35	106	166	1	3	78	380	797	.....	612	1	
	F	2,209	25	24	32	67	176	.....	9	113	310	398	.....	1,055	.....	
90A. Valvular disease.....	M	463	9	14	13	30	32	.....	1	25	74	163	.....	102	.....	
	F	459	4	9	11	15	41	.....	1	38	76	86	.....	178	.....	
90B. Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	M	13	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	2	.....	
	F	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	2	.....	1	.....	
90D. Chronic endocarditis.....	M	319	14	14	8	10	25	.....	.....	19	51	103	.....	75	.....	
	F	333	16	11	8	5	20	.....	8	33	58	50	.....	124	.....	
90E. Chronic myocarditis.....	M	1,071	2	3	7	52	76	1	1	21	185	391	.....	331	1	
	F	1,059	1	3	5	32	90	.....	.....	30	131	182	.....	585	.....	
90F. Others under this title....	M	379	7	3	6	12	33	.....	1	12	67	136	.....	102	.....	
	F	348	4	1	8	14	24	.....	.....	11	41	78	.....	167	.....	
91. Diseases of the arteries....	M	1,452	.....	.....	3	34	123	.....	.....	16	191	640	.....	444	1	
	F	1,286	.....	.....	1	4	37	128	.....	22	136	240	.....	718	.....	
91A. Aneurysm.....	M	47	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	4	22	10	.....	6	.....	
	F	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	6	.....	
91B. Arteriosclerosis.....	M	1,393	.....	2	31	122	.....	.....	.....	12	163	627	.....	436	.....	
	F	1,265	.....	4	36	127	.....	.....	.....	21	135	232	.....	709	.....	
91C. Other diseases of the arteries.....	M	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	2	1	
	F	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral).....	M	44	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	14	13	.....	8	.....	
	F	28	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	6	.....	
93. Diseases of the veins (var- ices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).....	M	23	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	3	.....	
	F	21	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	6	2	.....	6	.....	
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).....	M	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
95. Haemorrhage without speci- fied cause.....	M	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
96. Other diseases of circulatory system.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
<b>CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		2,966	908	81	79	80	158	1	8	199	363	416	.....	673	.....	
M		1,604	511	49	57	50	61	1	4	112	235	281	.....	243	.....	
F		1,362	397	32	22	30	97	.....	4	87	128	135	.....	430	.....	
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa....	M	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
	F	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
98. Diseases of the larynx.....	M	17	13	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	17	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
98A. Laryngismus stridulus....	M	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
98B. Laryngitis.....	M	12	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
5,506	2,045	245	304	61	764	631	692	738	735	680	582	625	594	715	642	763
2,885	1,071	136	183	38	372	326	361	391	402	343	306	343	332	405	335	397
2,621	974	109	121	23	392	305	331	347	333	337	276	282	262	310	307	366
1,902	644	93	119	26	247	205	239	263	252	206	203	232	211	264	225	237
1,727	619	67	82	16	268	203	222	220	203	207	181	206	161	192	201	247
17	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	4	2	.....	.....	3	2	87
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
59	16	6	3	1	10	4	4	6	9	6	6	8	13	8	7	4
56	27	4	3	1	7	6	6	10	6	11	4	8	7	9	8	9
34	8	2	2	.....	3	2	4	4	5	6	1	6	5	5	4	1
29	12	3	2	1	5	3	4	5	3	6	2	4	4	2	4	5
25	8	4	1	1	7	2	4	2	4	5	2	4	8	3	3	5
27	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	.....
293	101	17	18	3	38	28	30	40	44	38	32	33	36	40	31	42
149	43	2	7	.....	16	16	18	17	20	13	13	14	17	16	17	24
1,533	523	70	97	22	197	173	203	216	195	158	163	191	162	213	185	189
1,512	549	61	72	15	244	181	194	193	176	183	164	183	137	166	174	214
331	102	13	15	2	34	20	45	41	39	32	30	43	48	51	43	37
333	102	10	10	4	48	42	44	32	45	37	29	44	22	33	42	41
9	3	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....
8	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
221	73	13	10	2	26	27	30	36	22	31	23	26	17	37	23	21
244	68	10	9	2	46	35	36	29	22	26	28	26	24	18	22	21
705	264	37	54	11	102	92	103	92	100	63	86	83	67	93	89	101
688	296	29	42	4	106	82	83	102	84	83	80	80	62	94	89	114
267	81	6	18	7	35	31	25	46	32	32	24	36	29	29	30	30
239	81	12	11	5	42	21	29	30	25	37	26	32	29	21	21	35
945	399	43	55	10	117	119	117	121	142	132	97	106	116	130	101	154
860	343	39	37	7	117	102	107	119	125	122	91	74	98	114	101	116
28	16	2	1	.....	2	3	2	5	4	1	3	4	3	5	5	10
11	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....
906	383	41	53	10	114	116	114	116	138	129	94	98	113	123	95	143
843	340	39	36	7	114	98	104	118	122	121	90	78	97	114	98	115
11	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....
6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	17	.....	5	1	4	1	.....	6	7	3	4	1	3	7	6	2
18	6	2	2	.....	7	.....	1	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	.....
11	10	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	4
15	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	2
4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2,275	522	61	95	13	367	350	350	365	279	199	138	115	132	186	222	263
1,219	276	35	65	9	195	189	200	193	145	115	77	69	80	99	105	137
1,056	246	26	30	4	172	161	150	172	134	84	61	46	52	87	117	126
6	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid- owed	Not stat- ed		
			Under 15	Single				Married								
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stat- ed	
98c. Croup.....	M	3	3													
	F	7	7													
98d. Other diseases of the larynx.....	F	2	2													
99. Bronchitis.....	M	63	20		1		5			3	5	14			15	
	F	71	18		1	1	9			1	4	7			30	
99A. Bronchitis, acute.....	M	17	12							1		1			3	
	F	21	10								2	2			7	
99B. Bronchitis, chronic.....	M	25	2		1		3			2	5	7			5	
	F	28			1	1	4			1	2	5			14	
99c. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, under 5 years of age.....	M	6	6													
	F	8	8													
99d. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, 5 years or over	M	15					2					6			7	
	F	14					5								9	
100. Broncho-pneumonia (in- cluding capillary bron- chitis).....	M	434	247	2	11	9	20		1	6	27	52			59	
	F	409	189	3	7	9	21			9	23	30			118	
101A. Broncho-pneumonia.....	M	430	244	2	11	9	20		1	5	27	52			59	
	F	404	188	3	7	9	21			9	23	28			116	
100B. Capillary bronchitis.....	M	4	3							1					2	
	F	5	1									2			2	
101. Pneumonia.....	M	880	209	36	34	30	26		2	84	160	168			131	
	F	724	158	24	9	14	49		3	64	91	78			234	
101A. Pneumonia, lobar.....	M	482	65	26	22	22	15		1	60	114	89			68	
	F	344	46	9	5	7	22		3	42	58	38			114	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	M	398	144	10	12	8	11		1	24	46	79			63	
	F	380	112	15	4	7	27			22	33	40			120	
102. Pleurisy.....	M	69	9	6	5	3	3	1		7	16	11			8	
	F	39	11	2	2	2	3			7	1	3			8	
103. Congestion and haemorr- hagic infarct of the lung.....	M	42	4	1	1	1	4				1	13			17	
	F	54	1			2	12			1		10			28	
104. Gangrene of the lung.....	M	1									1					
	F	1									1					
105. Asthma.....	M	36	3		3	2				3	8	12			5	
	F	25	1		1	2	1			1	6	6			7	
106. Pulmonary emphysema.....	M	3										2			1	
	F	1													1	
107. Other diseases of the re- spiratory system (tu- berculosis excepted).....	M	51	5	3	1	5	1		1	8	14	7			6	
	F	17	4	2	2		2		1	1		1			4	
107A. Chronic interstitial pneu- monia including occupa- tional diseases of the lungs.....	M	9					1			1	4	2			1	
107B. Diseases of the medias- tinum.....	F	1					1									
107C. Others under this title..	M	42	5	3	1	5			1	7	10	5			5	
	F	16	4	2	2		1		1	1		1			4	
<b>CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>																
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,661</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>1</b>	
	M	1,448	556	61	51	59	41	1	6	117	229	179	1	146	1	
	F	1,213	468	45	27	43	30		12	115	163	87		223		
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	M	25	1			4	1			4	6	4			5	
	F	18	6	1		1			1	5	2				2	
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).....	M	76	41	7	6					5	10	2	1		4	
	F	76	42	8	1	1	2		1	9	6				6	
109A. Adenoid vegetations.....	F	1													1	
109B. Pharynx and tonsils.....	M	76	41	7	6					5	10	2	1		4	
	F	75	42	8	1	1	2		1	9	6				5	
110. Diseases of the oesophagus	M	3									2	1				
	F	3														
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	M	151	1	1	9	11	4		1	25	52	27			20	
	F	60		2	2	9	5			5	15	11			11	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS													
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
		USA	Other															
3						1	1										1	98C
7							1	1					2			2	1	98D
2					1	5	4	5	9	11	9	2	4	3	4	3	4	99
45	16	1	1		8	4	7	11	8	2	3	2	3	6	7	10	99A	
53	14	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	99B	
15	1		1		3	2	2	7	1	1					2		99C	
15	4	2					2	3	5	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	99D	
14	10	1			1			2	4	4	1	2		2	2	6	100	
22	5		1					2	4	4	1	2					100A	
6					1	1	1			2					1		100B	
7				1		1	1		1		1	2			1	1	100C	
10	5				3	1	1	1	5	1			1	1	1		100D	
9	5				4	1	2		2				1	3		1	100E	
359	55	5	13	2	61	58	59	58	35	18	21	20	24	25	27	28	100F	
322	71	8	7	1	48	48	50	45	40	28	16	17	15	34	31	37	100G	
356	55	5	12	2	61	57	59	57	35	18	21	18	24	25	27	28	100H	
319	69	8	7	1	48	48	50	45	38	27	16	17	15	33	31	36	100I	
3			1			1		1				2					100J	
3	2								2	1					1		100K	
660	153	25	39	3	107	98	115	109	85	62	38	34	32	57	56	87	100L	
566	122	14	20	2	102	91	75	99	71	41	26	22	26	43	65	63	100M	
347	94	17	21	3	58	58	74	62	44	31	12	16	18	27	38	44	100N	
255	72	5	11	1	45	42	33	49	34	23	11	9	12	26	31	29	100O	
313	59	8	18		49	40	41	47	41	31	26	18	14	30	18	43	100P	
311	50	9	9	1	57	49	42	50	37	18	15	13	14	17	34	34	100Q	
46	20	2	1		10	9	4	6	4	10	4	2	5	3	8	4	100R	
31	8				3	5	8	5	3	5	2	1	2		4	1	100S	
28	12		1	1	3	10	4	3	6	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	100T	
37	15		2		4	6	4	4	8	4	5	3	2	2	3	9	100U	
1								1					1				100V	
1								3									100W	
25	6	1	4		2	2	3	3	1	4	3	2	6	2	6	2	100X	
14	10	1			2	2	3	5	1	3			2		2	3	100Y	
1	1			1					1		1	1					100Z	
1	1					1											100AA	
31	12		6	2	6	5	6	1	2	7	5	3	7	3	3	3	100AB	
11	5	1			2	1		1	2	1	5	1		1	2	1	100AC	
3	4		1	1	1		2		1	3			1		1		100AD	
	1								1								100AE	
28	8		5	1	5	5	4	1	1	4	5	3	6	3	2	3	100AF	
11	4	1			2	1		1	1	1	5	1		1	2	1	100AG	
2,099	388	68	93	13	220	166	202	214	205	164	192	244	335	330	206	183		
1,122	222	33	60	11	112	87	112	121	118	94	110	128	172	165	125	104		
977	166	35	33	2	108	79	90	93	87	70	82	116	163	165	81	79		
22	3				1	1	4	2	2		2	3	5	2	1	2	108	
16	2				2			3	2		1	1	3	2	2	2	109	
62	7		6	1	11	11	9	7	6	7	3	3	6	4	6	3	109A	
67	4	2	3		10	7	8	8	14	3	5	5	6	1	3	6	109B	
	1												1				109C	
62	7		6	1	11	11	9	7	6	7	3	3	6	4	6	3	109D	
67	3	2	3		10	7	8	8	14	3	5	5	5	1	3	6	110	
1	1		1		1				1			1					110A	
3							2							1			110B	
95	41	4	9	2	13	10	13	14	12	10	19	10	8	15	15	12	111	
49	7	2	2		10	8	4		2	2	3	9	5	12	2	3	111A	







TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
135. Diseases of the prostate...	M	282			11	24				2	16	135		94	
136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs	M	4	2			1						1			
137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	F	44		2	3	2				17	10	3		7	
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess	F	26		1					1	18	3	1		2	
139. Benign tumours of the uterus	F	28			3	1				6	12			6	
140. Non-puerperal uterine haemorrhage	F	2									2				
141. Other diseases of the female genital organs	F	38				1				17	12	1		7	
142. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)	F	3									1	2			
CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.															
<b>Total</b>	F	403	1	7	5				78	305	1			6	
143. Accidents of pregnancy	F	30			1				5	24					
143A. Abortion	F	8							2	6					
143B. Ectopic gestation	F	13								13					
143C. Others under this title	F	7			1				2	4					
143D. Abortion, self induced	F	2							1	1					
144. Puerperal haemorrhage	F	49			2				3	44					
145. Other accidents of labour	F	38			1				5	31				1	
145A. Caesarean section	F	12							1	11					
145B. Difficult labour	F	4								4					
145C. Other surgical operations & instru. delivery	F	12			1				1	10					
145D. Uncontrollable vomiting	F	10							3	6				1	
146. Puerperal septicaemia	F	143		5					35	99	1			3	
147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium	F	33							3	29				1	
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	F	106	1	2	1				27	74				1	
149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)	F	4								4					
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.															
<b>Total</b>		215	39	2	4	7	13		2	9	23	39	1	76	
	M	116	25	2	2	4	5			5	14	24	1	34	
	F	99	14		2	3	8		2	4	9	15		42	
151. Gangrene	M	52				2	4			2	2	14	1	27	
	F	43	1				8			2	9			23	
152. Furuncle	M	14		1		1				2	3	5		2	
	F	8	2						1	1	3	1			
153. Acute abscess	M	28	12	1	2					1	7	2		3	
	F	15	3		1	2				2	1	1		5	
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	M	22	13			1	1				2	3		2	
	F	33	8		1	1			1	1	3	4		14	
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION															
<b>Total</b>		91	27	3	4	4	6			3	13	9		22	
	M	45	14	2	2	3	3			3	9	6		3	
	F	46	13	1	2	1	3			4	3			19	
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	M	34	12	1	1	3	2			1	7	6		1	
	F	36	10	1	2		3				2	1		17	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
190	78	7	6	1	27	26	40	25	19	22	14	15	26	27	21	20	135
4					1	1		1						1			136
27	13		4		2	2	3	5	6	6	4	2	6	4	3	1	137
19	6	1			2	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	138
21	4	1	2		2	6	4	4	2	2	3	1		1	2	1	139
1	1				1									1			140
23	8	3	4		4	7	3	3	4	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	141
1	1	1					1		2								142
276	98	8	21		32	37	33	37	33	29	43	32	24	26	33	44	
19	7		4		5	2	1	1		1	6	2	3		7	2	143
4	3		1		3	1		1			1				2		143A
10	2		1		2	1				1	3	2			3	1	143B
4	2		1								2		2		2	1	143C
1			1				1						1				143D
33	13		3		6	4	3	2	4	1	4	5	2	7	4	7	144
27	8		3		3	4	1	5	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	145
7	5				1	3	1	2	1	1			2		1		145A
4										1	1			1		1	145B
8	2		2		2	1		2	1	1		1	1		2	1	145C
8	1		1					1			2	2	1	1	1	2	145D
86	43	4	10		8	14	13	15	19	11	17	10	4	10	7	15	146
27	5	1			3	4	2	2	2	4	5	1		3	3	4	147
83	20	3			6	9	13	12	6	9	6	10	11	4	8	12	148
1	2		1		1						2	1					149
152	46	5	12		19	18	22	16	17	17	19	12	20	22	15	18	
81	26	2	7		12	11	14	9	5	10	12	7	9	10	7	10	
71	20	3	5		7	7	8	7	12	7	7	5	11	12	8	8	
33	15	1	3		5	5	5	4	2	4	5	2	6	4	5	5	151
28	11	1	3		2	1	6		7	2	1	4	4	6	4	6	
10	4				2	1	3	1		2		1	2	2			152
6	2				1	2			2	2				1			
21	3	1	3		3	4	3	2	1	1	6	3		3	1	1	153
11	3	1			3	2	1	2	1	1	3			2			
17	4		1		2	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	154
26	4	1	2		1	2	1	5	2	2	3	1	7	3	4	2	
68	11	3	8	1	7	6	8	12	9	6	8	3	8	8	11	5	
33	4	1	6	1	2	2	4	6	6	4	4	1	5	2	5	4	
35	7	2	2		5	4	4	6	3	2	4	2	3	6	6	1	
27	2	1	3	1	1	2	4	5	3	3	3	1	4	1	3	4	155
27	6	1	2		4	4	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	1	

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION													
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated	
				15-24	25-44	45-65	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated			
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	M	11	2	1	1	1				2	2				2	
	F	6	2							2	2	1			1	
157. Amputations.....	F	1													1	
158. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	F	3	1			1						1				
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS.																
<b>Total</b> .....		473	471	2												
	M	243	241	2												
	F	230	230													
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).....	M	243	241	2												
	F	230	230													
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus	M	25	24	1												
	F	19	19													
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart.....	M	110	109	1												
	F	76	76													
159C. Others under this title.....	M	108	108													
	F	135	135													
CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																
<b>Total</b> .....		2,420	2,420													
	M	1,391	1,391													
	F	1,029	1,029													
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....	M	255	255													
	F	159	159													
161. Premature birth, injury at birth.....	M	977	977													
	F	744	744													
161A. Premature birth.....	M	796	796													
	F	625	625													
161B. Injury at birth.....	M	181	181													
	F	119	119													
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	M	155	155													
	F	124	124													
163. Lack of care.....	M	4	4													
	F	2	2													
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.																
<b>Total</b> .....		677					80				3	151	2	441		
	M	307					35				3	106	1	162		
	F	370					45					45	1	279		
164. Senility.....	M	307					35				3	106	1	162		
	F	370					45					45	1	279		
CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.																
<b>Total</b> .....		2,315	447	250	192	106	93	17	22	361	302	190	2	332	1	
	M	1,625	284	210	174	91	50	16	9	269	243	134	2	142	1	
	F	690	163	40	18	15	43	1	13	92	59	56		190		
165-174. Suicides.....	M	231		10	40	24	13	1	2	49	59	13		20		
	F	87		5	10	6	1	1	2	31	21			10		
165. Suicide by solid or liquid poisons (corrosive substances excepted).....	M	28			5	1	1		1	7	9	2		2		
	F	8			1	1				2	2			2		

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH.—ONTARIO, 1927—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
6	2		3		1			1	3	1	1			1	1	2	156
4	1	1						1	1						2	2	157
1										1							158
3					1		1							1			
469	2	1	1		32	49	45	42	41	41	39	32	45	36	28	43	
242		1			19	23	23	24	20	20	21	17	24	20	14	18	
227	2		1		13	26	22	18	21	21	18	15	21	16	14	25	
242		1			19	23	23	24	20	20	21	17	24	20	14	18	159
227	2		1		13	26	22	18	21	21	18	15	21	16	14	25	159A
24		1			3	4		2	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	4	
19					2	2	2	1	4	2					2	4	
110					9	11	9	8	9	9	9	7	10	9	9	11	159B
75	1				6	12	6	7	10	7	4	3	1	4	12		
108					7	8	14	14	7	9	9	9	12	10	3	6	159C
133	1		1		5	12	14	10	7	12	14	11	18	15	8	9	
2,415	1	1	1	2	222	219	226	207	224	199	198	177	207	173	188	180	
1,389			1	1	119	125	146	133	117	120	108	99	119	93	111	101	
1,026	1	1		1	103	94	80	74	107	79	90	78	88	80	77	79	
254				1	22	25	28	24	26	15	17	17	23	24	19	15	160
157		1		1	23	20	11	10	18	12	9	12	15	13	8	8	
976			1		82	86	97	93	79	93	76	71	85	62	80	73	161
743	1				66	66	50	54	78	57	67	57	64	69	59	67	
795			1		68	66	72	84	65	77	57	60	68	51	67	61	161A
624	1				55	60	46	48	72	49	56	44	51	48	43	53	
181					14	20	25	9	14	16	19	11	17	11	13	12	161B
119					11	6	4	6	6	8	11	13	13	11	16	14	
155					15	14	21	16	12	12	14	10	11	6	12	12	162
124					14	8	19	10	11	10	14	8	8	8	10	4	
4											1	1	1	1	1	1	163
2												1	1				
399	217	17	34	10	65	62	60	80	61	58	52	49	50	55	37	48	
173	99	10	18	7	39	24	28	40	33	24	19	18	19	28	17	18	
226	118	7	16	3	26	38	32	40	28	34	33	31	31	27	20	30	
173	99	10	18	7	39	24	28	40	33	24	19	18	19	28	17	18	164
226	118	7	16	3	26	38	32	40	28	34	33	31	31	27	20	30	
1,549	389	96	212	69	158	140	159	147	174	250	292	235	231	168	188	173	
1,052	266	66	179	62	98	84	111	96	127	175	208	175	166	117	146	122	
497	123	30	33	7	60	56	48	51	47	75	84	60	65	51	42	51	
136	46	8	30	11	22	15	28	19	19	19	22	16	18	16	22	15	165-
57	16	4	8	2	2	8	6	9	6	8	9	4	11	11	6	7	174
17	7	2		2	2	3	6	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	165
5	2	1				1			2	2	2				1	2	

TABLE 38—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
166. Suicide by corrosive substances.	M	15		2		1	1				5	5	1		
	F	26		4		3	1			1	12	4			1
167. Suicide by poisonous gas.	M	20				3	5	1			4	5	1		1
	F	8				3	1					3			1
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.	M	57			13	7	4			1	9	14	3		6
	F	14			1	1					5	5			2
169. Suicide by drowning.	M	32		5	4	4	4				4	5	2		4
	F	24		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	7			4
170. Suicide by firearms.	M	43		3	11	3		1			9	11	2		3
	F	2									2				
171. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.	M	29			4	3	2				7	8	2		3
	F	2									2				
172. Suicide by jumping from high places.	M	3									1	2			
	F	1									1				
173. Suicide by crushing.	M	1									1				
174. Other suicides.	M	4									3				1
	F	3									1				
175. Poisoning by food.	M	1													
	F	6		2	1							2			1
176. Poisoning by venomous animals.	M	1													
177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted).	M	19		5	2	1	4				2	3	1		1
	F	10		1						1	4	2			2
178. Conflagration.	M	15		11	1								2		1
	F	14		9	2						2		1		
179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted).	M	42		25	1	2	1	1			4	5			3
	F	62		33	5	1	1	1		1	11	2	4		4
180. Accidental mechanical suffocation.	M	14		12	1						1				
	F	15		15											
180A. Overlaying.	M	2		2											
	F	3		3											
180B. Asphyxia.	M	12		10	1						1				
	F	12		12											
181. Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas.	M	30		2	2	4	4	1			2	6	3		5
	F	18		2	1	1	3	2			1	2	2		1
182. Accidental drowning.	M	269		87	77	40	5	1	7	2	26	13	3	1	7
	F	44		25	8	1				4	4	1			1
183. Accidental traumatism by firearms wounds of war excepted).	M	37		11	10	2	1	1			7	4			1
	F	2		1							1				
184. Accidental traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.	M	8		1	3						3	1			
	F	1		1											
185. Accidental traumatism by fall.	M	149		11	14	14	5	10			17	20	34		24
	F	117		7	1	2	4	9			5	13	22		54
186. Accidental traumatism in mines and quarries.	M	13			4						7	1			1
186B. Other mines.	M	11			4						6	1			
186C. Quarries.	M	2									1				1
187. Accidental traumatism by machines.	M	44		1	3	2	3		1		19	9	6		
188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, land-slides, etc.).	M	532		87	67	56	31	11	3	4	101	98	39		35
	F	142		40	15	2	2	5		4	26	13	9		26
188A. Railroad accidents.	M	145		3	20	21	12	3	2		46	26	2		10
	F	15		5	1	1				1	1	2	3		1
188B. Street car accidents.	M	20		2	1	1	2				2	5	5		2
	F	5									2				3
188C. Automobile accidents.	M	267		67	33	28	12	5		2	36	42	24		18
	F	120		35	14	1	2	5		3	22	10	6		22
188D. Aeroplane and balloon accidents.	M	3		1							2				
188E. Injuries by other vehicles.	M	30		8	1	1	1	2		1	3	6	5		2
	F	1									1				1
188F. Other crushing.	M	67		6	12	5	4	1	1	1	12	19	3		3
	F	1									1				









TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
			Single					Married							
			Un- der 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed		
DEATHS—ALL CAUSES Total.		6,263	1,336	182	214	291	252	1	43	630	1,094	818	.....	1,400	2
	M	3,207	752	88	128	166	94	.....	6	284	650	560	.....	477	2
	F	3,056	584	94	86	125	158	1	37	346	444	258	.....	923	.....
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.															
Total .....		670	261	53	56	23	8	.....	7	103	86	24	.....	49	.....
	M	338	128	22	33	13	2	.....	1	55	50	16	.....	18	.....
	F	332	133	31	23	10	6	.....	6	48	36	8	.....	31	.....
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	M	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1A. Typhoid fever.....	M	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Malaria.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Small-pox.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Measles.....	M	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Scarlet fever.....	M	10	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	10	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Whooping-cough.....	M	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Diphtheria.....	M	58	55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	56	54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Influenza.....	M	49	9	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	15	8	.....	5	.....
	F	61	10	4	3	5	4	.....	.....	7	6	8	.....	14	.....
11A. Influenza, sole cause.....	M	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11B. Influenza, with phthisis.....	F	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia.....	M	21	4	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	1	.....
	F	23	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	5	.....
11E. Influenza, with other res- piratory diseases.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
11G. Influenza, with other causes.....	M	24	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	9	4	.....	2	.....
	F	33	5	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	8	.....
13. Mumps.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Dysentery.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Erysipelas.....	M	24	10	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	2	.....
	F	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Lethargic encephalitis.....	M	7	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	10	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Meningococcus meningitis.....	M	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases.....	M	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25A. Chicken-pox.....	F	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25B. German measles.....	M	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25C. Others under this title.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Tetanus.....	M	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Mycoses.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total.....	M	130	22	13	28	5	2	.....	.....	32	17	3	.....	8	.....
	F	113	16	21	14	3	2	.....	5	25	17	.....	.....	10	.....
31. Tuberculosis of the respira- tory system.....	M	87	1	7	24	3	2	.....	.....	28	13	2	.....	7	.....
	F	82	3	14	11	3	1	.....	4	21	16	.....	.....	9	.....
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system.....	M	17	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	13	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Tuberculosis of the intes- tines and peritoneum.....	M	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
34. Tuberculosis of the verte- bral column.....	M	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Tuberculosis of the joints.....	M	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Tuberculosis of other organs.....	M	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
3,787	1,910	174	342	50	577	528	630	579	541	494	443	391	495	526	530	529
1,882	1,000	79	209	37	290	251	319	298	286	260	232	185	252	291	281	262
1,905	910	95	133	13	287	277	311	281	255	234	211	206	243	235	249	267
464	140	16	45	5	73	65	71	65	68	50	48	37	49	43	50	51
218	79	8	29	4	40	29	32	28	42	23	30	14	22	24	29	25
246	61	8	16	1	33	36	39	37	26	27	18	23	27	19	21	26
2			1		1			1			1					1
2	1								1				1			1
2			1		1			1			1					1A
2	1								1				1			1
1	1						1									5
1					1											6
5					2			1			1					7
5							1		1							
8	1	1			2	1			3	1	1			1	1	8
9	1				2	3	2		2						1	
5							1		1					2		9
13	1				1	1	1		1	2		2	2	1	1	2
54	4				8	5	3	6	5	4	5	2	5	7	4	10
54	1			1	6	9	6	4	3	4	2	7	5	2	3	5
30	15		4		9	5	8	4	13	2	1	1		2	2	11
40	15	4	2		7	6	11	12	5	4	2	1	3	5	3	2
2										1						11A
		1											1			
1	1						1								1	11B
1	1	1						2	1							11C
14	5		2		4	2	5	2	6	1						11D
17	5		1		2	4	5	4	1		2		1	1	1	2
		1														
	1				1											11E
14	8		2		4	2	3	2	7		1	1		2	2	11G
21	9	2	1		5	2	6	6	3	4		1	1	4	1	
1													1			
	1															13
13	9		2		2	5	3	5	1		2				2	16
14	5		1		5	1	4	2	2	2		1			1	21
1														1		2
1														1		22
4			3		1			1	1				1	1	1	23
5	2		3		2			1	1	2		1		1		2
3	1				2					1						24
5			1		1	1	1	1					2			
2								1	1							25
4								1		1						
3										1			1			25A
2								1	1							25B
1								1								25C
1													1			29
1			1										1			
73	35	4	14	4	9	10	13	7	12	13	14	8	10	8	15	11 31-37
76	29	2	6		7	10	9	15	6	8	9	10	11	8	11	9
47	24	4	11	1	7	9	9	6	6	5	10	5	5	6	12	7 31
54	23	2	3		4	9	6	11	6	5	6	5	10	5	8	7
12	2		2	1	1		3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1		2 32
9	2		2		2		3	3		1		2		1	1	
1	2		1	2					1		3		2			33
3	2									1	1	2		1		
4									1	1					1	34
1	1											1				35
3						1									1	1
3	2				1				2			1			1	36
2			1					1			1		1			



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

Canada	NATIVITY				MONTHS												
	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
2	1						1		1				1				36B
	1											1					36C
			1								1						36D
3					1				1							1	36E
5	5				1	1	1			4			1	1	1	1	37
5	1				1					1	1			1	1	1	
4	1						1			2						1	37A
4	1									1	1				1	1	
1	4					1				2			1	1			37B
1	1				1					1							
11	5	3	4		1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	3	2	2	38
6	2	1			1	1	1		2	1			1		1	1	
1	1						1										40
5	8				2	1	1	1	2		1				2		41
10	2	1	1		1	3	3	1	2	1	2	2				2	
552	391	32	72	8	86	71	112	82	96	91	71	75	93	93	98	87	
214	186	12	45	6	43	29	47	40	40	38	34	23	41	41	48	39	
338	205	20	27	2	43	42	65	42	56	53	37	52	52	52	50	48	
120	140	9	36	2	26	17	33	23	27	26	22	15	26	28	36	28	43-49
218	153	11	19	2	32	31	36	29	42	34	26	36	32	36	32	37	
10	8	2			3	1	5	1	1		1		3	1	1	1	34
2	1			1	2			1									35
40	60	5	15		8	9	9	7	10	16	11	8	13	6	19	4	44
41	40	1	5		11	8	8	4	6	9	1	9	7	8	5	11	
29	29	1	6		5	1	11	4	7	7	4	4	2	8	7	5	45
39	21	4	2		5	4	5	1	8	5	7	5	8	5	5	8	
48	42	2	7	1	5	8	9	10	12	7	10	5	8	6	14	6	46
1																	47
49	28	4	1		9	5	9	8	9	8	3	8	4	7	5	7	
1	2						1		1						1		48
2												1		1			
39	41	1	15	2	10	6	7	11	8	3	6	3	8	13	7	16	49
37	21		4		2	4	5	5	7	5	5	5	9	9	3	4	
39	41	1	15	2	10	6	7	11	8	3	6	3	8	13	7	16	49A
37	21		4		2	4	5	5	7	5	5	5	9	9	3	4	
3	1				2	1						1					50
3	1							1									
11	2				1	1	1	2		1	1	1		2	3		51
7	3				1		1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1		
	1															1	52
	1												1				
1																	53
3							2		1				1				56
3																	
14	20	1	2		5	4	6	5	3	2	1	5	1	4	1		57
24	15	4	5		2	3	1	1	2	4	3	3	8	4	5	5	
13	8				3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	58
18	15	1			6	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	1	4	2	
11	8				3	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	58A
16	13	1			4	2	3	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	2	
2						1											
2	2				2								1		1		58B

TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Age	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid- owed	Not stat- ed	
			Un- der 15	Single					Married							
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed			
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	15	1	1	1						3	9				
	F	62	2	2	4	8		1	13	16	3				13	
60A. Exophthalmic goiter.....	M	10	1	1	1	1					2	5				
	F	26	1	1	2	4		1	8	5					4	
60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	5								1	4					
	F	36	1	1	2	4			5	11	3				9	
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.....	F	1	1													
62. Diseases of the thymus.....	M	9	9													
	F	8	8													
63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease).....	M	2								1	1					
	F	3			1						1				1	
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	F	1								1						
65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma.....	M	17	2	2	1				9	2					1	
	F	10	4	1					1	2					2	
65A. Leukaemia.....	M	10	1	2	1				4	1					1	
	F	7	4	1					1	1						
65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodg- kin's disease).....	M	7	1						5	1					2	
	F	3								1					2	
66. Alcoholism.....	M	23		3	10			1	5	3					1	
	F	1	1							3					1	
66A. Delirium tremens.....	M	1			1											
66B. Acute alcoholism.....	M	19		2	9			1	3	3					1	
	F	1	1													
66C. Chronic alcoholism.....	M	3		1					2							
67. Chronic poisoning by min- eral substances.....	M	1			1											
67A. Chronic lead poisoning.....	M	1			1											
68. Chronic organic poisoning.....	M	1		1												
68C. Other organic poisoning.....	M	1		1												
69. Other general diseases.....	M	8	3	1	1				1	2					1	
	F	3	1							1					1	
69A. Diabetes insipidus.....	F	1								1						
69B. Haemophilia.....	M	1	1													
	F	1													1	
69C. Purpura haemorrhagica.....	M	5	2	1					1	1						
	F	1	1													
69D. Others under this title.....	M	2		1						1						
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																
<b>Total</b> .....		442	69	10	17	24	26	3	30	69	81			113		
	M	218	37	8	6	18	10		18	35	55			31		
	F	224	32	2	11	6	16	3	12	34	26			82		
70. Encephalitis.....	M	5	1		1					2					1	
	F	6	2			1			1	2						
70A. Abscess of brain.....	M	2							1						1	
	F	1							1							
70B. Encephalitis.....	M	3	1		1				1							
	F	5	2			1				2						
71. Meningitis.....	M	11	9				1		1							
	F	5	1		1			1	1		1					
71A. Simple meningitis.....	M	11	9				1		1							
	F	5	1		1			1	1		1					
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia).....	M	3				1					2					
	F	1			1											
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	M	27	1	1		5	1		2	5	7			5		
	F	19					2		1	5	3			7		
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apop- lexy.....	M	86	1	2	1	6	4		6	16	32			18		
	F	106		1	3	1	9		5	16	16			55		
74A. Apoplexy.....	M	23		1		1				4	13			4		
	F	25					4			5	5			11		
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage.....	M	57	1	1	1	5	4		5	11	18			11		
	F	69			2		2		3	12	10			40		
74C. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism.....	M	6							1	1	1			3		
	F	12		1	1		3		2		1			4		

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

Can- ada	NATIVITY				MONTHS												
	Brit- ish	Foreign		Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
9	3		3			2		3	1	1	2			2		1	60
44	14	3	1		2	4	6	4	5	9	3	9	1	7	5	2	3
6	1		3			2			1	1	2		1	2		1	60A
19	6	1				1	3	1	2	6	1	5	2	2		2	1
3	2							3								2	60B
25	8	2	1		2	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	5	3	3	2	2
1									1								61
9						1				1	1		2	1			62
8						1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1	
							1		1								63
2	2					1								1			
	1																64
11	3		3		2			4	1	2			3	1	2	2	65
7	1		2				4	1			1	1		1	2	2	
8	1		1		1			2	2	2			1		2	2	65A
6			1				4	1						1	1		
3	2		2		1			2	1				2	1			65B
1	1		1								1	1			1		
13	3	2	1	4	3	1	1		2	2	6		2		1	5	66
1				3		1								1			66A
10	3	2	1	3	3		1		2	1	4		2		1	5	66B
1													1				
3									1	2							66C
1									1								67
1									1								67A
1							1										68
1							1	1	1	1							68C
5	3				1			1	1	1			2	1			69
2	1						2					1					69A
1							1										69B
1																	69C
3	2						1	1					2	1			
1	1				1				1								69D
274	136	14	14	4	38	31	40	44	36	31	33	34	20	47	43	45	
135	65	9	7	2	23	11	21	19	20	14	17	20	10	27	17	19	
139	71	5	7	2	15	20	19	25	16	17	16	14	10	20	26	26	
2	3				2			2						1			70
6					2	1					2		1				
	2				1									1			70A
1						1											
2	1				1			2									70B
5					2						2		1				
10			1		2		2			3	1	1	1	1		1	71
4	1					1		1			2		1				
10			1		2		2			3	1	1	1	1		1	71A
4	1					1		1			2		1				
2	1						1					1				1	72
1																	
17	9	1			2	2	4	1	5			1	1	6	3	1	73
11	8				3	2	1	3		1		3	2	1	2	1	
48	31	4	3		10	6	7	6	7	5	10	8	3	10	5	9	74
60	36	3	6	1	6	8	8	11	9	9	6	6	3	11	12	17	
14	6	2	1		2	1	1	1	2	3	4	4		4	2	3	74A
16	7	1	1		4	2	3	2	3	2	1		1	3	1	3	
31	23	1	2		8	5	6	3	5	2	5	8	3	5	2	5	74B
35	26	2	5	1	2	6	5	8	4	6	3	6	1	7	9	12	
3	2	1						2								1	74C
9	3							1	2	1			1	1	2	2	

TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Wid-owed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
75. Paralysis without specified cause.....	M	20			1	1	2					1	11		4
	F	22				1	1					3	3		14
75A. Hemiplegia.....	M	16				1	2					1	8		4
	F	17				1	1					3	3		9
75B. Others under this title.....	M	4			1								3		
	F	5											3		5
76. General paralysis of the insane.....	M	10		1		2	1				2	3			
	F	4			1						1	1	1		
77. Other forms of mental alienation.....	M	4				2							1		1
	F	2					1						1		1
78. Epilepsy.....	M	9	2		1	1	1					3	1		
	F	8	1		1						2	1	1		2
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	F	6	6												
82. Neuralgia and neuritis.....	M	2										1			1
	F	1					1								
83. Softening of the brain.....	F	2					1						1		
84. Other diseases of the nervous system.....	M	14	3	1	1						3	4	1		1
	F	20	5		4	1	1		1	1	6				1
85. Diseases of the eye and anexa.....	M	2									1	1			
	F	1	1												
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process.....	M	25	20	3							1	1			
	F	21	16	1	1	1									2
86A. Diseases of the ear.....	M	14	11	1							1	1			
	F	16	12	1		1									2
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process.....	M	11	9	2											
	F	5	4		1										
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.															
<b>Total</b> .....		1,600	23	26	25	58	102		4	91	321	333		616	1
	M	820	15	12	14	28	39		1	51	214	230		215	1
	F	780	8	14	11	30	63		3	40	107	103		401	
87-90. Diseases of the heart.....	M	494	14	12	12	21	18		1	38	146	117		114	1
	F	450	8	14	9	16	33		3	29	68	61		209	
87. Pericarditis.....	M	4			1						1	1		1	
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....	M	23	7	3	2					7	3			1	
	F	22	3	2	1				1	6	2			7	
88A. Acute endocarditis.....	M	15	6	3						5	1				
	F	14	1	2	1				1	4	2			3	
88B. Acute myocarditis.....	M	8	1		2					2	2			1	
	F	8	2							2				4	
89. Angina pectoris.....	M	98			1	4	3			3	39	34		14	
	F	58				4	5			2	9	10		27	
90. Other diseases of the heart.....	M	369	7	9	8	17	15		1	28	103	82		98	1
	F	370	5	12	7	12	28		2	21	57	51		175	
90A. Valvular disease.....	M	74		5	5	4	2			14	18	14		12	
	F	77	1	5	4	3	7			5	10	13		29	
90B. Fatty degeneration of the heart.....	M	1												1	
	F	1									1				
90D. Chronic endocarditis.....	M	49	5	3	2	1	1			4	13	11		9	
	F	63	3	6	1	1	2		2	6	12	6		24	
90E. Chronic myocarditis.....	M	207		1	1	11	10		1	8	60	49		65	1
	F	180		1	1	6	17			6	28	23		98	
90F. Others under this title.....	M	38	2			2	2			2	12	8		11	
	F	49	1		1	2	2			4	6	9		24	
91. Diseases of the arteries.....	M	305			2	7	21			10	60	107		98	
	F	317			2	11	29			11	34	42		188	
91A. Aneurysm.....	M	16			1	1	1			2	7	3		1	
	F	4								1	1	2			
91B. Arteriosclerosis.....	M	289			1	6	20			8	53	104		97	
	F	311			2	11	29			10	33	39		187	
91C. Other diseases of the arteries.....	F	2										1		1	
92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral).....	M	13								1	5	5		2	
	F	8				3					4			1	



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
8	10	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	1	.....	4	.....	2	3	3	75
9	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	1	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	3	.....
7	7	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	75A
6	11	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	3	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	75B
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	76
2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	77
6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	78
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	80
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	82
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
10	2	1	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2	84
14	4	1	.....	1	.....	5	1	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	2	3	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	85
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	6	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	.....	86
18	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....
13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	86A
13	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....
10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	86B
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
797	643	55	92	13	161	136	150	143	139	133	110	90	108	143	144	143	.....
392	339	28	52	9	67	71	77	75	69	73	55	50	59	82	71	71	.....
405	304	27	40	4	94	65	73	68	70	60	55	40	49	61	73	72	.....
250	186	18	34	6	42	38	50	46	40	40	39	32	34	48	42	43	87-90
233	176	16	21	4	56	38	45	37	40	28	28	24	30	28	45	51	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	87
15	5	2	1	.....	3	1	1	1	4	1	.....	3	5	3	1	.....	88
9	10	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	1	.....
11	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	3	1	3	1	.....	88A
6	5	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....
4	2	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	88B
3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	35	4	6	2	9	7	5	10	8	11	9	4	7	7	9	.....	89
35	19	4	4	.....	6	4	3	3	10	3	3	2	6	5	5	8	.....
180	146	12	27	4	29	30	44	35	27	28	29	25	22	38	31	31	90
189	147	14	17	3	49	33	41	33	28	23	23	20	22	21	35	42	.....
39	26	2	.....	.....	3	4	10	7	6	4	11	3	6	8	8	4	90A
44	30	2	1	.....	9	9	10	1	6	4	7	6	4	2	10	9	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90B
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	17	1	4	1	2	5	5	3	2	7	4	4	2	7	4	4	90D
34	21	3	3	2	15	8	6	7	6	3	1	2	5	3	5	2	.....
92	89	8	15	3	21	19	24	20	16	12	13	12	12	21	18	19	90E
87	76	5	12	.....	19	11	18	23	12	12	11	10	11	14	18	21	.....
22	14	1	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	2	5	1	6	2	2	1	4	90F
23	20	4	1	1	6	5	6	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	10	.....
135	144	10	14	2	24	32	24	28	26	30	16	17	23	31	27	27	91
168	121	11	17	.....	35	27	27	28	27	31	26	16	19	32	28	21	.....
6	8	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	1	3	1	4	91A
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	136	9	13	2	24	31	24	26	25	29	14	17	22	28	26	23	91B
164	119	11	17	.....	34	25	25	27	27	31	26	16	19	32	28	21	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91B
5	6	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	92
3	3	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

Canada	NATIVITY				MONTHS												
	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
1	3		1				2		1			1	1				93
1	3							2	1	1							
1			1				1								1		94
	1								1								
				1						1							95
339	154	13	21	3	54	65	64	69	51	39	20	19	30	38	39	42	
202	87	6	14	1	35	38	36	35	29	22	11	11	22	25	20	26	
137	67	7	7	2	19	27	28	34	22	17	9	8	8	13	19	16	
1								1									97
5					1		1			1	1			1			98
3					1	1									1		
5					1		1			1	1			1			98B
2					1	1											
1																1	98C
6	3					1	1	2	2						2	2	1
5	2		1			1		3						2	2		99
3						1	1									1	
4						1		2									
2	2					2		1	1							1	99A
1	1		1					1	1							2	99B
1	1							1	1								99D
	1													1			
74	21	1	1		13	15	8	13	11	9	1	6	5	5	3	8	100
50	21	4	2	1	10	8	11	5	7	7	3	4	3	6	8	6	
73	21	1	1		13	15	8	13	11	9	1	5	5	5	3	8	100A
50	21	4	2	1	10	8	11	5	7	7	3	4	3	6	8	6	
1												1					100B
103	47	5	9		21	20	24	14	12	10	6	4	9	17	11	16	101
67	40	2	4	1	7	15	13	24	14	7	5	4	5	4	8	8	
74	33	5	7		17	17	22	10	8	7	3	2	4	10	9	10	101A
39	25		1	1	5	8	9	13	6	6	3	2	2	2	3	7	
29	14		2		4	3	2	4	4	3	3	2	5	7	2	6	101B
28	15	2	3		2	7	4	11	8	1	2	2	3	2	5	1	
6	7					2		4	1	1					2		102
7	1					1	2	1	1	2			3			1	
1	2		1						2		1						103
3	2						2			1	1			1			
1													1				104
2	3		3					1			1		2	2	1	1	105
1	1				1												
1									1								106
2	4			1			2			1	1	1	2				107
1		1				1		1									
1										1							107A
1	4			1			2			1	1	2					107C
1		1				1		1									
376	130	16	25	4	59	29	41	48	48	26	40	43	70	63	42	42	
190	83	7	16	4	27	14	21	29	26	15	21	27	37	37	25	21	
186	47	9	9		32	15	20	19	22	11	19	16	33	26	17	21	
2	2												2				108





TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid-owed	Not stat-ed		
			Under 15	Single					Married							
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat-ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stat-ed	
133. Diseases of the bladder...	M	8										2	5		1	
	F	3			1							1			1	
134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc...	M	7			1	1	2					1	1		1	
134A. Stricture of the urethra...	M	4			1		1					1	1			
134B. Other diseases of the urethra.....	M	3				1	1								1	
135. Diseases of the prostate...	M	50				2	5					3	24		16	
136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs	M	2	1			1										
137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	F	12		1	1							4	5		1	
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess.....	F	4										3			1	
139. Benign tumours of the uterus.....	F	7			1							3	1		2	
140. Non-puerperal uterine haemorrhage.....	F	1											1			
141. Other diseases of the female genital organs..	F	7										6	1			
142. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).....	F	2										1	1			
CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																
<b>Total</b> .....	F	94		4	1							18	71			
143. Accidents of pregnancy...	F	7			1						3	3				
143B. Ectopic gestation.....	F	2										2	2			
143C. Others under this title....	F	4			1						2	1				
143D. Abortion, self induced....	F	1									1					
144. Puerperal haemorrhage....	F	4										4				
145. Other accidents of labour..	F	10									1	9				
145A. Caesarean section.....	F	7									1	6				
145B. Difficult labour.....	F	1										1				
145C. Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery	F	1										1				
145D. Uncontrollable vomiting.	F	1										1				
146. Puerperal septicaemia....	F	43		3							8	32				
147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium.....	F	6									1	5				
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	F	22		1							5	16				
149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)....	F	2										2				
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																
<b>Total</b> .....		31	4		1	2	1				3	7	6		7	
	M	15	3		1	1					1	3	4		2	
	F	16	1			1	1				2	4	2		5	
151. Gangrene.....	M	4				1							2		1	
	F	4					1					1			1	
152. Furuncle.....	M	4										1			1	
	F	2	1									1				
153. Acute abscess.....	M	5	2		1							1			1	
	F	4									1	1	1		1	
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.....	M	4	1									2	1			
	F	6				1						2	2		3	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stat ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
5	3									2	4		1		2	1	133
1	2				1												
2	3		1	1	3	1			1	1					1		134
1	2		1		1	1			1	1							134A
1	1			1	2										1		134B
28	20		2		2	7	9	5	4	4	4	2		7	4	2	135
2					1			1									136
5	5		2		1	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	2		137
4									1				1		2		138
4	2		1		1	2	1	1			1	1					139
	1													1			140
2	3	1	1			3	1				1	1		1			141
1		1					1		1								142
55	34	2	3		5	9	9	11	5	6	11	8	9	4	8	9	
4	2		1				1				2		1		2		143
1			1								1						143B
2	2		1								1		1		2		143C
1							1										143D
1	3							2			1	1					144
4	6				1	1	1	2		1			1	1	2		145
3	4					1	1	2		1			1		1		145A
1														1			145B
	1				1												145C
	1														1		145D
25	15	1	2		2	6	5	3	4	4	4	5	1	3	1	5	146
6					1	1		1			2						147
15	6	1			1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	6		3	2	148
	2										1	1					149
19	10		2		4	1	2	2	2	5	2	1	2	4	3	3	
9	5		1		2	1	2	1		4	1		1	1		2	
10	5		1		2			1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	
2	2				1			1		2							151
1	1								1				1		1		152
2					1									1			
5					1	1	1				1						153
2	2				1			1		1	1						
1	2		1				1			1				1			154
3	2		1						1			1	1	1	2		

TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
<b>CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</b>															
<b>Total</b> .....		20	8	1	2	1					2	1		5	
	M	9	4		1	1					1	1		1	
	F	11	4	1	1						1			4	
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted).....	M	6	3			1					1	1			
	F	11	4	1	1						1			4	
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).	M	3	1		1									1	
<b>CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS.</b>															
<b>Total</b> .....		92	92												
	M	49	49												
	F	43	43												
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).....	M	49	49												
	F	43	43												
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus	M	6	6												
	F	4	4												
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart.....	M	19	19												
	F	12	12												
159C. Others under this title...	M	24	24												
	F	27	27												
<b>CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.</b>															
<b>Total</b> .....		374	374												
	M	228	228												
	F	146	146												
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....	M	27	27												
	F	8	8												
161. Premature birth, injury at birth.....	M	178	178												
	F	117	117												
161A. Premature birth.....	M	143	143												
	F	96	96												
161B. Injury at birth.....	M	35	35												
	F	21	21												
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	M	22	22												
	F	21	21												
163. Lack of care.....	M	1	1												
	F														
<b>CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.</b>															
<b>Total</b> .....		43					4				1	8		30	
	M	15					2				1	4		8	
	F	28					2				4	4		22	
164. Senility.....	M	15					2				1	4		8	
	F	28					2				4	4		22	
<b>CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.</b>															
<b>Total</b> .....		367	70	25	26	23	19	1	1	61	53	37		50	1
	M	227	44	16	19	18	10			33	42	23		21	1
	F	140	26	9	7	5	9	1	1	28	11	14		29	
165-174. Suicides.....	M	54		3	5	7	5			17	13	1		3	
	F	29		2	5	1		1		12	5			3	



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
14	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	
59	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	
39	11	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1	155
2	1				1			1							1		156
91			1		8	12	8	7	6	11	10	6	6	8	2	8	
49					5	6	4	4	4	7	7		4	5	1	2	
42			1		3	6	4	4	2	4	3	6	2	3	1	6	
49					5	6	4	4	4	7	7		4	5	1	2	159
42			1		3	6	4	3	2	4	3	6	2	3	1	6	159A
6					1	2			1	1				1			
4						1	2		1								
19					2	3	2		2	3	3		1	2		1	159B
12					1	2	1	1	1			2				4	
24					2	1	2	4	1	3	4		3	2	1	1	159C
26			1		2	3	1	2		4	3	4	2	3	1	2	
374					24	33	55	37	27	29	31	22	37	18	33	28	
228					12	16	37	31	15	19	17	11	19	9	23	19	
146					12	17	18	6	12	10	14	11	18	9	10	9	
27					2	1	3	5	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	160
8					1	3		1	2	1							
178					9	15	30	23	10	16	10	9	14	7	20	15	161
117					10	12	13	5	7	8	13	11	15	7	8	8	
143					8	11	24	22	7	13	5	8	10	5	17	13	161A
96					8	9	13	5	6	6	10	9	12	6	6	6	
35					1	4	6	1	3	3	5	1	4	2	3	2	161B
21					2	3			1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	
22					1		4	3	3	1	4	1	2		1	2	162
21					1	2	5		3	1	1		3	2	2	1	
1																1	163
22	19		1	1	7	1	5	7	2	2	2	1	2	7	4	3	
7	7		1		3		2	1	1	1				6	1		
15	12			1	4	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	
7	7		1		3		2	1	1	1				6	1		164
15	12			1	4	1	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	
197	115	12	35	8	28	30	33	26	27	38	31	23	39	24	30	38	
114	73	6	27	7	14	15	21	14	20	26	17	15	23	12	26	24	
83	42	6	8	1	14	15	12	12	7	12	14	8	16	12	4	14	
17	23	1	11	2	3	6	7	3	5	7	3	3	3	3	6	5	165-
14	11	2	1	1	1	5	2	2		2	5	2	1	6	3	174	





TABLE 39—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid- owed	Not stat- ed				
			Un- der 15	Single					Married									
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stat- ed			
199. Homicide by other means	M	2	1														1	
	F	1	1															
201. Fracture (cause not speci- fied).....	M	4																1
	F	13					4										3	6
202. Other external violence (cause specified).....	M	3		2														
	F	2	2										1					
CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																		
<b>Total</b> .....		8											2	1				5
	M	4											1	1				2
	F	4											1					3
205. Cause of death not speci- fied or ill-defined.....	M	4											1	1				2
	F	4											1					3
205c. Heart failure.....	M	4												1	1			2
	F	4											1					3

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—TORONTO, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS													
Can- ada	Brit- ish	Foreign		Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
		USA	Other															
1	1			1					1							1	1	199
1	3				1		1	1		1								201
8	4		1		4		2	3	1			1	2					
2	2		1				1	1		1	1	1						202
6	2					3						2	2	1				
4	2					3						2	2	1				
4	2					3						2	2	1				205
4	2					3						2	2	1				205c
2	2					3								1				

TABLE 40—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid-owed	Not stat-ed
			Un-der 15	Single					Married						
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
DEATHS—ALL CAUSES Total		1,353	285	41	29	54	50	2	10	132	261	191	.....	298	.....
	M	695	173	22	19	32	18	2	2	52	143	132	.....	100	.....
	F	658	112	19	10	22	32	.....	8	80	118	59	.....	198	.....
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.															
Total		124	37	15	7	7	2	.....	1	13	21	6	.....	15	.....
	M	69	21	8	2	5	1	.....	.....	6	15	5	.....	6	.....
	F	55	16	7	5	2	1	.....	1	7	6	1	.....	9	.....
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	M	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1A. Typhoid fever	M	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Measles	M	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Scarlet fever	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Whooping-cough	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Diphtheria	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Influenza	M	14	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	3	.....
	F	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia	M	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11G. Influenza, with other causes	M	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	F	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
16. Dysentery	F	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Erysipelas	M	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Meningococcus meningitis	M	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25A. Chicken-pox	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Tetanus	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Mycoses	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	M	18	3	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	25	4	5	4	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	4	.....
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M	13	.....	6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	18	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	M	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Tuberculosis of the joints	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36D. Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Disseminated tuberculosis	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38. Syphilis	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	M	11	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
	F	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....

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NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
814	424	36	74	5	131	119	137	127	110	127	112	99	86	114	87	104
428	195	21	47	4	66	57	70	64	58	57	61	55	52	55	48	52
386	229	15	27	1	65	62	67	63	52	70	51	44	34	59	39	52
77	39	1	7		16	12	14	13	9	10	9	9	10	7	6	9
45	20	1	3		11	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
32	19		4		5	4	6	6	3	5	5	5	6	3	2	5
2						1									1	1
1							1									1A
2								1								1
1																7
2	1									1						8
2					1		1				1					
1						1										9
3							1		2							
1																10
6	8				3	3		2	3	1						11
2	7					1	2	3	1	1						
4	5				2	2		1	3							11D
1	2							1	1	1						
	1							1								11F
2	3				1	1		1		1						
1	4					1	1	1	1							11G
2										1		1				16
2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			1					21
1								1					1			
1																22
1																
4												1		1	1	24
	1		1								2					
1									1							25
1									1							25A
1													1			29
1														1		30
14	3		1		4	1	2	2	2	2	1	1		1		2 31-37
13	10		2		4	1	1	2		1	3	3	4	2		4
10	3				3		2	1		2	1	1		1		2 31
10	6		2		3	1		2		1	3	2	2	1		3
3						1		1	1							32
2					1		1									
			1						1							33
1													1	1		
	1											1				34
	1												1			35
	1															1 36
	1															1 36D
1					1											37
1					1											37A
2	2		1				1	1	1				2			38
1	1							1					1			
6	5				3	1	1			1		2	1	1	1	41
5			1			2	1			2		1				

TABLE 40—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid-owed	Not stated	
			Under 15	Single					Married						
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stated
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.															
<b>Total</b> .....		216	9	2	4	10	12			17	69	41		52	
	M	87	3	1	2	6	4			6	27	23		15	
	F	129	6	1	2	4	8			11	42	18		37	
43-49. Cancer.....	M	58			2	4	3			2	20	15		12	
	F	91	2			4	5			7	32	12		29	
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M	3									2			1	
	F	3					1				2				
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver.....	M	20				1	3				3	8		5	
	F	39				3	1			2	12	7		14	
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.....	M	15			1	3				1	6	3		1	
	F	10					3				3	2		2	
46. Cancer of the female genital organs.....	F	12				1				2	6			3	
47. Cancer of the breast.....	F	10								1	4	1		4	
48. Cancer of the skin.....	F	1												1	
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	M	20			1					1	9	4		5	
	F	16	2							2	5	2		5	
49A. Others.....	M	20			1					1	9	4		5	
	F	16	2							2	5	2		5	
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted).....	M	1									1				
	F	1													
51. Acute rheumatic fever.....	M	3				1				2					
	F	3			1							1			
57. Diabetes mellitus.....	M	14	1			1					3	6		3	
	F	11		1							3	3		3	
58. Anaemia, chlorosis.....	M	1					2								
	F	7					1			1	2	1		1	
58A. Pernicious anaemia.....	M	1					1								
	F	7					2			1	2	1		1	
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	2		1							1				
	F	9								1	3	1		4	
60A. Exophthalmic goiter.....	M	2		1							1			2	
	F	4									2				
60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland.....	F	5								1	1	1		2	
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.....	M	1	1												
	F	1	1												
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	M	1								1					
65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma	M	3								1	1	1			
	F	3	1		1							1			
65A. Leukaemia.....	M	2										1			
	F	1	1		1										
65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodg-kin's disease).....	M	2								1	1				
	F	1									1				
66. Alcoholism.....	F	2								1	1				
66C. Chronic alcoholism.....	F	2								1	1				
69. Other general diseases.....	M	3	1								1	1			
	F	1	1												
69B. Haemophilia.....	M	1	1												
	F	1	1												
69C. Purpura haemorrhagica.....	M	2									1	1			
	F	1	1												
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.															
<b>Total</b> .....		112	13	1	5	5	6	1		5	22	24		30	
	M	52	4	1	4	3	2	1			16	18		3	
	F	60	9		1	2	4			5	6	6		27	
Encephalitis.....	M	2	1		1										
	F	2	1							1					



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
114	85	3	13	1	13	14	19	15	24	30	18	22	12	19	11	19
50	29	.....	7	1	1	7	8	7	4	11	8	11	6	7	7	10
64	56	3	6	.....	12	7	11	8	20	19	10	11	6	12	4	9
29	24	.....	4	1	1	7	5	6	1	5	7	7	4	5	6	43-49
39	44	2	6	.....	6	3	8	4	17	15	9	7	4	9	4	5
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	8	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	5	4	1	2	1	44
16	20	1	2	.....	3	2	2	2	9	6	3	4	3	4	.....	1
8	5	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	3	1	1	2	45
6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	1
7	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	46
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	47
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	2	1	.....	2	2	3	3 49
5	8	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	2
10	10	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	.....	2	2	3	3 49A
5	8	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	3	1	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50
1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 51
2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	57
7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	2	.....	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	58A
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 60A
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 60B
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	64
1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 65
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65A
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1 65B
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	66
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66C
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69B
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	69C
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	28	3	6	1	10	9	14	8	4	13	12	9	8	6	10	9
31	15	2	3	1	5	1	5	4	4	4	8	3	6	2	6	4
43	13	1	3	.....	5	8	9	4	.....	9	4	6	2	4	4	5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	70

TABLE 40—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION													
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated	
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated			
70A. Abscess of brain.....	M	2	1		1											
70B. Encephalitis.....	F	2	1													
71. Meningitis.....	M	2	1		1											
	F	6	5							1						
71A. Simple meningitis.....	M	2	1		1											
	F	6	5							1						
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia).....	M	2									1	1				
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	M	4					1				1	2				
	F	5	1							1	1				2	
74. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	M	30			2	2		1			11	13			1	
	F	34			1	2	3			2	3	4			19	
74A. Apoplexy.....	M	11									7	4				
	F	8			1	1	1			1	1				4	
74B. Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	M	19			2	2		1			4	9			1	
	F	26			1	2				2	2	4			15	
75. Paralysis without specified cause.....	M	1										1				
	F	4									1				3	
75A. Hemiplegia.....	M	1										1				
	F	3									1				2	
75B. Others under this title.....	F	1													1	
77. Other forms of mental alienation.....	F	5					1					2			2	
78. Epilepsy.....	M	2									1				1	
	F	1													1	
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age).....	F	1	1													
81. Chorea.....	M	1										1				
84. Other diseases of the nervous system.....	M	4	1			1	1				1					
	F	1									1					
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process.....	M	4	1	1							1				1	
	F	1	1													
86A. Diseases of the ear.....	M	2	1								1					
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process.....	M	2		1											1	
	F	1	1													
<b>CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>																
<b>Total.....</b>		286	6	5	1	10	18		1	20	57	70			98	
	M	134	3	2	1	7	5		1	7	27	51			30	
	F	152	3	3		3	13			13	30	19			68	
87-90. Diseases of the heart.....	M	99	3	2		5	4		1	6	21	36			21	
	F	101	3	3		3	8			11	21	14			38	
87. Pericarditis.....	M	2				1						1				
	F	1		1												
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute).....	M	6		1					1	3	2					
	F	9	2	1						3	2	1				
88A. Acute endocarditis.....	M	5		1					1	2	1					
	F	4	2	1						1	1					
88B. Acute myocarditis.....	M	1								1						
	F	5								3	1	1				
89. Angina pectoris.....	M	11									6	2			3	
	F	2					1								1	
90. Other diseases of the heart.....	M	80	3	1		4	4			3	13	34			18	
	F	89	1	1		3	7			8	19	13			37	
90A. Valvular disease.....	M	20	2	1		1	1				2	8			5	
	F	22		1						5	6	2			8	
90D. Chronic endocarditis.....	M	10				1				2	3	4				
	F	13	1			3				1	3				5	
90E. Chronic myocarditis.....	M	43	1			1	3			1	7	17			13	
	F	45					5			2	10	7			21	
90F. Others under this title.....	M	7				1					1	5			3	
	F	9					2					4				
91. Diseases of the arteries.....	M	33				2	1				6	15			9	
	F	49					5			1	9	5			29	
91A. Aneurysm.....	M	3				1					2					
	F	28				1	1				4	15			7	
91B. Arteriosclerosis.....	M	3														
	F	40					5			1	9	5			29	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY				MONTHS													
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
2							1		1								70A
1			1									1					70B
2					1	1	2			2					1		71
6																	71A
2					1	1	2			2					1		72
6											1					1	72
2																	73
2	2				1			1			1					1	73
4		1								1		1					74
16	10	1	2	1	4	1	3		3	3	5	2	3		4	2	74
22	10		2		3	6	3	3		4	4	2	2	2	3	2	74A
6	2	1					1			2	3	1	2		1	1	74A
6	1		1		1	1		1		1	2			1		1	74B
10	8			1	4	1	2		3	1	2	1	1		3	1	74B
16	9		1		2	5	3	2		3	2	2	2	1	3	1	75
	1						2	1					1				75
2	2													1	1		75A
	1						1	1							1		75A
1	2						1										75B
1																	75B
4	1				1	1	1			1		1					77
1	1						1					1					78
1										1							78
1											1						80
1														1			81
3	1							1			1		1	1			84
1												1					84
2		1	1					2					1	1			86
1							1		2								86
2									2								86A
		1	1										1	1			86B
1							1										86B
<hr/>																	
135	124	14	12	1	31	25	20	26	23	29	20	19	13	33	24	23	
58	57	9	10		18	9	10	9	13	11	13	13	8	16	6	8	
77	67	5	2	1	13	16	10	17	10	18	7	6	5	17	18	15	
43	44	7	5		15	6	6	7	7	9	12	4	6	9	4	7	87-90
51	47	1	2		8	11	8	11	8	13	5	11	3	8	14	8	87-90
<hr/>																	
1	1										1			1			87
1							1										87
2	3	1			2			1		2		1					88
5	3		1			3		1		1		1		1	1	1	88
2	2	1			1			1		2		1					88A
3	1					1				1		1			1		88B
	1				1												88B
2	2		1			2		1						1			89
7	4				1	2							2	1	1	1	89
1	1					1				1	3						90
33	36	6	5		12	4	6	6	7	6	8	10	4	7	3	7	90
44	43	1	1		8	7	7	10	8	12	5	3	3	7	12	7	90A
11	8	1			3		3	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	90A
15	7				2	1	2	4	3	3	2			1	4	1	90B
3	5	2					1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	90B
7	6				1	2	2		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	90E
18	20	3	2		6	3	3	1	5	5	4	6	2	2	2	4	90E
20	24		1		4	3	3	2	3	7	3	1	3	6	6	1	90F
1	3		3		3	1				1	1	1		1	1	1	90F
2	6	1			1	1		4	1	1	1	1					91
14	13	2	4		2	3	4	2	6	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	91
25	20	3		1	4	5	2	2	6	2	5	2	2	9	4	6	91A
2	1					2								1	1	1	91B
10	12	2	4		2	1	4	2	6	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	91B
25	20	3		1	4	5	2	6	2	5	2	2	2	9	4	6	91B

TABLE 40—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION														
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated		
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated				
91c. Other diseases of the arteries.....	M	2														2	
92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral).....	F	1									1						
93. Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).....	M	1			1												
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).....	M	1								1							
95. Haemorrhage without specified cause.....	F	1														1	
<b>CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>																	
<b>Total</b> .....		142	48	5	3		3		1	8	30	11				33	
	M	96	39	1	2		1		1	5	28	6				16	
	F	46	9	4	1		2			3	5	5				17	
98. Diseases of the larynx.....	M	1									1						
98B. Laryngitis.....	M	1									1						
99. Bronchitis.....	M	1									1					1	
	F	3					1					1				1	
99B. Bronchitis, chronic.....	F	2					1					1					
99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined (5 years or over)	M	1														1	
	F	1														1	
100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis).....	M	30	20		1					1	3					5	
	F	12	5	1	1						1	1				3	
100A. Broncho-pneumonia.....	M	29	20		1						3					5	
	F	12	5	1	1						1	1				3	
100B. Capillary bronchitis.....	M	1								1							
101. Pneumonia.....	M	54	18	1	1		1			4	14	6				9	
	F	28	4	3			1			3	4	1				12	
101A. Pneumonia, lobar.....	M	29	4	1	1					3	11	3				6	
	F	19	2	2						2	3					10	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	M	25	14				1			1	3	3				3	
	F	9	2	1			1			1	1	1				2	
102. Pleurisy.....	M	4	1								2					1	
	F	1										1					
103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	F	1														1	
105. Asthma.....	M	2									2						
	F	1										1					
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	M	4							1		3						
107C. Others under this title...	M	4							1		3						
<b>CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>																	
<b>Total</b> .....		103	38	5	2	7	1			13	23	4				10	
	M	56	26	3	1	2	1			7	11	3				2	
	F	47	12	2	1	5				6	12	1				8	
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.....	M	1														1	
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)...	M	2	1	1							1						
	F	2															
109B. Pharynx and tonsils.....	M	2	1	1													
	F	2			1						1						
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	M	5								2	2	1					
111A. Ulcer of the stomach.....	M	3								1	1	1					
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum...	M	2								1	1						



TABLE 40—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid- owed	Not stat- ed		
			Un- der 15	Single					Married							
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stat- ed	
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	M	5	2		1		1					1				
	F	1	1													
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	M	20	20													
	F	7	7													
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over).....	M	1	1													
	F	4	3			1										
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	M	10	1							4	4					
	F	6		2		1				1	2					
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	M	3	1			1							1			
	F	13				1				3	4		1			4
118A. Hernia.....	M	2	1										1			
	F	4								1			1			2
118B. Intestinal obstruction.....	M	1				1										
	F	9				1				2	4					2
119. Other diseases of the intestines.....	M	2								1						
	F	1									1					
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	F	1				1										
122. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	M	2									1					1
	F	2									1					1
122B. Not specified as alcoholic	M	2									1					1
	F	2									1					1
123. Biliary calculi.....	M	3				1				1						
124. Other diseases of the liver	M	3		1		1					1					
	F	3									1					2
125. Diseases of the pancreas.....	M	1									1					
126. Peritonitis without specified cause.....	M	1											1			
	F	4	1							1	1					1
CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																
<b>Total</b> .....		110	1	1	2	8	3			13	22	23			37	
	M	62			1	2	5	1			5	10	17		21	
	F	48	1			3	2			8	12	6			16	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age).....	M	2			1						1					
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's Disease).....	M	37		1		3				2	7	12			12	
	F	37	1			2	2			3	9	6			14	
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.....	M	4										2			2	
	F	4								1	1				2	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages.....	M	3								2	1					
133. Diseases of the bladder.....	M	5									1	2			2	
134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.....	M	1			1											
134B. Other diseases of the urethra.....	M	1			1											
135. Diseases of the prostate.....	M	10				2	1			1		1			5	
137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary.....	F	1									1					
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess.....	F	1									1					
139. Benign tumours of the uterus.....	F	1									1					
141. Other diseases of the female genital organs.....	F	4				1				3						
CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.																
<b>Total</b> .....	F	33								7	25				1	
143. Accidents of pregnancy.....	F	2									2					
143A. Abortion.....	F	2									2					

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY				MONTHS													
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
2	1	2			2					1						2	112
1														1			
19		1				1	2	1			2	1	6	5	2		113
7								1				1	2	3			
1														1			114
4													1	1	2		
4	6				1		2	1	1	1	1						117
4	1		1		1	1			1	1	2			2			
2	1						1	1								1	118
7	5		1		1	1	1	1		2		3	2			2	
1	1						1	1									118A
2	2				1			1		1			1				
1															1		118B
5	3		1			1	1			1		3	1			2	
	1	1			1					1							119
	1																
1												1					120
1	1				1	1				1					1		122
1																1	122B
1	1				1	1											
1	1						1				1						123
1	1		1					1			1				1		124
1	2				1								1	1			125
			1														
	1															1	126
2	2					1					1	1		1			
58	41	4	7		11	11	12	17	6	6	7	5	7	15	5	8	
33	25		4		3	6	6	8	4	5	4	4	5	8	2	7	
25	16	4	3		8	5	6	9	2	1	3	1	2	7	3	1	
	1		1		1									1			128
26	10		1			4	3	5	2	4	3		3	6	2	5	129
21	11	3	2		7	4	6	7	2		3	1		4	2	1	
1	3				1								1	1		1	131
	4					1				1				2			
	2		1			1		1	1								132
2	3					1		1				2	1				133
			1		1												134
4	6		1		1		3	1	1	1	1	2					134B
																	135
1								1									137
1															1		138
1								1									139
1	1	1	1		1								2	1			141
12	17		4		4	1	5	3	3	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	
	1		1		1												143
	1		1		1										1		143A





NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—HAMILTON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
1	1				1					1							144
4	10		3		1		3	2	3	1	3	1	1				2 146
2	1					1				1						1	147
5	4				1		2	1		2	1			1			1 148
5	2				2			1			1	1	1			1	
1	2				2			1			1		1			1	
4												1	1				
2	1				1							1				1	151
1	1				1			1									153
1					1									1			154
3	1							1				1	1	1			
2	1							1				1	1		1		
1																	
2								1					1				155
1	1												1		1		156
22					1	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	2				1
10					1	2		3	1	1	2	1					1
12						1	4	1	1	1			2				
10						2		3	1	1	2	1					159
12					1	1	4	1	1	1			2				1
2									1		1						159A
1																	1
4					1		1		1	1							159B
8						2		3		1	1	1					159C
7						1	3	1					2				
88					9	13	7	9	10	5	7	7	6	1	4	10	
53					7	7	5	6	5	3	2	3	6				6
35					2	6	2	3	5	2	5	4		1	3	1	4
12					1	1	2	2	2	1					2		1 160
6							1	1	1		1	1			1		1
36					6	6	2	3	3	1	2	3	4		1	5	161
26					2	5	1	2	4	2	3	2		1	1	3	
28					5	4		3	3	1	2	3	4			3	161A
19						5	1	1	3	1	3	2		1	1	1	









TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION											Wid- owed	Not stat- ed
			Under 15	Single					Married						
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed		
<b>DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total.</b>		<b>1,536</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78</b>	.....	<b>13</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>185</b>	.....	<b>323</b>	.....
	M	752	201	33	36	26	32	.....	2	42	139	127	.....	114	.....
	F	784	202	32	23	30	46	.....	11	77	96	58	.....	209	.....
<b>CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</b>															
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	.....	<b>20</b>	.....
	M	100	41	9	7	2	2	.....	1	16	11	5	.....	6	.....
	F	115	41	18	7	5	2	.....	4	15	7	2	.....	14	.....
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	M	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1A. Typhoid fever.....	M	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Measles.....	M	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Scarlet fever.....	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Whooping-cough.....	M	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Diphtheria.....	M	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Influenza.....	M	19	9	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....
	F	19	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	6	.....
11B. Influenza, with phthisis.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis.....	M	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia.....	M	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
	F	8	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11G. Influenza, with other causes.....	M	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....
	F	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....
16. Dysentery.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21. Erysipelas.....	M	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Lethargic encephalitis.....	M	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Meningococcus meningitis.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>31-37. Tuberculosis. Total...</b>	M	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	.....	.....	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	.....	.....
	F	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	.....	<b>5</b>	.....
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	M	30	.....	5	5	1	.....	.....	1	12	4	2	.....	.....	.....
	F	54	4	15	6	3	2	.....	3	8	6	2	.....	5	.....
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system.....	M	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Tuberculosis of other organs.....	F	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted).....	F	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above.....	F	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Disseminated tuberculosis.....	F	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute.....	F	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38. Syphilis.....	M	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
	F	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia.....	M	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
1,271	180	26	47	12	145	140	136	137	132	101	123	125	145	118	129	105
615	88	14	26	9	69	71	64	71	61	52	59	61	75	57	59	53
656	92	12	21	3	76	69	72	66	71	49	64	64	70	61	70	52
190	14	4	7		21	27	28	20	20	12	16	14	19	11	14	13
89	5	3	3		10	14	9	10	10	5	8	5	10	6	8	5
101	9	1	4		11	13	19	10	10	7	8	9	9	5	6	8
5								1	1							1
4							1	1								
5							1	1	1							1
4							2	1	1							1
2					1	1										7
1						1										
1							1									8
1									1							
7								1	1		2	3	1			9
9								1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1
13						2	3		1	1	1	1	3		1	10
7					1	2	3	2	1			1	1	1	1	1
18	1				2	6	3	2	1						3	11
18	1				3	4	6	1	3							1
1														1		11B
4								3	1							11C
3								3								
5						2									2	11D
8					1	1	1	1	3							1
1																
1					1											11E
0	1				2	4		1	1						1	11G
5	1				1	3	2									
4	1						1	1	1		1					16
2	1						2	1			2					21
2		1			1						1					23
			1		1											24
28	3	1	2		5	3	1	3	6	2	2	1	4	3	3	1
54	3	1	4		7	4	9	6	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	31-37
24	3	1	2		4	3	1	2	5	2	2	4	4	3	3	1
46	3	1	4		6	3	7	6	5	4	5	4	3	2	5	31
3					1			1				1				32
2					1							1				
1									1							33
1								1								
2								1						1		36
1								1								36B
1																
3							1			1			1			36E
2																37
1													1			37A
1										1						37B
4	1							1	2				1	1		38
4											1	2				
5							1			2	1		1			41
1	2												2			1

TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Wid-owed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.															
<b>Total</b> .....		221	13	5	11	16	10	.....	.....	15	60	38	.....	53	.....
	M	98	5	3	8	3	2	.....	.....	4	30	24	.....	19	.....
	F	123	8	2	3	13	8	.....	.....	11	30	14	.....	34	.....
43-49. Cancer.....	M	65	.....	1	6	3	2	.....	.....	3	19	17	.....	14	.....
	F	75	.....	.....	3	11	6	.....	.....	8	19	9	.....	19	.....
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver.....	M	29	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	1	6	6	.....	11	.....
	F	25	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	11	.....
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.	M	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....
	F	11	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
46. Cancer of the female genital organs.....	F	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	7	1	.....	4	.....
47. Cancer of the breast.....	F	10	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
48. Cancer of the skin.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	M	17	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	2	.....
	F	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	1	.....
49A. Others.....	M	17	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	.....	2	.....
	F	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	1	.....
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted).....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
51. Acute rheumatic fever.....	M	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
	F	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52. Chronic rheumatism, osteoarthritis, gout.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
54. Pellagra.....	M	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56. Rickets.....	F	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57. Diabetes mellitus.....	M	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....
	F	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	6	.....
58. Anaemia, chlorosis.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	8	.....
58A. Pernicious anaemia.....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	5	.....
58B. Other anaemias and chlorosis.....	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
60A. Exophthalmic goiter.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62. Diseases of the thymus.....	M	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease).....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65A. Leukaemia.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
65. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease).....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66. Alcoholism.....	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
66A. Delirium tremens.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66B. Acute alcoholism.....	M	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
67A. Chronic lead poisoning.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
69. Other general diseases.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....



NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS											
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
165	43	5	8	.....	20	15	15	20	19	13	22	18	14	22	24	19
69	21	3	5	.....	11	9	7	8	9	8	7	9	8	11	8	3
96	22	2	3	.....	9	6	8	12	10	5	15	9	6	11	16	16
43	16	2	4	.....	7	3	5	5	7	6	7	9	5	5	5	1
59	14	.....	2	.....	3	5	7	7	6	2	10	7	4	3	11	10
6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	43
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
20	6	1	2	.....	2	3	3	1	5	3	4	1	3	2	1	1
19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	4
8	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	45
9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	2
12	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	2	1	2
9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	2	3	1	49
7	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
8	7	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	2	3	1	49A
7	3	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	51
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
5	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	56
10	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	57
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	58
7	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	2	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	58A
6	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	58B
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60A
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60B
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	62
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	64
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65A
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	65B
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66A
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	66B
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67A
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....

TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION													
			Under 15	Single					Married					Wid-owed	Not stated	
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated			
69B. Haemophilia	F	1	1													
69C. Purpura haemorrhagica	M	1														1
69D. Others under this title	M	1	1													
	F	2	2													
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																
<b>Total</b>		94	15	2	2	4	5				5	18	15			28
	M	38	7	1	1	1	2				3	10	9			4
	F	56	8	1	1	3	3				2	8	6			24
70. Encephalitis	M	1			1											
	F	1										1				
70A. Abscess of brain	M	1			1											
70B. Encephalitis	F	1										1				
71. Meningitis	M	1	1													
	F	5	3													2
71A. Simple meningitis	M	1	1													
	F	5	3													2
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	M	1										1				
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord	M	4		1							1	2				
	F	4	1			1										2
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	M	13					1				1	4	4			3
	F	22				1						5	4			12
74A. Apoplexy	M	5									2	1				2
	F	5									1	1				3
75B. Cerebral haemorrhage	M	7					1				2	3				1
	F	15				1					3	3				8
74C. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	M	1									1					
	F	2										1				1
75. Paralysis without specified cause	M	6	1			1	1						2			1
	F	14				1	3				1	2	2			5
75A. Hemiplegia	M	4				1	1						2			
	F	9				1	1				1	1	1			4
75B. Others under this title	M	2	1													1
	F	5					2				1	1				1
76. General paralysis of the insane	F	1														1
78. Epilepsy	M	1										1				
	F	2		1							1					
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	M	2	2													
	F	3	3													
82. Neuralgia and neuritis	M	1											1			
	F	1														1
83. Softening of the brain	M	1											1			
84. Other diseases of the nervous system	M	4	1									2	1			
	F	2			1											1
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	M	3	2									1				
	F	1	1													
86B. Diseases of the mastoid process	M	3	2									1				
	F	1	1													
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
<b>Total</b>		335	2	5	9	11	29			1	17	57	75			129
	M	174	1	4	6	7	12				7	38	55			44
	F	161	1	1	3	4	17			1	10	19	20			85
87-90. Diseases of the heart	M	130	1	4	6	6	8				7	28	36			34
	F	116	1	1	3	3	11			1	9	13	17			57
87. Pericarditis	M	1		1												
	F	1								1						

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY				MONTHS													
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
1																	69B
1					1												69C
1								1									69D
2														2			
76	12	1	5		7	8	8	7	4	12	6	13	12	6	6	5	
31	6		1		5	3	2	3	3	6	2	6	3	2		3	
45	6	1	4		2	5	6	4	1	6	4	7	9	4	6	2	
1									1								70
1						1											70A
1							1		1								70B
1																	71
3	1		1		1	1					1	1		1			71A
1																	
3	1		1		1	1					1	1		1			72
1													1				
3	1				1		1			2							73
4										1	1				1		
11	2				2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	74
14	4	1	3			1	3	3		4	1	3	2		4	1	
5									1			1	1	1			74A
3	2							1		1		1	1		2		
5	2				2	1	1	1		1		1				1	74B
11	1	1	2			1	3	2		2	1	3	1		1		
1										1							74C
4	2		1							1					1		
13	1						2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1		75
2	2									1	1	1	1				75A
8	1						2		1		1	1	3	1		1	
2								1				1					75B
5								1			1		1	1	1		
1												1					76
1																1	78
2													1				
2						1						1					80
3						1							2				82
1	1				1												83
1						1											83
3			1		1				1	1		1					84
2					1					1							
3						1		1				1					86
1							1										
3						1		1				1					86B
1							1										
242	69	6	12	6	29	30	32	30	34	17	31	26	28	24	25	29	
127	35	3	5	4	11	16	17	19	16	6	18	15	14	11	13	18	
115	34	3	7	2	18	14	15	11	18	11	13	11	14	13	12	11	
95	26	2	3	4	9	11	12	13	7	4	15	12	12	9	11	15	87-90
82	26	2	6		13	10	14	5	16	6	9	9	10	9	10	5	
1															1		87
1															1		





TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION										Wid- owed	Not stat- ed		
			Under 15	Single					Married							
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat- ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over			Age not stat- ed	
<b>CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		143	64	2	4	4	4	.....	.....	11	27	5	.....	22	.....	
	M	72	29	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	16	2	.....	13	.....	
	F	71	35	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	8	11	3	.....	9	.....	
108. Diseases of the mouth and annxa.....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations)...	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
109B. Pharynx and tonsils.....	F	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
111A. Ulcer of the stomach....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum...	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	M	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	M	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over).....	M	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	M	13	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	10	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	M	11	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	
	F	10	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	
118A. Hernia.....	M	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	F	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
118B. Intestinal obstruction...	M	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
119. Other diseases of the intestines.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
122. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	M	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	
122B. Not specified as alcoholic	M	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	
123. Biñary calculi.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
124. Other diseases of the liver	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
126. Peritonitis without specified cause.....	F	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
<b>CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		120	5	5	7	6	8	.....	.....	10	29	23	.....	27	.....	
	M	60	2	2	3	3	4	.....	.....	2	16	18	.....	10	.....	
	F	60	3	3	4	3	4	.....	.....	8	13	5	.....	17	.....	
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age).....	M	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	F	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's Disease).....	M	36	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	11	9	.....	7	.....	
	F	42	1	2	1	2	4	.....	.....	1	12	5	.....	14	.....	
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annxa.....	M	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	
	F	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
132. Calculi of the urinary passages.....	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
133. Diseases of the bladder...	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
134B. Other diseases of the urethra.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	







NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY				MONTHS												
Canada	British	Foreign		Not stated	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
12	1						2		1	3		2	3		1	135
1						1										136
5						1				2	1	1				137
1													1			138
1									1							139
4					1			1	2							141
19	1				1			1	3	2		5		4	2	2
2					1				1							144
2					1				1							145
2												1				145D
6	1								1					3	2	146
2										1				1		147
7								1	1	1		4				148
8	1				1		1	3			2		1			1
5	1				1		1	2			1					1
3								1			1		1			
1	1										1					151
1											1					153
4					1		1	2								154
2								1					1			
4	1		1			1	1				1				2	1
4	1		1			1	1				1				2	1
4	1					1					1				1	155
			1				1								1	156
23					1	3	2	1	1	1		2	5	2	3	2
9					1		1					2	3	1	1	
14						3	1	1	1	1			2	1	2	2
9					1		1					2	3	1	1	159
14						3	1	1	1	1			2	1	2	2
1												1				159A
1												1				159B
3									1				1			1
7					1		1					1	2	1	1	159C
11						3	1	1		1			1	1	2	1

TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION													
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated	
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated			
<b>CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		138	138													
	M	74	74													
	F	64	64													
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema .....	M	13	13													
	F	11	11													
161. Premature birth, injury at birth .....	M	57	57													
	F	51	51													
161A. Premature birth .....	M	41	41													
	F	43	43													
161B. Injury at birth .....	M	16	16													
	F	8	8													
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .....	M	4	4													
	F	2	2													
<b>CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		19											7		12	
	M	10											5		5	
	F	9											2		7	
164. Senility .....	M	10											5		5	
	F	9											2		7	
<b>CLASS XIV.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.</b>																
<b>Total</b> .....		70	16	13	5	4	3		2	7	8	5			7	
	M	47	8	10	4	4	2		1	5	7	2			4	
	F	23	8	3	1	1	1		1	2	1	3			3	
165-174. Suicides .....	M	7		2	1	2					1				1	
	F	1		1												
168. Suicide by hanging or strangulation .....	M	2				1									1	
	F	1			1											
169. Suicide by drowning .....	M	2		1		1										
170. Suicide by firearms .....	M	3		1	1						1					
177. Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) .....	F	1								1						
178. Conflagration .....	M	2	2													
	F	2	1	1												
179. Accidental burns and scalds (conflagration excepted) .....	M	1	1													
	F	3	1	1						1						
182. Accidental drowning .....	M	2		2												
	F	1							1							
185. Accidental traumatism by fall .....	M	12	1		1		2				3	3	1		1	
	F	1										1				
187. Accidental traumatism by machines .....	M	1		1												
188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.) .....	M	19	4	4	2	2			1	1	2	1			2	
	F	7	3	1			1				1				1	
188B. Street car accidents .....	M	2	1									1				
	F	1													1	
188C. Automobile accidents .....	M	12	3	3	1	2					2				1	
	F	5	3	1			1									
188E. Injuries by other vehicles .....	M	1							1							
	F	1									1					
188F. Other crushing .....	M	4		1	1						1	1			1	

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY				MONTHS												
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		USA	Other													
138					12	19	11	10	9	10	13	9	14	11	11	9
74					5	7	7	4	6	8	5	4	9	8	5	6
64					7	12	4	6	3	2	8	5	5	3	6	3
13					1	1		2	1	1			3	2	2	160
11					2	1			1	1	2	1	2			1
57					4	4	6	2	5	7	5	4	6	5	3	6
51					6	9	3	6	2	1	6	4	3	3	6	2
43					4	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	2	3	5	161A
16					6	8	2	5	2	1	5	3	1	2	6	2
8						1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	161B
4						2	1							1		162
2					1	1										
13	5	1			3		1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	1
6	3	1			2					1		1	1	3	1	1
7	2				1		1	1	2		1		2		1	
6	3	1			2					1		1	1	3	1	164
7	2				1		1	1	2		1		2		1	
57	4	2	5	2	11	3	2	5	5	5	10	1	12	5	7	4
39	2	1	3	2	7	2	1	4	2	4	9		9	2	4	3
18	2	1	2		4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1
5	1			1	1			1		2	1		1		1	165-174
2													1		1	168
1														1		169
2										2						170
1	1			1	1			1			1					177
	1				2						1					178
2					2											
1					1											179
2	1				1			1				1				182
2		1								1		2				
10			1	1	1	1		1	1		3		3		2	185
1																1
1					1											187
16	1	1	1		1	1	2	1	1	1	2		5	2	1	3
7						1		2	2				2	1	1	188
2						1				1						188B
1								2	1		2					188C
10	1	1					1	1	1				5	1	1	188E
5						1			1				2	1		188E
1									1							188F
1																188F
3			1											1		3

TABLE 41—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION															
			Under 15	Single					Married					Wid-owed	Not stat-ed			
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat-ed	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat-ed					
189. Injuries by animals (poi-soning excepted) . . . . .	M	1																
	F	2	2															
201. Fracture (cause not speci-fied) . . . . .	F	4															2	
202. Other external violence (cause specified) . . . . .	M	2		1								1						
	F	1	1															
<b>CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</b>																		
<b>Total</b> . . . . .		6	1	1				2								2		
	M	2		1												1		
	F	4	1					2								1		
205. Cause of death not speci-fied or ill-defined . . . . .	M	2		1												1		
	F	4	1					2								1		
205A. Ill-defined . . . . .	F	1	1															
205B. Not specified or unknown	M	2		1												1		
205C. Heart failure . . . . .	F	3						2								1		

NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—OTTAWA, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS													
Can- ada	Brit- ish	Foreign		Not stat- ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
		USA	Other															
1										1								189
2						1								1				
2			2		1				1						1	1		201
1			1		1							1						202
1																1		
5	1							2				2		1			1	
2												1		1				
3	1							2				1				1		
2												1		1				205
3	1							2				1				1		205A
1												1						205B
2								2						1				205C
2	1															1		

TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Wid-owed	Not stat-ed
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat-ed	14-25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stat-ed		
<b>DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total</b>		<b>1,058</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>80</b>	.....	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>284</b>	.....
	M	524	80	15	22	26	41	.....	2	31	82	122	1	102	.....
	F	534	75	12	12	18	39	.....	7	43	98	47	1	182	.....
<b>CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</b>															
<b>Total</b>		<b>130</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	.....	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	<b>13</b>	.....
	M	66	9	4	7	5	2	.....		10	14	8		7	.....
	F	64	19	6	.....	2	2	.....	1	12	12	4	.....	6	.....
6. Small-pox	M	1												1	.....
8. Scarlet fever	M	1	1												.....
10. Diphtheria	M	4	3	1											.....
	F	7	6	1											.....
11. Influenza	M	21	4		1	2				1	6	5		2	.....
	F	32	7	1		1	1		1	8	7	4		2	.....
11A. Influenza, sole cause	M	3	2		1										.....
	F	3	1	1								1			.....
11B. Influenza, with phthisis	M	2								1				1	.....
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia	M	10	2			2					4	1		1	.....
	F	15	3				1			5	5	1			.....
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition	F	2							1	1					.....
11G. Influenza, with other causes	M	6									2	4			.....
	F	12	3			1				2	2	2		2	.....
16. Dysentery	M	1					1								.....
21. Erysipelas	M	2									1			1	.....
	F	1	1												.....
23. Lethargic encephalitis	M	1									1				.....
<b>31-37. Tuberculosis. Total</b>	M	<b>25</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	.....		<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>	.....
	F	20	4	4	.....	1	1	.....		3	5	.....		2	.....
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	M	21		2	4	3	1	.....		5	1	2		3	.....
	F	17	1	4	.....	1	1	.....		3	5	.....		2	.....
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	F	3	3												.....
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	M	2			1						1				.....
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	M	1								1					.....
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	M	1			1										.....
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system	M	1			1										.....
38. Syphilis	M	5	1							1	2	1			.....
	F	1												1	.....
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	M	5		1						2	2				.....
	F	3	1							1				1	.....
<b>CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.</b>															
<b>Total</b>		<b>160</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	.....	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	.....	<b>53</b>	.....
	M	63	2		4	2	4	.....		3	17	16		15	.....
	F	97	3			2	8	.....	3	3	31	9		38	.....
<b>43-49. Cancer</b>	M	<b>43</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	.....		<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>13</b>	.....
	F	74				2	6	.....	2	2	25	5		32	.....
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	M	1												1	.....
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	M	17					2	.....			7	3		5	.....
	F	18					1	.....			5	3		9	.....
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum	M	6					2	.....			1	2		1	.....
	F	10					1	.....			5	.....		4	.....
46. Cancer of the female genital organs	F	13				1	2	.....		1	4	2		3	.....
47. Cancer of the breast	F	14						.....		1	5			8	.....
48. Cancer of the skin	M	1						.....						1	.....
	F	3						.....			1			2	.....



TABLE 42—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR EACH SEX BY CONJUGAL CONDITION,

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total	CONJUGAL CONDITION												
			Under 15	Single					Married					Widowed	Not stated
				15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Age not stated		
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	M	18			1					1		4	7		5
	F	16				2			2			5			6
49A. Others.....	M	18			1					1		4	7		5
	F	15			1				1			5			6
49B. Unspecified.....	F	1							1						
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted).....	M	2	1										1		
51. Acute rheumatic fever.....	F	2											1		
57. Diabetes mellitus.....	M	2											1		1
	F	6							1			2	1		2
58. Anaemia, chlorosis.....	M	5			1					1		1	2		
	F	7								1		1	2		2
58A. Pernicious anaemia.....	M	5			1					1		1	2		
	F	7								1		1	2		2
60. Diseases of the thyroid glands.....	M	4			1							3			
	F	6	1									3			2
60A. Exophthalmic goiter.....	M	2			1							1			
	F	4	1									3			
60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland.....	M	2										2			
	F	2													2
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands.....	F	1	1												
63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease).....	M	1			1										
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	M	1								1					
65. Leukaemia, lymphadenoma.....	M	1	1												
	F	1								1					
65A. Leukaemia.....	M	1	1												
	F	1								1					
66. Alcoholism.....	M	2			2										
66B. Acute alcoholism.....	M	2			2										
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances.....	M	2										1			1
67A. Chronic lead poisoning.....	M	1										1			
67B. Others under this title.....	M	1													1
69. Other general diseases.....	F	1	1												
69B. Haemophilia.....	F	1	1												
<b>CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.</b>															
<b>Total.....</b>		78	13	1	8	4	6			3	15	11		17	
	M	37	9	1	5	2	2			1	5	9		3	
	F	41	4		3	2	4			2	10	2		14	
70. Encephalitis.....	M	4			1					1	1	1			
	F	1									1				
70A. Abscess of brain.....	M	1									1				
70B. Encephalitis.....	M	3			1					1		1			
	F	1									1				
71. Meningitis.....	M	4	4												
	F	3	2									1			
71A. Simple meningitis.....	M	4	4												
	F	3	2									1			
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	M	2					1						1		
	F	2					1				1				
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy.....	M	7	1				1					4			1
	F	17			1	1	2				2	1			10
74A. Apoplexy.....	M	4					1					2			1
	F	12			1	2					2	1			6
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage.....	M	3	1									2			
	F	4			1										3
74C. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism.....	F	1													1
75. Paralysis without specified cause.....	M	6									2	2			2
	F	3									1				2
75A. Hemiplegia.....	M	4									1	2			1
	F	2									1				1







NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—LONDON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75B
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	77
6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	78
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	82
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	84
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	86A
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
161	81	8	4	3	25	20	17	21	17	28	20	23	18	24	15	29	.....
76	42	4	4	1	13	14	9	8	9	15	5	12	11	11	4	16	.....
85	39	4	.....	2	12	6	8	13	8	13	15	11	7	13	11	13	.....
54	22	3	2	.....	8	11	3	4	5	11	3	7	8	8	3	10	87-90
53	27	1	.....	2	9	3	4	10	3	8	10	8	4	8	5	11	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88A
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
10	6	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	2	1	1	3	90
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	16	3	2	.....	5	9	3	3	4	9	3	6	6	7	2	7	90A
48	27	1	.....	2	9	3	3	10	3	7	8	8	4	8	4	11	.....
7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	90B
6	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90E
3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
26	10	2	1	.....	4	5	2	3	2	6	2	4	1	4	2	4	90D
24	18	.....	.....	1	4	3	3	5	1	3	5	5	3	4	2	5	.....
9	5	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	90F
15	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
22	18	1	2	1	5	3	6	4	4	4	2	5	3	2	2	6	91
31	12	2	.....	.....	3	3	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	5	6	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91A
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
22	17	1	2	1	5	3	6	4	4	4	2	5	3	2	5	5	91B
30	12	2	.....	.....	3	3	4	2	5	4	5	3	3	5	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	93
73	24	2	1	1	12	13	14	10	9	6	6	6	5	2	5	13	.....
35	11	.....	1	1	6	7	8	8	4	1	.....	3	3	.....	2	6	.....
38	13	2	.....	.....	6	6	6	2	5	5	6	3	2	2	3	7	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98C
13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	100
17	6	1	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	2	4	.....
13	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	100A
17	6	1	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	2	4	.....
18	8	.....	1	.....	3	4	5	5	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	101
15	6	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	.....	3	.....







NATIVITY, AND MONTH OF DEATH—LONDON, 1927.—Continued

NATIVITY					MONTHS												
Can-ada	Brit-ish	Foreign		Not stat-ed	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
		USA	Other														
66	33	4	1	3	10	11	11	14	11	9	7	5	9	7	11	2	
38	23	2	1	2	7	4	7	7	9	7	3	3	7	5	6	1	
28	10	2	.....	1	3	7	4	7	2	2	4	2	2	2	5	1	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	17	1	1	1	5	2	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	3	4	1	129
19	7	2	.....	1	3	4	4	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	133
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....











TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH BY COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algonia	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Hengarty	Kennville	Grey	Haldimand	Hamburton	Halton	Hastings	Ipswich	Kenora
Total including cities and towns of 5,000 and over	34,775	88	405	582	473	1,843	496	165	186	298	308	1,358	624	207	197	636	225	69	203	709	576	195
Total excluding cities and towns of 5,000 and over	16,948	88	202	235	473	264	496	165	186	298	308	532	196	207	197	489	225	69	203	418	576	126
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES																						
Total	2,175	9	18	22	41	17	85	18	24	37	28	72	28	21	21	39	17	12	15	35	61	42
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	56	1	1				9					13				2	1			3	2	1
1A. Typhoid fever	56	1	1				9					13				2	1			3	2	1
5. Malaria																						
6. Smallpox																						
7. Measles	42	3			2	3				1		1									1	2
8. Scarlet fever	48											1	1		1							
9. Whooping-cough	89	3			3	11	8	6				3	3	2	2		3	3		1	1	2
10. Diphtheria	96				2	8	1	6		2		4	2	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
11. Influenza	575	4	9	13	8	4	8	1	7	19	16	20	10	2	4	15	5	6	5	15	36	3
11A. Influenza, sole cause	58		2	2	2	2	1			1	3	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1
11B. Influenza, with phthisis	15				1					1		1	1	1	1					1	1	1
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis	23		1	1	1			1		1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1	1
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia	234	2	1	6	2	2	2	3		6	6	5	6	2	2	6	3	4	3	5	17	
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases	9									1		1										
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition	3											1										
11G. Influenza, with other causes	233	2	5	3	5			3	9	6	7	7	3	3		9	2	1	1	9	15	1
13. Mumps	30										3	2									1	1
16. Dysentery	42					1	1				3	2				1				1	1	1
21. Erysipelas	11										1	1										
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis	14										1	1				1		1			1	
23. Lethargic encephalitis	8																					
24. Meningococcus meningitis	4						1					1										
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases	3						1					1										
25A. Chicken-pox	1						1					1										
25B. German measles	1																					
29. Tetanus	1																					
30. Mycoses	1																					
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total	1,059	5	8	11	16	7	37	7	11	12	5	17	14	9	14	13	4	3	7	12	13	32
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	943	5	7	7	15	7	32	5	10	8	3	13	13	8	12	11	2	3	6	11	10	31
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system	38				1	3	2		1		3		1		1	1					1	
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum	32	1	1			1			2	2		1			1					1	1	
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column	7		1																			
35. Tuberculosis of the joints	4																					
36. Tuberculosis of other organs	19							1	1			1				1					1	
36A. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue	2																					
36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted)	2																					
36C. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system (mesenteric, and retroperitoneal glands excepted)	5																					1
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary system	8							1	1								1					
36E. Tuberculosis of organs other than above	2											1										
37. Disseminated tuberculosis	16		2			1						3	2									1
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute	11		2									1	2	1	1						1	
37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or un stated	5					1						2										
38. Syphilis	32					1						3	2				1					1
40. Gonococcus infection	2																					
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia	58	1	1	5		2	2		2	2	4	1			3						4	
CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.																						
Total	2,153	11	27	21	71	31	29	22	29	53	39	58	25	29	30	69	33	6	28	60	111	5
43-49. Cancer	1,346	7	20	13	44	22	16	18	16	31	22	29	15	20	19	33	17	3	19	37	67	3
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity	76	3	4	3	7	5	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	507	3	9	8	24	7	5	4	4	8	11	9	6	6	12	10	6	1	2	13	37	2

CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER—ONTARIO, 1927.

Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitowlin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	York	Grand total, including cities and towns																																																	
783	594	398	479	127	514	93	1,619	257	336	335	410	736	614	240	233	347	541	190	497	214	296	211	211	183	183	368	543	193	193	581	1,029	433	278	445	80	480	245	184	292	283	865	427	782	444	668	432	1,785	1,191	7,454	34,775																																	
59	47	35	44	2	18	14	120	83	24	36	23	56	33	16	38	30	13	29	11	37	32	30	71	21	34	12	23	22	27	52	51	96	274	4,125	109	109	2	2	3	82	181	297	959	276	72	37	410	13	7	394	3	50	132	21	48	32	11	7	3	18	5	1,803	1,516	101	72	18	9	40	3	6	6	18	7	47	33	14	118	6	158	4,931	3,177	141	1,115



CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

City/Town	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	Grand total, including cities and towns
Kent	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	526
Lambton	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	348
Lanark	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	310
Leeds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75
Lennox	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	662
Lincoln	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	656
Manitowlin	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	61
Middlesex	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	1,329
Muskoka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	619
Nipissing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	648
Norfolk	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	62
Northumberland	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	257
Ontario	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1,329
Oxford	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	619
Parry Sound	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	648
Peel	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	62
Perth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	257
Peterborough	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1,329
Prescott	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	619
Prince Edward	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	648
Rainy River	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	62
River	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	257
Rentrew	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	619
Russell	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	648
Simcoe	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,329
Stormont	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	619
Stidbury	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	648
Thunder Bay	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	62
Timiskaming	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	257
Victoria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	619
Waterloo	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1,329
Welland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	619
Wellington	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	648
Wentworth	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	62
York	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	257
Grand total, including cities and towns	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	5,988

TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH BY COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Addington	Algonia	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora	
84. Other diseases of the nervous system...	81	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
85. Diseases of the eye and annæxa...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process...	28	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
86A. Diseases of the ear...	17	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
85B. Diseases of the mastoid process...	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<b>CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>																							
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,119</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15</b>	
87-90. Diseases of the heart .....	2,732	16	28	36	92	46	42	30	27	46	56	79	31	25	36	92	41	9	35	63	101	6	
87. Pericarditis .....	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)...	64	...	4	1	2	3	2	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
88A. Acute endocarditis .....	28	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88B. Acute myocarditis .....	39	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
89. Angina pectoris .....	290	5	5	5	5	6	2	5	4	5	10	9	4	6	5	6	4	3	5	4	2	15	1
90. Other diseases of the heart .....	2,364	16	23	26	86	38	36	25	22	41	45	65	25	19	31	86	37	6	30	57	85	5	
90A. Valvular disease .....	536	9	2	3	20	6	1	4	7	9	8	15	5	5	11	20	5	1	6	11	17	2	
90B. Fatty degeneration of the heart .....	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90C. Chronic endocarditis .....	334	1	7	...	13	7	10	2	1	8	4	13	1	5	2	11	3	1	2	3	16	...	
90E. Chronic myocarditis .....	1,040	3	20	17	38	20	15	14	9	17	28	28	11	6	10	34	24	3	14	27	22	2	
90F. Others under this title .....	440	4	4	15	4	8	5	5	7	5	9	9	7	3	8	20	5	1	18	16	30	1	
91. Diseases of the arteries .....	1,330	14	2	30	38	33	5	21	14	26	26	35	13	13	24	43	30	...	17	27	39	9	
91A. Aneurysm .....	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
91B. Arteriosclerosis .....	1,298	14	2	30	37	33	5	21	14	25	24	35	13	12	22	43	30	...	16	27	38	8	
91C. Other diseases of the arteries .....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	
92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	32	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	4	
93. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.) .....	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.) .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
95. Hæmorrhage without specified cause .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
96. Other diseases of circulatory system .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>																							
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,429</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15</b>	
97. Diseases of the nasal fossæ and their annæxa .....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
98. Diseases of the larynx .....	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
98A. Laryngismus stridulus .....	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98B. Laryngitis .....	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98C. Croup .....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
98D. Other diseases of the larynx .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99. Bronchitis .....	87	...	5	2	...	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	
99A. Bronchitis, acute .....	24	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	
99B. Bronchitis, chronic .....	35	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	
99C. Not otherwise defined, under 5 years of age .....	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
99D. Not otherwise defined, 5 years or over .....	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
100. Bronchopneumonia (including capillary bronchitis) .....	377	1	1	3	5	7	19	6	4	8	6	5	9	1	5	14	2	2	5	12	12	3	
100A. Bronchopneumonia .....	374	1	1	3	5	7	18	6	4	8	5	5	9	1	5	14	2	2	5	12	12	3	
100B. Capillary bronchitis .....	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101. Pneumonia .....	773	2	6	9	23	20	33	5	8	9	10	27	11	14	9	21	10	3	7	21	28	11	
101A. Pneumonia, lobar .....	367	2	5	6	13	8	19	1	5	8	4	12	6	8	6	9	4	2	1	10	17	1	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined .....	406	1	3	10	12	14	4	3	1	6	15	5	6	3	12	6	1	6	11	11	10	...	
102. Pleurisy .....	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	
103. Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of the lung .....	58	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	4	...	
104. Gangrene of the lung .....	31	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	
105. Asthma .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
106. Pulmonary emphysema .....	33	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) .....	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107A. Chronic interstitial pneumonia, including occupational diseases of the lungs .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107B. Diseases of the mediastinum .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107C. Others under this title .....	25	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	







CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER)—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitowlin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	York	Grand total, including cities and towns	
45	28	18	17	9	11	14	19	13	23	18	19	32	19	22	12	17	15	24	10	17	37	15	31	21	25	7	20	9	13	25	34	17	47	2,661	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	43		
1	3	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	152	
1	3	...	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	151		
3	2	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	3	5	4	1	2	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	211		
2	2	...	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	2	5	2	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	131	
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	80	
5	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	6	2	4	1	3	4	2	3	1	1	6	...	5	3	5	...	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	219	
14	2	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	12	8	1	5	3	1	4	2	2	7	3	7	8	9	10	12	14	2	4	1	13	4	1	6	573		
7	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	...	1	...	3	1	3	...	3	4	...	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	163		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3	6	2	2	2	3	...	2	1	2	...	1	4	2	5	4	1	3	...	1	2	4	6	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	9	6	1	408		
3	2	4	1	2	3	...	4	2	1	2	1	5	2	4	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	5	1	2	5	2	1	2	8	3	6	344		
1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	114		
2	1	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	6	2	230		
2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	2	66		
1	1	1	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	2	1	8	125		
1	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	5	...	2	1	1	8	118		
5	6	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	181		
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
20	34	19	23	7	21	6	43	8	5	25	28	26	25	21	16	33	11	13	16	6	29	9	43	13	6	3	10	10	27	42	25	27	55	2,423	
...	...	2	...	2	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	...	100	
13	25	15	16	6	16	3	33	6	4	19	24	19	18	17	9	23	5	11	11	3	25	7	31	8	4	2	6	4	22	33	18	17	36	1,629	
1	2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	5	155	
2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	23	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2	8	77	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	3	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	...	2	8	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
3	5	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	2	2	3	2	...	3	6	2	1	4	1	1	1	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	...	2	8	282		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	44	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	28		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
3	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	2	6	1	7	...	4	3	1	4	...	13	403		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	

TABLE 43—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR COUNTIES (EXCLUSIVE OF

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	COUNTIES																					
		Addington	Albion	Brant	Bruce	Carleton	Cochrane	Dufferin	Dundas	Durham	Elgin	Essex	Frontenac	Glengarry	Grenville	Grey	Haldimand	Haliburton	Halton	Hastings	Huron	Kenora	
143D. Abortion, self induced.....	24																						
144. Puerperal haemorrhage.....	15	2																					
145. Other accidents of labour.....	1																						
145A. Caesarean section.....	3																						
145B. Difficult labour.....	7																						
145C. Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	4	2																					
145D. Uncontrollable vomiting.....	30																						
146. Puerperal septicaemia.....	13																						
147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium.....	33																						
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	2																						
149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).....	2																						
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.																							
Total.....	98	1		6	3	1			2	1	4	1	1		5		1		6		4		
151. Gangrene.....	50			5	2				1	1	1	1			2				3		1		
152. Furuncle.....	9	1																			2		
153. Acute abscess.....	15					1					3				2								
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.....	24			1	1				1		1			1					3		1		
CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																							
Total.....	36			1	2				1		2							1	1	1	1		
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted).....	28			1	1				1		1								1	1	1		
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).....	6				1														1				
157. Amputations.....	2										1												
158. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.....	2																						
CLASS XI.—MALFORMATIONS																							
Total.....	226	2	5	1	4	9	3	2	1	1	3	10	1	3		4	2	1	2	11		7	2
159. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).....	226	2	5	1	4	9	3	2	1	1	3	10	1	3		4	2	1	1	11		7	2
159A. Congenital hydrocephalus.....	19											2									2		1
159B. Congenital malformations of the heart.....	100	1	1		3	7	3		1	1	1	2			1				1	3		3	1
159C. Others under this title.....	107	1	4	1	1	2		2		2	6	1	3		3	2		2	6		4		
CLASS XII.—DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																							
Total.....	1,147	7	15	15	30	21	95	10	11	12	20	52	12	16	12	24	14	9	14	34		26	10
160. Congenital debility, icterus and sclerema.....	245	5	3	6	4	30	1	5	2	3	9	4	4	3	1	5	1	2	9		4	4	
161. Premature birth, injury at birth.....	759	5	8	10	19	16	57	8	5	8	17	37	6	12	8	18	9	6	11	21		20	5
161A. Premature birth.....	658	5	8	8	18	15	52	8	4	7	16	34	5	10	5	17	7	5	10	21		16	4
161B. Injury at birth.....	101		2	1	1	5		1	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	1			4		
162. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.....	139	2	2	2	5	1	8	1	1	2		5	1	1	5			2	1	4		2	1
163. Lack of care.....	4										1	1											
CLASS XIII.—OLD AGE.																							
Total.....	453	2	5	11	8	1	6	4	5	6	9	11	4	9	2	16	12	2	8	21		14	2
164. Senility.....	453	2	5	11	8	1	6	4	5	6	9	11	4	9	2	16	12	2	8	21		14	2

CITIES AND TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

Kent	Lambton	Lanark	Leeds	Lennox	Lincoln	Manitoulin	Middlesex	Muskoka	Nipissing	Norfolk	Northumberland	Ontario	Oxford	Parry Sound	Peel	Perth	Peterborough	Prescott	Prince Edward	Rainy River	Renfrew	Russell	Simcoe	Stormont	Sudbury	Thunder Bay	Timiskaming	Victoria	Waterloo	Welland	Wellington	Wentworth	York	Grand total, including cities and towns	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	10	
...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	33	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	106	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
4	...	2	1	...	2	2	2	...	...	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	5	...	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	5	8	215	
3	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	95		
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	43	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	91	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	70	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3	3	4	2	...	3	1	6	5	2	2	7	2	5	3	2	6	8	4	3	2	7	7	12	7	2	...	4	2	4	9	7	3	15	473	
3	3	4	2	...	3	1	6	5	2	2	7	2	5	3	2	6	8	4	3	2	7	7	12	7	2	...	4	2	4	9	7	3	15	473	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	4	...	3	2	2	4	2	2	...	2	3	1	3	...	4	4	2	1	1	7	1	2	7	186	
1	1	3	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	...	2	3	2	3	...	2	6	5	3	...	2	1	2	2	4	1	7	243		
32	19	11	14	2	10	4	16	22	31	15	18	14	14	20	8	13	6	25	9	22	37	23	35	14	47	7	33	7	12	35	25	11	77	2,420	
5	5	2	2	...	1	1	3	7	7	...	5	2	3	3	1	3	2	11	3	7	3	5	5	1	14	...	8	2	3	7	4	2	13	414	
24	12	8	9	2	8	2	11	12	16	12	11	10	10	14	4	8	3	13	5	11	31	17	28	10	24	5	20	4	6	25	18	8	52	1,721	
18	10	8	7	2	7	2	8	12	14	10	9	10	8	12	3	8	2	12	5	11	27	15	27	9	22	4	17	2	5	17	11	4	45	1,421	
6	2	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	8	7	4	7	300	
3	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	3	8	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	...	4	3	1	2	3	9	2	5	1	3	3	2	12	279		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
10	6	8	17	1	6	4	2	10	7	7	10	26	15	12	10	6	9	1	3	4	11	2	11	2	6	1	1	6	6	4	28	24	19	677	
10	6	8	17	1	6	4	2	10	7	7	10	26	15	12	10	6	9	1	3	4	11	2	11	2	6	1	1	6	6	4	28	24	19	677	





TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	CITIES AND TOWNS																
	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
DEATHS—ALL CAUSES. Total.....	17,827	6,263	1,353	1,536	1,058	705	347	296	428	203	307	179	272	224	194	222	221
CLASS I.—EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.....	1,950	670	124	215	130	86	28	23	41	26	28	35	39	21	13	25	34
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....	53	6	3	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1A. Typhoid fever.....	53	6	3	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Malaria.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Small-pox.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Measles.....	40	10	3	3	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	.....
8. Scarlet fever.....	39	20	4	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Whooping-cough.....	92	19	4	16	.....	11	9	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	1
10. Diphtheria.....	201	114	20	38	53	12	6	8	6	2	4	8	6	3	3	2	7
11. Influenza.....	384	110	23	38	53	12	6	8	6	2	4	8	6	3	3	2	7
11A. Influenza, sole cause.....	18	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11B. Influenza, with phthisis.....	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11C. Influenza, with bronchitis.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
11D. Influenza, with pneumonia.....	176	44	12	13	25	6	4	5	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	6
11E. Influenza, with other respiratory diseases.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11F. Influenza, with diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
11G. Influenza, with other causes.....	161	57	10	16	18	6	2	2	3	1	3	2	.....	2	1	4	2
13. Mumps.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Dysentery.....	20	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Erysipelas.....	90	44	6	8	3	3	3	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
22. Acute anterior poliomyelitis.....	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
23. Lethargic encephalitis.....	34	17	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
24. Meningococcus meningitis.....	24	10	6	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Other epidemic and endemic diseases.....	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25A. Chicken-pox.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25B. German measles.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25C. Others under this title.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Tetanus.....	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Mycoses.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
31-37. Tuberculosis. Total.....	744	243	43	96	45	28	11	7	18	11	7	18	17	12	5	12	20
31. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system.....	573	169	31	84	38	20	9	6	16	9	6	15	14	7	4	11	20
32. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system.....	63	30	5	5	3	4	2	1	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum.....	40	11	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
34. Tuberculosis of the vertebral column.....	11	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35. Tuberculosis of the joints.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36. Tuberculosis of other organs.....	21	8	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
36A. Tuberculosis of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
36B. Tuberculosis of the bones (vertebral column excepted).....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36C. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system (mesenteric, and peritoneal glands excepted).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36D. Tuberculosis of the genito system.....	10	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
36E. Tuberculosis of the organs other than above.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37. Disseminated tuberculosis.....	31	16	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
37A. Disseminated tuberculosis, acute.....	22	10	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
37B. Disseminated tuberculosis, chronic or unstated.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37C. Syphilis.....	86	32	7	10	6	7	2	.....	3	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	1
40. Gonococcus infection.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41. Purulent infection, septicaemia.....	100	27	17	8	8	5	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1





TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	CITIES AND TOWNS																
	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Cambridge	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
<b>CLASS II.—GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I.</b>																	
<b>Total</b> .....	2,778	1,055	216	221	160	91	55	65	78	32	43	20	49	45	31	35	30
43-49. Cancer.....	1,831	710	149	140	117	62	36	41	47	17	25	12	32	32	20	24	21
43. Cancer of the buccal cavity....	65	24	6	10	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	...
44. Cancer of the stomach and liver	608	207	59	54	35	24	9	10	20	7	6	5	10	14	7	12	10
45. Cancer of the peritoneum, intestines and rectum.....	306	131	25	21	16	8	3	4	8	2	4	3	7	4	4	3	3
46. Cancer of the female genital organs.....	221	100	12	15	13	9	6	3	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	1	1
47. Cancer of the breast.....	185	83	10	10	14	5	10	10	2	1	4	...	2	3	1	1	1
48. Cancer of the skin.....	29	5	1	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
49. Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	417	160	36	28	34	13	7	11	13	4	6	3	6	6	3	5	6
49A. Cancer of other organs.....	414	160	36	28	33	13	7	11	13	4	6	3	6	6	3	5	6
49B. Cancer of unspecified organs.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50. Benign tumours and tumours not returned as malignant (tumours of female genital organs excepted).....	23	8	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
51. Acute rheumatic fever.....	74	23	6	8	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
52. Chronic rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, gout.....	11	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
53. Scurvy.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54. Pellagra.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
56. Rickets.....	18	6	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
57. Diabetes, melitus.....	245	85	25	20	8	7	1	7	12	1	4	2	5	5	5	6	1
58. Anaemia, chlorosis.....	168	55	8	17	12	7	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	3
58A. Pernicious anemia.....	146	49	8	14	12	6	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3
58B. Other anaemias and chlorosis.....	22	6	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
60. Diseases of the thyroid gland.....	177	77	11	8	10	5	2	5	6	7	4	2	2	3	1	1	2
60A. Exophthalmic goiter.....	99	36	6	4	6	4	1	2	1	7	3	2	2	3	...	1	2
60B. Other diseases of the thyroid gland.....	78	41	5	4	4	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
61. Diseases of the parathyroid glands	11	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
62. Diseases of the thymus.....	29	17	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
63. Diseases of the adrenals (Addison's disease).....	12	5	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64. Diseases of the spleen.....	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65. Leukaemia lymphadenoma.....	65	27	6	5	2	2	4	1	4	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...
65A. Leukaemia.....	41	17	3	3	2	2	2	...	3	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...
65B. Lymphadenoma (Hodgkin's disease).....	24	10	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
66. Alcoholism.....	56	24	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
66A. Delirium tremens.....	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66B. Acute alcoholism.....	35	20	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
66C. Chronic alcoholism.....	17	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances.....	8	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67A. Chronic lead poisoning.....	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67B. Others under this title.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68. Chronic organic poisoning.....	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68A. Chronic morphinism.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68B. Chronic cocaineism, etc.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68C. Other organic poisoning.....	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69. Other general diseases.....	37	11	4	5	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1
69A. Diabetes insipidus.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69B. Haemophilia.....	11	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
69C. Purpura haemorrhagica.....	18	6	3	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1
69D. Others under this title.....	7	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.</b>																	
<b>Total</b> .....	1,291	442	112	94	78	42	27	21	30	15	23	11	21	16	24	22	9
70. Encephalitis.....	43	11	4	2	5	4	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
70A. Abscess of brain.....	12	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...
70B. Encephalitis.....	31	8	2	1	4	4	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
71. Meningitis.....	73	16	8	6	7	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
71A. Simple meningitis.....	73	16	8	6	7	3	3	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
72. Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia)	14	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73. Other diseases of the spinal cord.....	112	46	9	8	4	3	2	3	1	2	4	...	1	...	3	...	...



TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	CITIES AND TOWNS															
		Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
74. Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy	572	192	64	35	24	15	13	10	23	8	11	4	12	8	14	12	8
74A. Apoplexy	213	48	19	10	16	7	8	5	15	3	1	1	4	2	11	6	3
74B. Cerebral haemorrhage	327	126	45	22	7	8	5	4	7	4	9	3	6	5	3	6	5
74C. Cerebral thrombosis and embolism	32	18	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
75. Paralysis without specified cause	119	42	5	20	9	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
75A. Hemiplegia	92	33	4	13	6	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
75B. Others under this title	27	9	1	7	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76. General paralysis of the insane	27	14	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
77. Other forms of mental alienation	28	6	5	.....	11	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
78. Epilepsy	65	17	3	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
79. Convulsions (non-puerperal 5 years or over)	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80. Infantile convulsions (under 5 years of age)	40	6	1	5	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....
81. Chorea	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82. Neuralgia and neuritis	8	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83. Softening of the brain	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84. Other diseases of the nervous system	89	34	5	6	4	4	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	1	3	1	.....
85. Diseases of the eye and annexa	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86. Diseases of the ear and of the mastoid process	85	46	5	4	1	7	1	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
86A. Diseases of the ear	48	30	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86E. Diseases of the mastoid process	37	16	3	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
<b>CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>																	
Total	4,042	1,600	286	335	257	107	77	57	97	26	96	22	50	51	46	46	39
87-90. Diseases of the heart	2,563	944	200	246	164	67	44	39	59	20	58	14	39	29	32	34	36
87. Pericarditis	18	4	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
88. Endocarditis and myocarditis (acute)	112	45	15	11	1	6	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
88A. Acute endocarditis	68	29	9	7	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
88B. Acute myocarditis	44	16	6	4	1	2	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
89. Angina pectoris	343	156	13	27	21	5	4	1	13	2	8	.....	2	12	5	7	1
90. Other diseases of the heart	2,090	739	169	206	142	56	35	35	44	18	47	14	36	15	27	27	33
90A. Valvular disease	386	151	42	16	19	6	2	4	14	2	16	.....	6	3	.....	4	13
90B. Fatty degeneration of the heart	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90D. Chronic endocarditis	318	112	23	31	6	15	6	2	4	7	2	5	10	4	.....	3	6
90E. Chronic myocarditis	1,090	387	88	136	82	26	22	28	20	9	21	8	15	6	15	12	9
90F. Others under this title	287	87	16	23	35	9	5	1	5	.....	7	1	5	1	12	8	5
91. Diseases of the arteries	1,408	622	82	85	89	34	32	18	37	5	37	7	10	22	13	11	3
91A. Aneurysm	41	20	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
91B. Arteriosclerosis	1,360	600	77	84	87	32	32	18	37	3	37	7	7	22	12	11	3
91C. Other diseases of the arteries	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
92. Embolism and thrombosis (not cerebral)	40	21	1	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
93. Diseases of the veins (varices, haemorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)	23	9	1	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
94. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95. Haemorrhage without specified cause	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>																	
Total	1,537	530	142	117	101	64	33	32	36	12	19	13	23	14	20	20	21
97. Diseases of the nasal fossae and their annexa	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98. Diseases of the larynx	17	8	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98A. Laryngismus stridulus	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98B. Laryngitis	10	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98C. Croup	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99. Bronchitis	47	17	4	6	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....
99A. Bronchitis, acute	14	7	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
99B. Bronchitis, chronic	18	7	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99C. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, under 5 years of age	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
99D. Bronchitis, not otherwise defined, 5 years or over.....	11	3	2	2					1								1
100. Broncho-pneumonia (including capillary bronchitis).....	466	175	42	29	38	16	8	10	11	3	6	5	9	7	4	2	7
100A. Broncho-pneumonia.....	460	174	41	29	38	16	8	10	11	3	6	5	8	7	4	2	6
100B. Capillary bronchitis.....	6	1	1										1				1
101. Pneumonia.....	831	278	82	63	49	39	17	20	13	6	10	5	13	6	12	13	12
101A. Pneumonia, lobar.....	459	185	48	42	21	22	12	8	5	5	1	12	2	2	4	6	
101B. Pneumonia, not otherwise defined.....	372	93	34	21	28	17	5	12	8	6	5	4	1	4	10	9	6
102. Pleurisy.....	63	21	5	9	5	2	3		2	2	1						2
103. Congestion and haemorrhagic infarct of the lung.....	38	9	1	4	3		1		7		1	1					1
104. Gangrene of the lung.....	2	1							1								
105. Asthma.....	30	10	3	3	2			1			1						1
106. Pulmonary emphysema.....	2	1															
107. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	35	9	4	3	3	2		1				1	1	1	2		
107A. Chronic interstitial pneumonia including occupational diseases of the lungs.....	2	1					1										
107C. Others under this title.....	33	8	4	3	3	1		1				1	1	1	2		
<b>CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>																	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>
108. Diseases of the mouth and annexe	21	4	1	2	1	3	1	1				1					
109. Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils (including adenoid vegetations).....	110	70	4	1	4	7	4	1		3	2	1	1				
109A. Adenoid vegetations.....	1	1															
109B. Pharynx and tonsils.....	109	69	4	1	4	7	4	1		3	2	1	1				
110. Diseases of the oesophagus.....	4	3									1						
111. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.....	131	60	5	7	7	2	5	2	4	1	5	2	2	1	1		4
111A. Ulcer of the stomach.....	65	20	3	6	6	2	2		1		2	3	2	1			3
111B. Ulcer of the duodenum.....	66	40	2	1	1		3	2	3	1	3	2			1		1
112. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).....	92	19	6	13	7	5	2		2	5	1		4	3		1	1
113. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).....	312	90	27	44	3	17	9	1	5	5	2	3	1	2		1	3
114. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years or over).....	88	25	5	4	10	3		2		1	1				1		2
116. Diseases due to other intestinal parasites.....	1				1												
116E. Other parasites specified.....	1				1												
117. Appendicitis and typhlitis.....	303	105	16	23	9	22	2	6	9	5	7	1	4	3	2	5	5
118. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	216	60	16	21	17	11	6	3	6	7	4	3	3			4	1
118A. Hernia.....	74	22	6	7	5	2	5		1	2	2	2	2			2	
118B. Intestinal obstruction.....	142	38	10	14	12	9	1	3	3	5	2	1	1			2	1
119. Other diseases of the intestines.....	34	13	3	4	2	2			2		1	1				1	
120. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.....	3	2	1														
122. Cirrhosis of the liver.....	66	22	4	10	1		1		2					1	2	1	1
122A. Specified as alcoholic.....	5	1			1	2											1
122B. Not specified as alcoholic.....	61	21	4	10	1	5	1	2	2					1	2		
123. Biliary calculi.....	44	20	3	5	1	1	2	2		1				2	1	1	
124. Other diseases of the liver.....	96	39	6	4	7	3	1	3	5	2		1	3		3	1	2
125. Diseases of the pancreas.....	11	4	1		1		1				1					1	
126. Peritonitis without specified cause.....	52	15	5	5	1	2	2				2		4	1	1		
<b>CLASS VII.—NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA</b>																	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9</b>
128. Acute nephritis (including unspecified, under 10 years of age).....	49	22	2	5	2	2	1	1					2		2	1	
129. Chronic nephritis (Bright's disease).....	808	221	74	78	74	29	20	9	24	11	14	9	9	11	8	16	6

TOWNS OF 5,000 AND OVER—ONTARIO, 1927.—Continued

Sarnia	Niagara Falls	Chatham	Galt	Belleville	Owen Sound	Oshawa	North Bay	Brockville	Woodstock	Orillia	Welland	Sudbury	Pembroke	Lindsay	Corwall	Walkerville	Midland	Barrie	Smith's Falls	Frenton	Waterloo	Collingwood	Ford City	Hawkesbury	Prenton	Kimora	Colborne	Eastview	Ingersoll			
				2																										99D		
2	6	5	3	4	4	6	3	4	3	3	3	3	6	3	11	11	3			3		1	4	1						1	100	
2	6	4	3	4	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	11	11	3			3		1	4	1						1	100A	
11	14	14	11	5	6	3	7	1	1	1	16	11	3	3	4	3	9	8	3	1	6	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	100B	
5	9	8	6	1		3	4	3	3	12	2	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1					2	101	
6	5	6	5	4	6	2	3	3	4	3	8	7	1		3	3	7	6	2	1	3	1	4	2	1	2			3	2	101B	
	1	2		1						1		1			3	2	1				3	2	2	1	2					1	102	
					1										2	2	1					1									103	
							1													2											104	
		1	1																	2											105	
												1																			106	
				1	1								1	1	1									1							1	107
																															107A	
				1	1										1	1								1							1	107C
24	12	39	12	16	9	33	22	9	9	11	11	19	28	5	24	2	7	12	12	8	5	5	16	3	6	5	7	1				
2			1			1			1											1	1											108
2	1	3				1		1	1				1								1			1								109
2	1	3				1		1	1				1								1			1								109A
																																109B
																																110
1	1	1	1	3	2			1	1			2			3					2		1			1	1						111
1	1	1	1	2	1				1			2			2					2		1			1							111A
		1	1	1	1			1				1			1						1				1							111B
3	2	3		2	1			1				1	3		1	1				1				1	1		1	1				112
4	2	11			1	25	10		1		1	7	7		6	2			3				4	6	1	3		5			113	
3		4		2				2	1			1	1	2	1	3	1			1	1	2		4				1				114
																																116
2	4	8	3	4	2	3	7	3	1	4	4	4	6	1	5	2			4	2	1	2		2								116E
1	1		4	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	3	4	4	1	4	1			6	1	2	1		2								117
1	1		4	2	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	4	1			2	1	2	1		2								118
1	1		2	2	1	1	1		3	5	3		2	2	2	1			4	1	2	1		1								118A
1		2	1												2	1																118B
		2	1																													119
1		2	2	1		1			1							1	1			1	2		1									120
1		2	2	1		1			1							1	1			1	2		1									122A
1		1	1						1											1	1		1									122B
1	2	2	2	1					1	1	1	2	1						1	1		1										123
2		1					2	2				1	1	1					1	1												124
		1																	1													125
		1																	1													126
24	19	26	16	16	8	11	8	9	15	11	16	8	12	11	16	4	9	9	6	4	2	14	2	6	4	2	5	1	11			
	1					1			1		2		1										1									128
16	11	14	12	12	5	5	7	7	10	6	10	5	9	7	11	3	4	7	4	3	2	8	3	1	2	1	10				129	

TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
131. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa	99	36	8	9	6	4	6		3	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1
132. Calculi of the urinary passages	14	4	3	1		4			1					1			
133. Diseases of the bladder	37	11	5	1	4		1		1	1		1		1	1		
134. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.	11	7	1	1		1											
134A. Stricture of the urethra	6	4				1											
134B. Other diseases of the urethra	5	3	1	1													
135. Diseases of the prostate	165	50	10	13	13	4	6	1	7		5		1	4	1	3	1
136. Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs	4	2		1													
137. Cysts and other benign tumours of the ovary	31	12	1	5	1	1		1				1				1	
138. Salpingitis and pelvic abscess	19	4	1	1		5	2	1		1							
139. Benign tumour of the uterus	19	7	1	1	4												
140. Non-puerperal uterine haemorrhage	1	1															
141. Other diseases of the female genital organs	31	7	4	4	2	2			1	1	1			1			1
142. Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)	3	2				1											
<b>CLASS VIII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.</b>																	
<b>Total</b>	278	94	33	20	12	18	1	5	8	4	3	3	4	5	1	1	3
143. Accidents of pregnancy	22	7	2		3	1		1		1			1	1			
143A. Abortion	5		2		1												
143B. Ectopic gestation	8	2			2	1		1						1			
143C. Others under this title	7	4								1							
143D. Abortion, self induced	2	1											1				
144. Puerperal haemorrhage	25	4	2	2	1	1		1	2	1		1		1			
145. Other accidents of labour	23	10		2	1	2		2				1		1			
145A. Caesarean section	11	7			1	1						1					
145B. Difficult labour	1	1															
145C. Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery	5	1				1		1									
145D. Uncontrollable vomiting	6	1		2													
146. Puerperal septicaemia	113	43	17	7	3	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2			1
147. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, puerperal embolism, sudden death in puerperium	20	6	3	2	2	2			2								
148. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	73	22	9	7	2	6			2		2		2	1	1	1	2
149. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)	2	2															
<b>CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE</b>																	
<b>Total</b>	117	31	7	9	6	3	4	3	7			3	5				
151. Gangrene	45	8	3	2	4	1	2	1	3			1	3				
152. Furuncle	13	4							2				1				
153. Acute abscess	28	9	3	1	1	2	1	2	2				1				
154. Other diseases of the skin and annexa	31	10	1	6	1	1		1				2					
<b>CLASS X.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</b>																	
<b>Total</b>	55	20	4	6	3	1	1	3		1	2	1		1			
155. Diseases of the bones (mastoid and tuberculosis excepted)	42	17	2	5	2	1		2		1	2			1			
156. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)	11	3	2	1	1		1	1									
157. Amputations	1																
158. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	1											1					









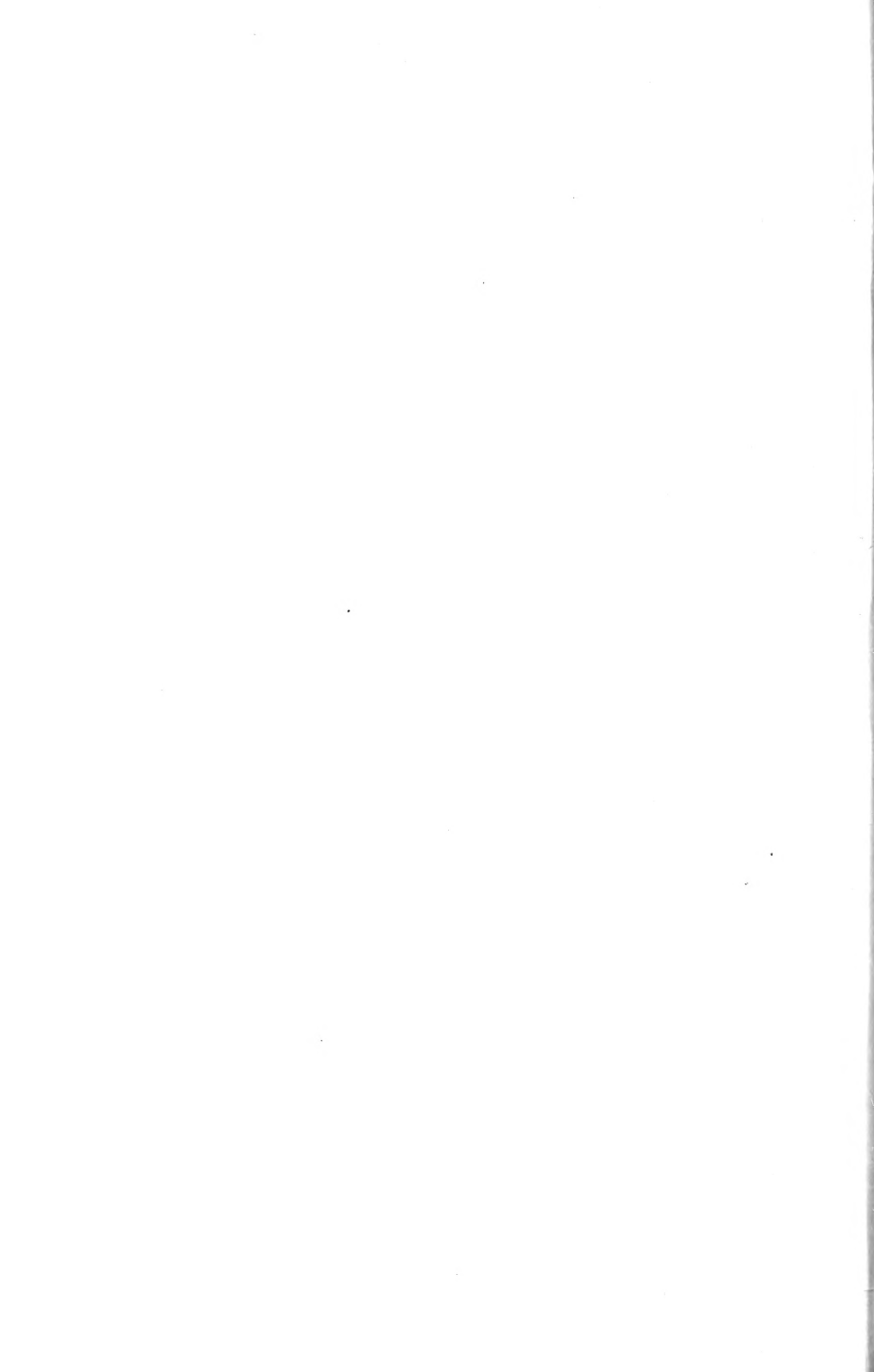
TABLE 44—CAUSES OF DEATH FOR CITIES AND

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total	Toronto	Hamilton	Ottawa	London	Windsor	Brantford	Kitchener	Kingston	Sault Ste. Marie	Peterborough	Fort William	St. Catharines	Guelph	Stratford	St. Thomas	Port Arthur
186C. Quarries.....	1																
187. Accidental traumatism by machines.....	26	1	6	1	2	2				1	1	2	1				
188. Accidental traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.).....	367	111	33	26	11	28	8	8	1	7	2	5	7	7	5	4	9
188A. Railroad accidents.....	57	9	4		2	2	2	2		2	1	3		3	1	1	3
188B. Street car accidents.....	20	9	3	3													
188C. Automobile accidents.....	260	87	23	17	9	24	6	8	1	4	1	1	5	4	2	3	5
188D. Aeroplane and balloon accidents.....	1																
188E. Injuries by other vehicles.....	7	2	1	2													
188F. Other crushing.....	22	4	2	4					1		1				2		1
189. Injuries by animals (poisoning excepted).....	12	1		3	1	1			1								1
192. Starvation (deprivation of food or water).....	2	2															
193. Excessive cold.....	2	1	1														
194. Excessive heat.....	2	1	1														
196. Other accidental electric shocks.....	13	2	4			1	1		1								1
197-199. Homicides.....	22	7	4			3					1						1
197. Homicide by firearms.....	5	3				1					1						
198. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.....	8	1	1			1											1
199. Homicide by other means.....	9	3	3			1											1
201. Fracture (cause not specified).....	89	17	9	4	12	1	1	1	5		2	1	1	1	3	5	1
202. Other external violence (cause specified).....	34	5	3	3	2	1			1		1	1			2		1
203. External violence (cause not specified).....	1		1														
CLASS XV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																	
<b>Total</b> .....	37	8	1	6	6	2				1	1					1	
205. Cause of death not specified or ill-defined.....	37	8	1	6	6	2				1	1					1	
205A. Ill-defined.....	3			1													
205B. Not specified or unknown.....	5			2	1						1						
205C. Heart failure.....	29	8	1	3	5	2				1						1	











# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Third Annual Report

OF THE

# Department of Health

Ontario, Canada

FOR THE YEAR

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



*Ne pereat populus scientia absente*

TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928



TO HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DONALD ROSS, ESQ.,

*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to present for your consideration the Third Annual Report of the Department of Health, for the year 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

FORBES GODFREY,

*Minister of Health and Labour.*

Toronto, March 6th, 1928.

TO THE HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.,

*Minister of Health and Labour.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the Third Annual Report of the Department of Health, made in conformity with and under provisions of The Public Health Act, for the year 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BELL,

*Deputy Minister of Health.*

Toronto, March 6th, 1928.

# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

*Minister*

HONOURABLE FORBES GODFREY, M.D.

*Deputy Minister*

W. J. BELL, M.B.

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Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng. . . . . Associate in Public Health Education

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G. A. H. Burn, B.A.Sc. . . . . Assistant Sanitary Engineer  
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A. L. McKay, B.A., M.B. . . . . Clinical Specialist  
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D. G. Wilson, M.B. . . . . Clinical Specialist  
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Agnes Haygarth, Reg. N. . . . . Social Service Nurse

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Vera Crossley, B.A. . . . . Assistant Bacteriologist  
A. H. Bonham, B.A.Sc., F.C.I.C. . . . . Chemist  
J. E. Fasken, B.A.Sc. . . . . Assistant Chemist

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H. E. Rothwell, B.A.Sc., F.C.I.C.....	Chemist
Alex. R. White.....	Chief Sanitary Inspector

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J. Richardson.....	North Bay
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R. B. McCauley.....	Sault Ste. Marie
Hugh McIntyre.....	Cochrane
A. L. Smith.....	Toronto

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F. J. Conboy, D.D.S.....	Director
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A. M. Munn.....	Inspector of Training Schools for Nurses
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## Division of Public Health Education

Mary Power, B.A.....	Director
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## Honorary Consultants

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**Department of Health**  
**of the Province of Ontario**

**For the Year Ending December 31st, 1927**

A RESUME OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT WITH PUBLICA-  
TION OF THE LEGISLATION AND ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL  
RESPECTING REGULATIONS PASSED DURING THE  
YEAR

Legislation passed at the 1927 Session of the Legislature included (a) the Public Health Act of 1927, which has been incorporated into the R.S.O. 1927, and is published, together with 1928 amendments, as an Appendix to this Report; (b) two amendments to the Cemetery Act.

An Act to amend the Cemetery Act.

**H**IS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 18 of *The Cemetery Act* is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

1926, c. 63,  
s. 18,  
repealed.

18. The owner of any cemetery which is not operated for gain or profit, may maintain any lot, tomb, monument or enclosure which is not being properly maintained by or on behalf of the owner thereof and the reasonable charges for so doing shall be a debt due by the lot owner to the owner of the cemetery—

Right to  
charge  
owner with  
cost of main-  
tenance.

2. This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

Commence-  
ment of  
Act.

## An Act to amend the Cemetery Act.

**H**IS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Short title.           **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Cemetery Amendment Act, 1927.*

1926, c. 63,  
s. 15, amend-  
ed.                   **2.** Section 15 of *The Cemetery Act* is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "or any part of such lot in which no interment has been made."

1926, c. 63,  
s. 28, subs. 1,  
amended.           **3.**—(1) Subsection 1 of section 28 of *The Cemetery Act* is amended by inserting after the word "sale" in the eleventh line the words "except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section."

1926, c. 63,  
s. 28,  
amended.           (2) The said section 28 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

Where fund  
for per-  
petual care  
maintained  
and lots sold.           (3) Where the owner of a cemetery maintains a fund for the perpetual care of the cemetery, and plots or parts of plots are sold under the provisions of this section, then the owner shall apply the proceeds received from such sale, or so much as may be available, in the following order and priority:

Application  
of proceeds  
of sale.               *Firstly.*—In reduction or satisfaction of all arrears due to the owner for the maintenance charges referred to in subsection 1.

*Secondly.*—In providing for the perpetual care of that part of the lot in which an interment has been made.

*Thirdly.*—Any balance remaining to be carried to the credit of the perpetual care fund maintained by such cemetery.

Commence-  
ment of Act.           **4.** This Act shall come into force on the day upon which it receives the Royal Assent.

## REGULATIONS

The following regulations were recommended by the Department and approved by Order-in-Council:

(1). Regulations made pursuant to the Public Health Act of 1927, applicable to municipalities on the declaration of the Department of Health.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 12TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1927

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the attached Regulations, made pursuant to the Public Health Act, 1927, be approved by Your Honour.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

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REGULATIONS GOVERNING STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITS FOR  
ABATTOIRS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES

## SUBDIVISIONS

1. Every slaughter-house within the municipality shall consist of the following subdivisions, i.e., killing-bed; offal room; chilling room; employees' dressing and toilet rooms, and a detention and condemned room.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

2. All slaughter-houses shall have an efficient system of drainage for storm water, sanitary sewage and other liquids, and in every way comply with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality.

## WATER SUPPLY

3. Every slaughter-house shall have an abundant supply of running water which shall be available, both hot and cold, in every room where meat or meat food products are prepared.

## FLOORS

4. All floors of slaughter-houses shall be smooth, impervious and so laid that they drain freely into the sewer.

## WALLS AND CEILINGS

5. The walls and ceilings of slaughter-houses shall be smooth, tight, free of crevices, vermin-proof, and either painted or white-washed. The walls from the floors up to a height of six feet shall be smooth, and constructed of concrete, tile or other impervious material.

## EQUIPMENT

6. All slaughter-houses shall be properly equipped with beef rails, offal racks, hooks, tables, trucks, etc., necessary for their sanitary and safe operation.

## TOILET FACILITIES

7. Every establishment where animals are slaughtered, or meat is handled, prepared or stored, shall be provided with adequate lavatory and toilet facilities and proper cuspidors.

## CLEANLINESS OF EMPLOYEES

8. All persons while handling or preparing meat for food shall wear suitable clothing which shall be cleaned daily if used. The voiding of urine and spitting on floors is strictly forbidden.

## LIGHTS AND VENTILATION

9. There shall be abundant light, both natural and artificial, either gas or electric, and efficient ventilation for all rooms and compartments to ensure sanitary conditions.

## DISPOSITION OF OFFAL

10. No blood, offal, stomach or intestinal contents shall be permitted to pass into the drain connecting with the sewer.

## SCREENS

11. All slaughter-houses or other places where meat or meat food products are handled, prepared or stored shall be kept free from flies and other vermin by proper screening of the doors and windows or other openings through which they might gain entrance.

## TRANSPORTATION OF MEAT

12. All meat and meat food products shall be transported in a manner which is satisfactory to the Department of Public Health.

## CHILL ROOM

13. (a) There shall be ample accommodation in the chilling-room for the carcasses of all cattle, sheep, calves and swine which are killed in or may be stored on the same premises.

(b) No carcasses shall be kept in a warmer temperature than thirty-three degrees (33) Fahrenheit, for a greater period of time than twelve hours.

(c) The temperature of the chill room shall not be higher than thirty-three (33) degrees Fahrenheit. Allowances are to be made for opening and closing of doors and addition of warm meat. In no case must a higher temperature than thirty-eight (38) degrees Fahrenheit be maintained for a greater period of time than two hours, and at no time exceed forty (40) degrees Fahrenheit.

## HOURS OF OPERATION

14. The slaughtering, dressing or preparing of animals for food on Sundays, or any legal holidays, or at night, or prior to seven o'clock a.m., or after six o'clock p.m., will result in the revocation of the permit of the person or persons so offending, provided, however, that in cases of special and unusual emergency, the Medical Officer of Health may give a special permit good for not more than one day, to use the slaughter-house or abattoir within the prohibited hours, provided, however, that the lungs, hearts, livers, tongues and small intestines of animals killed under such special permit shall be kept separate, and the head and lungs in every instance must be left attached by their natural attachments until inspected and passed by the inspector.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING BAKERIES AND THE HANDLING, SALE, STORING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ALL BAKERY PRODUCTS, INCLUDING DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE TERM "WHOLESOME AND FIT FOR FOOD FOR MAN" (SEC. 100, P.H.A.)  
AS APPLIED TO BAKERIES AND THE HANDLING, SALE, STORING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ALL BAKERY PRODUCTS

1. The word "Bakery" as hereinafter used shall be interpreted to mean any dwelling, room or place used for producing, mixing, compounding or baking, for human consumption, bread, biscuits, pies, cakes, crackers, buns, ice-cream cones, or any food products of which flour or meal is the principal ingredient, provided, however, that these regulations do not apply to restaurants and private kitchens or pantries where the aforesaid food products are mixed and baked for consumption in said restaurant or private home only.

Any person desiring to operate or maintain a bakery in the municipality must first make an application in writing to the Medical Officer of Health, giving the name of such person or firm in full and the street and number. The Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cause such premises to be thoroughly inspected together with all appurtenances and, if they shall have complied with the requirements, the Medical Officer of Health shall recommend that the license be granted.

All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises for which they are granted.

The word "person" as used in these regulations shall be considered to mean and include person, firm, society, association, corporation or individual. The singular shall be considered to embrace the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

The word "basement" shall be construed to mean the lower storey of any building which is less than one-half of its height below the grade of the street or streets upon which it falls, or the general level of the adjacent grounds.

The word "cellar" shall be understood to mean the lower storey of a building one-half of which is below the level of the adjacent ground.

2. Whenever any basement or cellar or portion thereof used for any purpose in these regulations provided for shall not be supplied with sufficient natural light or ventilation or both as herein required, the Medical Officer of Health shall require the person maintaining or operating the same within not more than thirty days to install such artificial system of light or ventilation or both therein as shall comply with the provisions of these regulations.

If such person shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with such notice within the time herein specified, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith close such premises until such orders are fully complied with.

3. It shall be unlawful for any person maintaining or operating any bakery, restaurant, kitchen, candy kitchen or confectionery within the municipality to permit any disagreeable or obnoxious odors to escape therefrom so as to be in any way objectionable to any citizen. In connection with all such places a duct or shaft of sufficient size to carry off all odors, gases, or fumes above the roof of any contiguous or adjacent building must be constructed, and, if necessary, a proper fan or ventilation mechanism, satisfactory to the Medical Officer of Health, to be connected with such duct so as to accelerate the removal of such odors, gases or fumes.

If such person shall fail or neglect or refuse to comply with such requirements within the time specified, the Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith close said premises until such order be fully complied with.

4. The floor of every place used as a bakery, if below the street level, shall be constructed of concrete, cement, asphalt, or other non-absorbable material, or of tile laid in cement. If above the street line, the floor may be of hardwood with tight joints, or may be of any non-absorbable material as above provided. Angles where the floor and wall join shall be made and maintained so as to be rat-proof.

5. Every bakery shall be kept free from flies, and the doors, windows and other openings of every such bakery shall from the first day of April to the first day of December in each and every year be fitted with self-closing wire screen-doors and wire window screens.

6. The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled or sheeted with metal, or wood, ceiling and shall be kept at all times in good repair. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with white paint, consisting of at least three coats of oil paint which must be renewed at least every two years, or if limewashed or kalsomined, the lime or kalsomine must be renewed at least every six months and the woodwork kept at all times absolutely clean as required by the Department of Health.

7. Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well-ventilated sanitary conveniences and other toilet requirements, the same to comply with the plumbing regulations of the municipality. No sanitary conveniences shall be in direct communication with any bakery.

8. No person shall sleep or live in any bakery or in the room where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein are handled or stored.

If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, sanitary and must not communicate directly with the bakery.

9. Domestic animals shall not be permitted in any bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith.

10. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery, shall be provided with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material made of white which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be kept absolutely clean.

11. Cuspidors of non-absorbable material must be provided and shall be cleaned at least once every twenty-four hours. No employee or other person shall expectorate on the floors or within any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored except into the receptacle provided for the same.

12. No person who has any communicable disease or any communicable skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit or suffer such a person to be employed in his bakery.

No person shall be permitted to work in any bakery in whose homes or in whose dwelling there exists any communicable disease nor shall he be permitted to return to work until after the quarantine is raised from such dwelling.

13. All rooms for the storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and ventilated and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, cases and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned, and all such utensils must be kept in a cleanly condition at all times.

14. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such material or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than one foot.

15. Every bakery or place where food or food products are stored shall be kept clean at all times and free from rats, mice or vermin, and from all possibility of contact with any communicable disease.

16. No bakery shall be located over or under or within twenty-five feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained, or where the process and carrying on of any offensive trade is located which may emit any foul odors.

17. All operators, employees, clerks and all persons who handle the materials from which food is prepared from the finished product before beginning work, and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory shall thoroughly wash their hands and arms with warm water and soap.

18. Working rooms shall be at least nine feet in height and shall be supplied with windows in sufficient number and size to ensure a plenteous supply of light and air. The windows must open into the open air and must be arranged so that they can be opened for ventilation.

19. The workrooms shall be of such size that there shall be 300 cubic feet of air space for each and every man employed therein. This amount of air space may, however, be infringed on in the case of the day preceding a special holiday when more than the usual number of employees may be requisite.

20. No sanitary conveniences shall be within or communicate directly with any bakery and must be properly ventilated and communicate by a window with the external air.

21. The vehicles from which biscuits, bread or other bakery products are delivered or sold shall be kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, and all vehicles, boxes, baskets or other receptacles in which any of the aforesaid products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in such a way and manner that will protect them from any pollution or contamination.

22. No person employed as driver or deliverer of any bakery products shall carry any such articles in his hands or on his arms unless all such articles are wrapped in paper or material so as to protect them from contact with any dirt or dust. All bread shall be delivered in baskets.

23. A copy of these regulations shall be kept conspicuously posted on the walls of each and every bakery within the municipality.

REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC DINING HALLS, REFRESHMENT ROOMS, KITCHENS, ETC.

1. The word "restaurant" or "kitchen" as hereinafter referred to in the Regulations and Requirements shall include all hotels, cafes, eating-houses of every description, or any place within the municipality where, for pay, persons are served with food or furnished with table board, or where food is cooked, baked or prepared for serving to the public, excepting, however, private houses occupied by a family, in which boarders are kept under private arrangement, and that are not catering to the general public for patronage.

Any person desiring to operate or maintain a restaurant in the municipality must first make application in writing therefor giving the name of each person or firm in full, and the street and number. The Medical Officer of Health shall forthwith cause such premises to be thoroughly inspected, together with all appurtenances, and, if they shall have complied with the requirements, the Medical Officer of Health shall recommend that a license be granted.

All licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises for which they are granted.

The word "person" as used in this regulation shall be construed to mean and include person, firm, society, association, corporation or individual; the singular shall be construed to include the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

The word "basement" shall be construed to mean the lower storey of any building which is less than half of its height below the grade of the street or streets upon which it falls, or the general level of the adjacent grounds. The word "cellar" shall be understood to mean the lower storey of a building, half of which is below the level of the adjacent ground.

2. Every apartment or room in which food is served must be properly lighted and ventilated, and all plumbing therein constructed must be in accordance with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality. All rooms, apartments, and buildings used for the purpose of cooking, and in the preparation of food-stuffs shall be used exclusively for that purpose; and the rooms or places set apart for the storage of foodstuffs shall likewise be properly lighted and ventilated, and must at all times be kept in a strictly sanitary condition.

3. All rooms used for the cooking and preparing of foodstuffs shall have floors and walls so constructed as to exclude rats, mice, vermin, etc., and kept in a state of good repair. Floors must be either of hardwood with tight joints or covered with linoleum, as required by the Department.

4. No dogs, cats, or other animals shall be allowed in any restaurant or place where food is kept or prepared.

5. The rooms must be kept in a strictly sanitary condition at all times. The walls and ceilings of such apartments or rooms shall be painted white with enamel finish, or whitewashed. If painted, they shall have three coats of paint, which must be renewed at least every two years. If whitewashed, the whitewashing must be renewed every three months.

6. The portion of the walls of said rooms for six feet from the floor must be so constructed and finished as to be capable of being thoroughly cleansed with soap and water as frequently as may be required to keep them clean at all times.

7. All furniture, tables, ranges, stoves, etc., and all appliances in such rooms shall be so arranged as to permit of ready and easy cleaning on all sides, and all utensils, implements, furniture, and other appliances shall be kept and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.



8. No sleeping-rooms, lavatories or washrooms shall be within the room or apartments used for the preparation or cooking of foods or for the storing of foods, nor shall they communicate directly with such rooms, but either with the open air or through a properly ventilated and lighted passageway.

9. No wearing apparel, boots, shoes, or other wearing effects not being worn shall be kept in any kitchen, or any place where food is handled, and a suitable place, separate from said rooms, where food is prepared or served, shall be provided.

10. All restaurants shall maintain for the use of cooks, helpers and others engaged in the preparation and cooking of foods, ample sanitary toilet facilities for both sexes, and washing facilities with towels, soap and hot and cold water, to enable those so employed to keep their hands at all times in a clean condition.

11. Any person visiting any sanitary convenience must always carefully wash the hands with soap and warm water before returning to his or her duties.

12. No person shall work or be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen during the time in which there is any communicable disease in his home, nor thereafter until the quarantine has been removed by the Department of Health. No person shall be employed in or about any restaurant or kitchen who is suffering from any communicable disease.

13. Every employee in a restaurant or refreshment room, and every person engaged therein in the handling of food for human consumption, in the municipality, must furnish a certificate from a legally-qualified medical practitioner, that he or she is not suffering from any communicable disease, said certificate to be renewed every six months.

14. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the restaurant, they shall be well ventilated and lighted and must not communicate directly with the aforesaid rooms.

15. All working men and employees, while engaged in the handling or preparing of food, shall be provided with slippers or shoes, and a suit of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments must at all times be kept clean.

16. All restaurants shall provide, in places where foodstuffs are kept, prepared, cooked or served to customers, full protection from dust, dirt, flies and vermin, by glass cases where necessary, or wire screens and other modern methods, and shall cause the abatement and destruction of flies and vermin whenever found.

17. All restaurants shall be equipped with covered metallic cans for retaining and keeping their garbage and waste in a sanitary condition which shall be kept in such a place and manner as will preclude nuisance and contamination of the kitchen and such rooms from odors, and all such refuse must be removed from the premises at least once in every twenty-four hours.

18. All restaurants shall be provided with a store-room or suitable place for the keeping of food and foodstuffs; and all refrigerators shall be thoroughly cleaned in all parts, and drained in a sanitary manner, but no refrigerator shall drain by direct communication with any sewer, unless in compliance with the plumbing by-laws of the municipality.

19. No dry sweeping shall be permitted in any place where food is prepared or served for human consumption.

20. Restaurant kitchens and other rooms connected therewith shall be provided with ample facilities for washing and sterilizing all eating and cooking

utensils, and with a proper supply of hot and cold water. Sinks may be of porcelain, cast iron, enamelled, wood lined with 14-ounce copper. There must be two, or multiples of two, in number where necessary, either in combination or single fixtures.

The section used for sterilizing must be at least twelve inches deep and of sufficient size to do the work properly. The section used for washing must be at least eighteen inches wide and five inches deep and of sufficient length to do the work properly.

Sinks must be put in place in a secure manner. All work in connection with waste pipes and water pipes must be made to conform with the plumbing by-law; each sink will have to have a separate trap and separate vent pipe, and be furnished with hot and cold water.

21. Milk and butter shall be kept in an ice-box or refrigerator separate from that in which meat, vegetables and other articles of food are kept.

22. All kitchen and dining-room floors shall be carefully mopped and cleaned or oiled at least once every twenty-four hours.

23. All knives, forks, spoons, dishes, and other tableware shall be thoroughly sterilized with steam or boiling water each time after they are used.

24. No table linens, napkins, etc., shall be permitted to be used for a second person.

25. All kitchens and dining-rooms shall be thoroughly screened and protected from dust and flies.

26. All licenses granted or issued under these requirements and instructions shall be subject to revocation at any time by the council in its discretion, on recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of these requirements and instructions shall, on conviction, be subject to the penalties as set forth in The Public Health Act.

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE SALE OF MILK AND CREAM

April, 1914.

Inasmuch as unpasteurized milk or cream is or may be prejudicial to public health, it is hereby ordained that on and after the first day of . . . . . it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, hold for sale or offer for sale for human consumption, any milk or cream that has not been scientifically pasteurized, or any product of milk or cream, such as ice cream, butter, etc., that has been made with milk or cream, or milk and cream that has not been scientifically pasteurized to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Provided, however, that this does not apply to certified milk as defined in our milk by-law and in The Milk Act of Ontario.

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CLEANSING OF THE EATING AND DRINKING UTENSILS IN HOTELS, RESTAURANTS OR OTHER PLACES WHERE FOOD AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS ARE SERVED TO THE PUBLIC

Inasmuch as the common use of all eating and drinking utensils constitutes a means by which communicable disease is or may be transmitted from one person to another, and is, therefore, prejudicial to public health, it is hereby ordained that the owner, lessee, person or persons in charge of any hotel, saloon, restaurant, drug store, soda fountain, or any other place where refreshments are served to the public, shall furnish suitable facilities for the efficient cleansing of

the aforesaid utensils under running water, and that it shall be unlawful to use any eating or drinking utensil for a second person until the same has been efficiently cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Any person violating any of the provisions of the above Regulation shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than . . . or less than . . .

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, SALE, CARE AND STORING OF ICE CREAM

1. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building used for the stabling of horses or other animals, unless the manufacturing and storage rooms for ice cream are separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

2. No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any room used for domestic or sleeping purposes.

3. All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with water-tight walls and floors of such construction that they can be rapidly and thoroughly cleaned. All such rooms must be kept constantly clean, properly lighted, and ventilated.

4. All places where ice cream is manufactured shall be provided with appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale or distribution of ice cream; and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed and sterilized at a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. Vessels used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be used as containers for any other substance than ice cream.

6. All places where ice cream is manufactured shall be provided with facilities for the proper cleaning of the hands of employees.

7. All persons engaged in the mixing of ice cream, or ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream, or its subsequent freezing and handling, shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during such handling.

8. All persons engaged in the manufacturing and handling of ice cream shall be dressed in clean outer garments.

9. No sanitary convenience shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section, or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms; all such accommodation must be provided in a room properly separated from the room in which the ice cream is manufactured.

10. All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a sanitary condition and free from offensive odors.

11. Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator; such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for, and shall be kept tightly closed except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice; and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the local board of health.

12. Every person engaged in the manufacture, storage, transportation, sale, or distribution of ice cream, immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease, either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored, sold, or distributed, shall notify the Board of Health, and at the same

time shall suspend the sale or distribution of ice cream from said premises until authorized to resume same by the said Board of Health. Any vessels which have been handled by persons suffering from such disease shall not be used to hold or convey ice cream until they have been thoroughly sterilized.

13. Any person, or persons, firm or corporation desiring to manufacture ice cream in the municipality, will require before doing so to secure a permit from the local board of health, which permit shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place where ice cream is manufactured.

14. Ice cream shall be manufactured from fresh pure cream or reconstituted cream or whole milk and cream sweetened with high grade white granulated sugar, flavoured with harmless flavours, and if coloured it shall be coloured with harmless colours, as approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

15. Plain ice cream shall contain not less than seven per cent. of butter fat, and shall contain not more than two per cent. of filler (gelatine or vegetable gum). If gelatine be used it must be scalded and pasteurized.

16. Fruit ice cream shall contain not less than six per cent. of butter fat and not more than two per cent. of filler; the fruit contained shall be sound, clean and mature

17. Nut ice cream shall contain not less than six per cent. of butter fat, and not more than two per cent. of filler; the nuts to be sound and unrancid.

18. All ice cream plants must be properly and efficiently screened from flies and other insects.

19. All cream and milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before used be kept at a temperature of not higher than fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and immediately before being used, together with all ingredients entering into the composition of the ice cream, excepting fruits and nuts, must be heated to a temperature of not less than 180 degrees Fahrenheit, or scientifically pasteurized.

20. No person by himself or by his servants or agents, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm or corporation, shall in the municipality sell, exchange, or deliver ice cream which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

21. No old or melted ice cream, or ice cream returned to the manufacturer from whatever cause or source, shall again be used in the preparation of ice cream for sale in the municipality.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE DELIVERY OF BREAD, BUNS, AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS

Whereas it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the human hand is a common source of the spreading of the germs of communicable disease, it is hereby ordained that no person, firm or corporation shall engage in the delivering of bread, buns, or any other bakery product, from any wagon or other conveyance, pushcart or basket, without first protecting the hands from coming into contact with the same by the wearing of a pair of white laundered cotton or linen gloves, which must be used for no other purpose than that of the handling of bread, buns, and other bakery products, and must be kept at all times in the bread basket, excepting when in use, and laundered at least twice a week; provided, however, that a pair of small plated tongs or other instrument, to be approved of by the Medical Officer of Health, may be used with which to handle the bread or other bakery products; provided, however, that this Regulation does not apply to bread, buns, or other bakery products that are properly wrapped with waxed paper.

The handling of bread or other bakery product, or any other food that is not going to be cooked before used for human consumption in any other way than the above prescribed, and the testing of butter and cheese except with individual testers, is hereby prohibited.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING CHEESE MANUFACTORIES

The words "cheese manufactory" as mentioned in this Regulation shall include all dairies, stores or premises where cheese, especially cottage-cheese or sour-milk cheese, is prepared or manufactured for sale.

1. No cheese shall be manufactured in any portion of a building used for the stabling of horses or other animals unless the manufacturing rooms for cheese are separated from other parts of the building to the satisfaction of the local board of health.

2. No cheese shall be manufactured or stored in any room used for domestic or sleeping purposes.

3. No cheese shall be manufactured or stored out of doors.

4. All places where cheese is manufactured shall be provided with appliances for washing and sterilizing all utensils employed in the separating, straining and handling of cheese or the milk or cream from which it is made and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed and sterilized at a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. All rooms in which cheese is manufactured shall be provided with water-tight walls and floors so constructed that they can be rapidly and thoroughly cleaned. All such rooms must be kept constantly clean, properly lighted and ventilated, and must be screened tightly and kept free from flies from May to October.

6. All persons engaged in the manufacture of cheese must thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them clean during the process of manufacture.

7. All persons engaged in the manufacture of cheese must be clothed in clean outer garments.

8. No sanitary convenience or water closet shall be located in rooms used as a cheese manufactory.

9. Every person engaged in the manufacture of cheese, immediately, on the occurrence of any case or cases of communicable disease either in himself or in his family or amongst his employees, or within the building or premises where cheese is manufactured, shall notify the Board of Health and at the same time shall suspend the manufacture and sale of cheese from the said premises until authorized to resume the manufacture and sale of same by the Board of Health.

10. All cream, milk or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of cheese shall before being used be pasteurized by heating to from 140 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for from twenty to thirty minutes and may then be soured by adding a pure culture of lactic acid bacilli. If the cream, milk or skimmed milk is not pasteurized at the cheese manufactory, it shall bear the name of a licensed dairy and be labelled "Pasteurized."

11. Milk coming from the dairy farm directly to a cheese manufactory shall be sealed with two seals containing the name or initials of the producer and this seal must not be broken until the milk is in the cheese room.

12. Empty milk cans being returned from a cheese manufactory to the dairy farm must be washed clean, sterilized and sealed in the cheese manufactory before being returned.

13. Cheese shall be stored in a clean receptacle and when sold shall be wrapped in clean manilla or oiled paper.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPOSURE OF FOODSTUFFS FOR SALE

"On and after the . . . . . it shall be unlawful for any vendor in the . . . . . to sell, hold for sale or offer for sale, any articles of food that do not require to be submitted to a heat sufficient to destroy disease-producing germs before being used for human consumption, such as cooked meats, pastries, confectionery, fruit, etc., without being so safeguarded as to make impossible contamination by insects, dust, dirt or human contamination, and that it shall be unlawful for all vendors or clerks to moisten their fingers in their mouths before picking up papers necessary to wrap these food products in."

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR CHICKEN-KILLING ESTABLISHMENTS

*Killing Room.*

Floors must be constructed of cement or other non-absorbent material and graded to a floor drain; the walls, to a height of not less than seven feet (7 feet) from the floor, must be finished with a hard, smooth, non-absorbent surface, so as to be easily washed; no right angles will be allowed at the junction of floor and walls. The upper part of walls and ceilings must be painted white, or white-washed regularly and periodically. The room must be properly lighted and ventilated. A sink and sufficient hose must be provided for flushing the floors. Killing tanks must be constructed of galvanized iron or other suitable material and be of a style approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.

*Fowl Room.*

Where fowl are kept for sale in connection with a killing establishment, the stock and sale room must be separate from the killing room and must be properly lighted and ventilated. All crates must be fitted with castors so as to be readily moved and must be cleaned out daily, and limewashed at least once a week. Floors must be constructed of cement or other non-absorbent material and graded to a floor drain, and must be flushed or washed daily.

*Lavatory, etc.*

Proper lavatory accommodation must be provided and approved of by the Medical Officer of Health. All doors, windows, or other openings to the outer air shall be provided with proper fly screens. A sufficient number of galvanized iron receptacles fitted with tight covers must be provided for all soiled sawdust and other refuse. These must be emptied daily and contents disposed of in a manner approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MANUFACTURE, CUTTING, STORING, SELLING AND USE OF ICE

1. No ice shall be cut from any lake, river, stream, pond or other water, for the purpose of being sold in the municipality, unless a permit has first been obtained by written application from the local board of health. This application shall be accompanied by a plan showing exactly the area or areas from which the ice is to be cut.

No ice will be manufactured in the municipality unless a permit has first been obtained from the local board of health.

No person, company or corporation shall sell or deliver or dispose of in any way, any ice in the municipality without first obtaining a permit therefor from the local board of health.

2. Upon receipt of said application the Medical Officer of Health shall cause an inspection to be made of the premises or locality where the ice is to be manufactured or cut, and shall have samples of the ice examined bacteriologically.

3. The local board of health may refuse a permit, or revoke any permit granted by it for cause, and prohibit the sale or use of any ice within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the same is unfit for use, or when the use of it would be detrimental to the public health.

4. Any premises or locality where ice is stored, manufactured, handled or cut, shall be open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Medical Officer of Health may take samples from any such premises, including cars or vehicles in transit, at any time.

5. Any person, company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF THE COMMON DRINKING CUP

Whereas the use of the common drinking cup has been repeatedly demonstrated to be a not uncommon source of the transmission of communicable disease, it is hereby ordained that the use of the public or common drinking cup or receptacle for the drinking of water in any public place, park or playground, or in any public institution, hotel, theatre, factory, store, departmental store, or other public buildings, public house or public or private school or separate school or collegiate institute, or college or church, or any other educational institution, or any railroad or railroad station or ferry house, or the furnishing of such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any of the aforesaid places, is hereby prohibited.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OVERCROWDING, CLEANING, DISINFECTION, VENTILATION, ETC., OF STREET CARS AND OTHER PUBLIC CONVEYANCE ON THE STREETS

From and after the approval of these Regulations, all companies or corporations operating street passenger cars or vehicles constructed and used for the purpose of carrying passengers, whether propelled by horse, electricity or cable power, are prohibited from hauling, carrying or conveying in any car at one time a greater number of passengers than is equal to  $1 \frac{2}{5}$  times the proper seating capacity thereof, with the addition of five passengers on the rear platform of each car; and said railway companies or corporations are further prohibited from carrying any passengers between the seats of the open summer cars.

None of the said street cars or vehicles shall be furnished with cushions on the seats or backs made of any material that cannot be readily cleansed and disinfected, and all cars shall be so constructed as to provide for and secure efficient ventilation and heating at all times, to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

A Fahrenheit thermometer shall be hung in the centre of each and every car.

Each and every street passenger car used for the transportation of passengers shall, on the days on which it is used for such purpose, be carefully and thoroughly washed and cleansed on the inside, and all cushions and upholstery thoroughly cleansed by means of a vacuum cleaner.

All straps or hangers on all of the aforesaid cars shall be composed of or covered with celluloid or a similar non-absorbable material and must be regularly cleansed as ordered by the Medical Officer of Health.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING LODGING HOUSES

1. For the purpose of this Regulation, a "lodging house" shall mean any house or building or portion thereof in which persons are harboured or received or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any time less than a week, but shall not include a "standard hotel" within the meaning of The Ontario Temperance Act.

2. No building or part of any building in the municipality shall be used hereafter as a lodging house unless the proprietor thereof has obtained a license as hereinafter provided.

3. Any person, company or corporation desiring a license to use, conduct or operate as a lodging house any building or any part of any building in the municipality shall first make a written application for such license to the Medical Officer of Health, giving in such application the full name and address of the proprietor of the proposed lodging house, the name of the owner of the premises and location and portion of the building or buildings intended to be used as a lodging house. Upon the filing of such application, the premises therein described shall be inspected forthwith by the Medical Officer of Health, who shall recommend whether the license be granted.

4. A copy of the license shall be conspicuously displayed at all times in the office or halls of the lodging house.

5. No more lodgers shall be lodged in any sleeping room in a lodging house than the number permitted under The Public Health Act.

6. Every general sleeping room shall be adequately ventilated in such manner as to be beyond the control of lodgers and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health.

7. Six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided for each bed or lodger.

8. The beds in all lodging houses and in every room in which beds are let for lodgers shall be separated by a passage-way of not less than two feet horizontally and all the beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall have free circulation.

9. Lodging houses shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted from time to time by the Department of Health.

10. No beds or bunks shall be placed one above another and no one shall be permitted to sleep, lodge or dwell in a cellar or basement.

11. In every lodging house there shall be provided for each lodger a separate bed with bedstand, bedding and bed clothes and no lodger shall be allowed to sleep elsewhere than in such bed.

12. All mattresses shall be provided with waterproof covering and shall be so arranged as to be at all times easily inspected. All beds, bed clothing, mattresses and pillows shall be kept clean at all times and free from vermin. No comforter shall be permitted but blankets must be used instead. Clean sheets and clean pillow cases shall be furnished for each bed and shall be changed as often as necessary to keep the same clean, or as may be required by the Department of Health.

13. Nothing but iron or metal bedsteads shall be used.



14. If a lodging house be divided into cubicals, all cubicals shall be so constructed that the partitions thereof shall not extend to within two feet of the ceiling and there shall be provided in said partitions, a space of at least two square feet in area for the purpose of ventilation. Said spaces to be within eighteen inches of the floor.

15. All plumbing in connection with all lodging houses in the municipality must be constructed in accordance with the plumbing by-law of the municipality.

16. At least one shower bath shall be provided on each and every floor to be supplied with hot and cold water and open at all times for the use of lodgers, one washbasin for every twenty-four beds or fraction thereof, one water closet for every twenty-five beds or fraction thereof, and one urinal for every fifty beds.

17. An adequate supply of clean towels and hot and cold water shall be provided for lodgers free of charge.

18. All sanitary conveniences mentioned in these regulations shall be placed in a room or compartment entirely shut off from sleeping rooms by an air tight partition extending from floor to ceiling. The entrance to this room or compartment must not connect directly with a sleeping room. Such room or compartment must be provided with a window which will open to the outer air and have at least three hundred square inches of glass area. Floors and side walls up to a height of three feet shall be made of marble, tile, slate, plastic or mastic asphalt, or other waterproof, non-corrosive, non-absorbable material to be approved of by the Medical Officer of Health.

19. All water closets, washbasins, baths, window fixtures, fittings, and painted surfaces shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and in good repair. The floors of all rooms, passages, stairways, shall be sound and kept in good repair and shall either be shellacked or painted and the same shall be scrubbed, wet-swept or otherwise treated as is necessary to keep them in a thoroughly clean condition.

20. In each hall, room cubicle, water closet, washroom and bathroom of every lodging house, there shall be provided a cuspidor of non-absorbable material. No expectorating shall be permitted within any lodging house except into the proper receptacles provided for that purpose.

21. It shall be the duty of the keeper, agent or owner of every lodging house to report forthwith to the Department of Health any person suffering from any communicable disease or any case which she has reason to suspect of having a communicable disease.

22. Lodging house keepers shall cause all floors to be thoroughly scrubbed twice in each week and all side walls, ceilings, beds and furniture to be thoroughly cleansed and swept at least once every two weeks. Where walls are white-washed, they shall be re-whitened once at least every six months or more frequently if so desired by the Department of Health.

23. No dry sweeping shall be permitted in any lodging house. All floors to be sprinkled with a solution of carbolic acid, or some other disinfectant approved of by the Department of Health, before sweeping which shall be done at least once every day.

24. Every person, firm or corporation maintaining a lodging house or houses shall at all times maintain the same in a clean and sanitary condition, free from dirt, filth, garbage and rubbish in or on the premises belonging to or connected with the same.

25. Adequate galvanized iron, waterproof and flyproof receptacles shall be maintained for garbage in connection with all lodging houses.

26. All licenses granted or issued under this regulation shall be subject to revocation at all times by the council or recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF ROLLER TOWELS OR OTHER TOWELS IN "COMMON USE"

Inasmuch as the common use of a towel or roller towel is or may be prejudicial to public health, therefore, no person, firm, or corporation owning, in charge of, or in control of any public lavatory or public washroom, shall maintain in or about such washroom any towel for common use.

The term "common use" as used in this Regulation shall be construed to mean by use for more than one person.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING UNNECESSARY NOISES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

Inasmuch as there are many unnecessary noises in municipalities between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 7 a.m. and that the aforesaid noises are prejudicial to public health in consequence of their interfering to a greater or less degree with the necessary rest of many of our citizens, it is hereby ordained that the producing or causing of any unnecessary noises between the hours of 10.00 p.m. and 7 a.m. are hereinafter prohibited.

Any person violating this Regulation shall, on conviction, be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

#### REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC AND PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF HAY FEVER

1. The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the premises, lot or area leased or occupied by him.

2. The person, firm or corporation owning any premises, lot or other area, not leased or occupied by another, shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on such premises, lot or other area so owned.

3. The tenant or occupant of any leased or occupied premises, lot or other area shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the boulevard abutting the premises, lot or other area leased or occupied by him.

4. The person, firm or corporation owning any premises, lot or area, not leased or occupied by another, shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on the boulevard abutting such premises, lot or area so owned.

5. A firm or corporation having franchise rights or privileges on the streets shall not permit weeds or grass over one foot in height to grow or stand on any street or area or any part thereof, which, by the terms of its franchise, it is bound to care for or to keep in good order, condition or repair.

6. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation a corporation shall be deemed to be represented by its president, or, in his absence, by its vice-president or, in the absence of both, by the officer or individual in charge of the affairs of the corporation and such representatives shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the corporation of the provisions of this Regulation. The owner shall be deemed to be the person, firm or corporation appearing as owner upon the records of the Conveyance Office.

7. Each of the members of a firm shall be held responsible and punishable for any violation by the firm of the provisions of this Regulation.

8. For every violation of any of the provisions of this Regulation, the person, firm or corporation responsible shall, on conviction, for the first offence be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 and for the second and each subsequent offence not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and in default of payment of the fine, in either case, by imprisonment in the county prison for not less than five days nor more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

Be it further ordained, etc., that all Regulations and parts of Regulations in conflict with the provisions of this Regulation be and the same are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING STERILIZATION OF ALL WIPING RAGS AND OTHER MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE HOLDING FOR SALE, OFFERING FOR SALE, OR SELLING OF THE SAME

1. Wiping rags within the meaning of these regulations embrace and include all cloths and rags used for wiping and cleaning the surfaces of machinery, machines, tools, locomotives, engines, motor vehicles, cars, carriages, windows, and furniture, and the surfaces of articles, appliances, and engines in factories, shops, steamboats, and generally used for cleaning purposes in industrial employments, and also used by mechanics and workmen for wiping from their hands and bodies soil incident to their employment.

2. Every person or corporation who supplies or furnishes to his or its employees wiping rags, composed of any soiled wearing apparel, underclothing, bedding, or parts of soiled or used underclothing, wearing apparel, bed-clothes, bedding or soiled rags and clothes, unless the same have been first sterilized by a process of boiling for forty minutes in a solution containing five per cent. of caustic or washing soda, and unless before such boiling, the sleeves, legs and bodies of garments are ripped and made into flat pieces, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section.

3. Any person or corporation who shall wash, cleanse or launder soiled rags or soiled cloth material for wiping rags, in the same building or by the same machinery of appliances in or by which clothing and articles for personal wear or for household use are laundered, shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this section.

4. Every officer of health, peace officer, or health inspector, upon proper demand and notice of his authority, shall be permitted during business hours, to enter all premises and places where wiping rags are used, or are kept for sale, or offered for sale, and inspect such wiping rags; and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation to refuse such inspection or impede or obstruct such officer during such inspection.

5. Every parcel or package of wiping rags shall, before being sold or offered for sale, be plainly marked "Sterilized Wiping Rags," with the name and location of the laundry in which the rags contained in such parcel or package were laundered and sterilized, and the date thereof. Any person, firm, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section, or falsely marking any parcel or package of wiping rags as above provided, shall be guilty of a violation of these Regulations, and shall be subject to the penalties of The Public Health Act.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR DRINKING, WASHING  
AND CULINARY PURPOSES ON ALL STEAMBOATS

It is common practice for cities and towns on the great lakes and tributary rivers to pour their sewage into these bodies of water. As a consequence, lake water in the vicinity of such cities and the mouths of such rivers is unsafe for drinking, washing, or culinary purposes. It is known to the Department of Health that steamers on Lake Ontario have pumped grossly polluted water for the above purposes, a practice which has resulted in the origin of many cases of typhoid fever.

The following Regulations are therefore issued, and shall apply to all steamers calling at Toronto:

1. All water pumped for passengers and crew for drinking, personal washing, dish-washing and culinary purposes, and for making artificial ice shall be of one quality, namely: clear water pumped outside of the prohibited areas specified in Regulation 2.

2. The following areas are prohibited as sources of water for the purposes specified in Regulation 1:

*Prohibited Areas:*

- (a) An area 5 miles in every direction from the entrance of Toronto Bay.
- (b) An area 2 miles in every direction from the entrance of Hamilton Bay.
- (c) An area 5 miles in every direction from the mouth of Welland Canal.
- (d) An area 10 miles in every direction from the mouth of Niagara River.
- (e) An area 5 miles in every direction from Charlotte, N.Y.
- (f) An area 5 miles in every direction from Kingston, Ontario.
- (g) An area 2 miles in every direction from any town or city having a sewerage system and not otherwise specified.
- (h) An area 2 miles in every direction from any port of call not otherwise specified.
- (i) The Welland Canal.
- (j) The Niagara River.
- (k) The St. Lawrence River for 2 miles below any town having a sewerage system.

3. Water pumped for boiler use, for cooling machinery, for flushing closets for wetting down ashes and similar purposes, may be of any quality, but the pumps and distributing pipes, tanks, etc., shall be separate from those used for water specified in Regulation 1, and at any points where persons, ignorant of the quality of this water, might drink it, warning placards shall be displayed.

4. It shall be the duty of managers of steamboat lines to see that their engineers and captains observe these Regulations.

In order to determine whether the above Regulations are being observed, the Department of Health will frequently take specimens of the water supply on individual boats for bacteriological examination in the laboratories of the Department.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING BARBER SHOPS

1. All barber shops, together with furnishings and fittings, must be kept at all times in a sanitary condition.

2. The walls and ceilings must be painted, papered or whitened, and the shop must be properly lighted and ventilated.

3. Every barber shop must have an ample supply of running hot and cold water. The hot water tanks must not be used for any other purpose than that of heating water.

4. All mugs, shaving brushes, razors, needles, clippers, shears, forceps, combs, brushes, or any other barber utensil, must be sterilized by holding for a short time in boiling water, or of 60 per cent. alcohol, or by other means to be determined by the Medical Officer of Health.

5. Every barber must use separate clean towels for each and every customer, and shall himself wear a washable apron or coat, which must be kept clean.

6. Every chair in all barber shops must be provided with a roll of clean paper to be placed on the back of the chair in such a way that it can be unrolled so as to constitute a cover for the headrest. A fresh, clean section of the said paper must be used for every customer, no portion of the paper to be used for more than one person.

7. No alum or other astringent shall be used on a second person. If used, they must be used in powder or liquid form. Individual caustic sticks may be used and immediately destroyed.

8. Barbers must thoroughly cleanse their hands immediately before attending to each and every person.

9. The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

10. No barber shall shave a customer when the surface to be shaved is inflamed or broken out with rash, unless such person has his own individual utensils for shaving.

11. No person suffering from any communicable disease, or coming in contact with any one suffering from a communicable disease, shall act as a barber.

12. No barber shop shall be used as a dormitory or sleeping room.

13. Copies of these Regulations shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in every barber shop.

*Penalty.*—Any person or persons contravening any of the provisions of these Regulations, shall incur the penalties prescribed by The Public Health Act.

Any person or persons refusing to comply with these Regulations shall, on recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, have his license revoked.

- (2) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the date for compliance with Section 12 (a) of the Regulations respecting the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages, distilled and mineral water, and the manufacture of syrup, wine and brewed beer, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor under date of the 15th day of October, A.D. 1924, be extended from June 1st, 1927, to June 1st, 1928.

The revised section to read as follows:—

“(12) (a) Containers:—In order to facilitate inspection, it is recommended that manufacturers standardize containers containing a clear glass, which through the use of reflected light will indicate the presence of foreign matter or films on their surfaces. The use of small mouth stoneware, crock and other opaque containers for beverages is extremely unsatisfactory on sanitary grounds and their use is hereby prohibited on and after June 1st, 1928. Kegs and barrel containers should be so supplied with bungs that the interiors can be readily sighted and steam readily applied for sterilization.”

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

- (3) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that Section 7 of the Rules and Regulations Relating to Registration of Nurses, be amended by deleting the title of the aforesaid Section 7 and by substituting therefor the words “Registration by Reciprocity or Waiver,” and also by deleting the word “Five” in the first line of said section and substituting therefor the word “Ten.” and also by adding after the word “Registration” the words “by Reciprocity or Waiver.” Section 7 shall then read as follows: “The fee for Registration by reciprocity or waiver shall be Ten Dollars.”

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

- (4) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, Acting Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying certificate and paster for use by undertakers in Ontario, for the transportation, within the Province of Ontario, of dead bodies of persons who have not died from any of the diseases specified thereon, be approved by Your Honour.

Certified,

C. F. BULMER,  
Clerk, Executive Council.

CERTIFICATE AND PASTER FOR USE BY UNDERTAKERS IN ONTARIO

I hereby certify that the dead body encased herein is the remains of  
 .....(if a minor  
 give the parents' names also).....  
 consigned to.....in the County  
 of.....Province of Ontario, who died  
 at.....of.....

It is further certified that the body of the person encased herein did not die of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, croup, bubonic plague, cholera, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, or epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, and that the remains have been prepared by me strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act of Ontario, of the Regulations made thereunder and in accordance with all other statutory enactments or regulations with respect to the burial and transportation of the dead and that the disease certified to herein is not one of the diseases prohibited for transportation under this certificate.

Extracts from Medical Certificate of Death.

Name of attending physician  
 .....  
 Address.....  
 Name of deceased.....  
 Age.....  
 Place of death.....  
 Date of death.....  
 Cause of death.....

Signed.....  
 Undertaker  
 License No.....  
 Address.....

(5) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE ——— DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Health, the Committee of Council advise that the collection of the usual fee in connection with the search of birth, marriage and death records be waived in investigations respecting illegitimacy conducted by the Infants' Home located at 34 Grosvenor Street in the City of Toronto.

Certified,  
 C. F. BULMER,  
 Clerk, Executive Council.

(6) COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, DATED THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1927.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, Acting Minister of Health and Labour, the Committee of Council advise that the following change be made in charges for service supplied by the Registrar-General's Branch, Department of Health, Province of Ontario:

- (1) That no charge be made for,—
  - (a) Search of the records and issue of letter form containing name, date and place of birth required by any of the branches of the Children's Aid Society for their purposes.

Certified,  
 C. F. BULMER,  
 Clerk, Executive Council.

During the year Dr. W. J. Bell, Deputy Minister of Health, was appointed Deputy Registrar-General by Order-in-Council. Dr. John T. Phair was appointed Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the Department. Miss Mary Power was transferred from the directorship of the Child Hygiene Division to the directorship of Division of Public Health Education. Dr. Harold Keith Box was appointed Honorary Consultant in Oral Hygiene to the Department of Health. Dr. A. L. McKay was appointed epidemiologist to the Department. Dr. J. W. S. McCullough was appointed Chief Health Inspector, and Dr. Adam H. Wright, formerly Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, was appointed Associate in Public Health Education.

During the year out of an expenditure of \$682,080.65, the Department distributed \$152,043.13 in free biological products and insulin.

During the year a complete system of accounting in the Department of Health was introduced, on our request, by the Audit Office, so that our own accountant can give us an accurate statement of our appropriation, expenditure, revenue and balance. The accounts kept in our office are now checked and audited monthly so that any discrepancies that may occur are located promptly and adjusted.

During the year the laboratory programme of the Department was carefully studied and certain readjustments, suggested on the grounds of economy, expenditure and production, were effected. The branch laboratory at Owen Sound was closed. The laboratories at Sault Ste. Marie and Peterboro, formerly operated, maintained and solely financed by the Department of Health, have now been put on a basis whereby the Department of Health still retains control and direction, but contributes only \$2,000 per year towards salaries and \$500 toward equipment in each case. This readjustment will mean an annual saving to the Department of approximately \$10,000, without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the service rendered by the laboratories in question. The economic reason for effecting the changes outlined above was only that it was felt that in cases where the service was very largely a service to a local municipality, the local municipality should contribute materially toward the cost of that service and, as in the case of the Owen Sound branch laboratory, where the per specimen cost was extremely high, it was considered by the Department economic folly to perpetuate it.

Communicable disease control during the past year has been specially stressed, and immunization, particularly against diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever, has been promoted in local municipalities through the special activity of the District Officers of Health, in co-operation with the local Health Officers.

The Sanitary Engineering Division has contributed their quota by their regular supervision of the water supplies and although we have had a higher typhoid rate this year than we have had for some few years back, it was largely the result of two outbreaks—one through water at Kingsville and one through milk at Chatham. The outbreak of water origin at Kingsville was due to an unfortunate accident in which the intake pipe was broken and, on account of the break, shallow water close to the shore, heavily polluted, was admitted to the settling basin, the pollution being of such a highly foreign nature that the filters were not able to remove it. Prompt introduction of chlorination stopped the outbreak very definitely.



At Chatham we had a typhoid outbreak of milk origin. The location of a carrier among the producers and a defect in a pasteurization plant, both of which were promptly taken care of, effectively and very definitely stopped this outbreak.

In each of these instances, no further cases were added to the number who came down at the first onset of the epidemic, excepting six secondary cases in Kingsville and five in Chatham. During the incubation period those already infected developed the disease but no new primary infections occurred.

It is interesting to note in connection with our situation in relation to typhoid that an embargo on milk was declared against the Province of Ontario twice during the past year by the United States authorities. First, in connection with the Montreal outbreak, an embargo was declared covering an area within a radius of two hundred miles around the City of Montreal. This was a very difficult matter to handle because, in addition to the embargo placed by Washington, a second embargo was placed by the City of New York, Eastern Ontario's most important customer for milk and dairy products. In the second instance, the City of Detroit declared an embargo against milk from Western Ontario.

In each case, representations by the Department of Health on behalf of the Province resulted in a very prompt withdrawal of the prohibitory order and a comparatively short interruption to the trade.

In connection with these prohibitory orders effecting an embargo, it is important to point out that health conditions carry a very great weight in relation to certain aspects of our foreign trade. Within our own community we, of course, realize the tremendous importance of community health and also of personal health, but it is only when such an occurrence as the placing of an embargo for health reasons takes place that the economic importance of health in relation to trade is brought forcibly to our attention.

An interesting feature of an extension of public health work in the practice of preventive medicine to industry constitutes an experiment that is being carried on this year, by which the Department is undertaking full control of the silicosis problem in the Sudbury area by agreement with the International Nickel and the Mond Nickel companies. For this purpose we have delegated Dr. A. E. Morgan, of the staff of the Department of Health, and Mr. Waite, an X-ray technician, and have engaged an office in Sudbury and equipped the office with full X-ray facilities, also the necessary filing and clerical equipment.

It is too soon to express any opinion as to the progress of this work but the companies interested have expressed themselves as satisfied with the arrangement and the manner of carrying it out.

In June, 1927, the Department moved from the quarters they formerly occupied in Spadina House to the new East Block, and now very excellent office accommodation is afforded this Department. I would particularly like to mention the accommodation for the Public Health Laboratories. The arrangement, equipment and the design of these laboratories are a very great credit to the Government and to the architectural staff who designed the building.

A detailed statement of the work of the Department, submitted by the heads of the various branches, follows.

DIVISION OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

J. W. HUNT, M.B., Acting Director

I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done by the Division of Preventable Diseases for the year ending December 31st, 1927.

I. EPIDEMIOLOGY

(a) *Trips.*

Sixty-nine trips were made during the year in connection with communicable disease control.

(b) *Communicable Diseases.*

COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1927		1926	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal meningitis.....	39	25	37	23
Chancroid.....	36	0	11	0
Chickenpox.....	8,401	0	7,787	0
Diphtheria.....	3,346	205	2,818	179
Encephalitis.....	16	12	21	16
Gonorrhoea.....	1,758	0	1,539	0
Influenza.....	179	156	0	388
German measles.....	4,214	4	3,223	0
Measles.....	13,405	19	18,420	42
Mumps.....	5,035	0	1,784	0
Poliomyelitis.....	51	15	71	6
Pneumonia.....	160	1,488	0	2,169
Scarlet fever.....	6,289	42	5,640	38
Septic sore throat.....	32	1	18	1
Smallpox.....	1,523	2	706	3
Syphilis.....	1,440	6	1,256	0
Tuberculosis.....	1,534	732	1,660	821
Typhoid Fever.....	867*	35	581	32
Whooping cough.....	3,526*	29	3,679	67
Contagious jaundice.....	6	1	0	0
Actinomycosis.....	3	2	0	0
Diarrhoea.....	13	4	0	0
Conjunctivitis acute infections.....	1	0	0	0
Dysentery.....	5	22	0	0
Erysipelas.....	9	1	0	0
Endocarditis.....	0	1	0	0
Puerperal septicaemia.....	0	5	0	0
Rabies.....	1	0	0	0
Paratyphoid fever.....	1	0	0	0
Tetanus.....	2	0	0	0
Goitre.....	3	3	0	0
Pellagra.....	0	1	0	0

(c) *Biological Products.*

	Cost
Smallpox vaccine.....	\$12,547.78
Diphtheria toxoid (individual).....	3,301.00
“ “ (6 persons).....	3,550.80
“ “ (12 persons).....	7,090.00
Schick test outfits.....	731.80
Diphtheria antitoxin units.....	41,042.82
Diphtheria antitoxin syringes.....	2,278.00
Tetanus antitoxin units.....	9,292.05
“ syringes.....	219.80
“ outfits.....	54.00
Scarlet fever toxin (1 person).....	1,943.10
“ “ (6 persons).....	1,588.00
Dick test outfits.....	943.20
Scarlet fever antitoxin.....	4,129.20
“ “ syringes.....	19,543.50
“ “ syringes.....	21.40

Anti-meningitis serum.....	\$1,497.00
“    intra-spinal outfits.....	45.90
Pasteur treatments.....	831.50
“    syringes.....	177.40
Insulin.....	47,477.00
Cost Biological Products.....	\$110,828.25
Revenue.....	2,747.85
Net cost.....	108,080.00
Insulin.....	47,477.00
	\$155,557.40

## II. VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL

### (1) Distribution of V.D. Supplies.

(a) Diarsenol—		
Size	No. of Ampoules	Cost
0.2.....	509	\$86.53
0.3.....	1,109	232.89
0.4.....	1,312	328.00
0.6.....	1,612	531.96
2.0.....	2,960	2,131.20
	7,502	\$3,310.58
(b) Mercury Salicylate—		
Size	No. of Ampoules	
1 gr.....	6,716	319.01
5 gr.....	801	122.55
(c) Bismuth Hydrate—		
Size	No. of Ampoules	
2 gr.....	5,710	268.37
10 gr.....	1,360	210.80
(d) Sodium Hydroxide—		
No. of ounces.....	2,492	24.92
(e) Distilled Water—		
No. of ounces.....	21,812	185.40
(f) Outfits.....	5	30.00
(g) Silver Nitrate—		
No. of Ampoules.....	35,314	1,059.42
Total cost.....		\$5,531.05

### (2) Clinics (Seventeen).

No. of patients treated.....	7,872
No. of new admissions.....	4,413
No. of treatments given.....	110,195

### (3) Cost of V.D. Control

V.D. supplies distributed.....	\$5,531.05
Treatment in clinics.....	51,943.50
Salaries to clinics.....	20,000.00
Department clinics.....	300.00
Total cash.....	\$77,774.55
Federal grant.....	32,425.92
Cost to Ontario.....	\$45,348.63

## III. SOCIAL SERVICE

The following is a summary of the work done by the Social Service Nurse:—

Outside places visited.....	62
Lectures with films.....	88
Attendance.....	5,437
Clinics visited.....	48
Meetings.....	12
Office routine.....	

IV. TUBERCULOSIS

(a) During 1927 twenty-four centres visited by the Travelling Diagnostic Clinic for diseases of the lungs, namely, Smith's Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Rockland, Owen Sound, Sarnia, Oshawa, Cornwall, Picton, Perth, Hawkesbury, Kenora, Port Arthur, Fort William, Parry Sound, Smooth Rock Falls, Kapuskasing, Stratford, Belleville, North Bay, Collingwood, Goderich, Renfrew, Pembroke and Sudbury. In fourteen of these centres it was the second visit of the clinic and to one the third visit. Eight centres were visited for the first time. In all 1,483 cases were examined. Over ninety per cent. of the physicians in these towns and cities have referred cases.

It is apparent to the staff that on the second visit of the clinic the cases appear to have been more carefully selected than during the first visit. Physicians are taking a more active interest in all types of lung disease. The public appear to be losing their fear of the stigma of tuberculosis.

Twenty centres have been organized for an annual service. Approximately forty other centres have been visited, but it is impossible with the present staff to repeat the clinics within two years.

In April, Dr. D. G. Wilson joined the staff. The Department is fortunate in securing his services. He has had Saranac Lake training and has been associated with the Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton, for seven years.

(b) Maintenance of patients in sanatoria from unorganized territory cost..... \$11,680.77



## INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

J. G. CUNNINGHAM, B.A., M.B., D.P.H., Director

The essential elements of preventive medicine can be most rapidly and successfully applied to groups in the community. Industry is therefore in a very favourable position in this respect and begins to realize it.

Characteristically, industry makes a start by taking stock of its resources—physical and mental. There has been more enquiry regarding physical examination among employees and more plants have instituted this procedure during the past year than in any of the eight years previous.

The examination is of immediate importance for all concerned but its ultimate effects are of much more consequence. This work cannot be carried on without improving upon the casual relationship which so often exists between industry and the physician—a relationship which gives industry none of the benefits of preventive medicine and gives the physician no opportunity to appreciate the needs of industry in this respect. This recent and closer relationship when in operation has greatly improved the experience with sickness and accident. Steadily rising compensation costs with much greater but less apparent sickness costs will bring increasingly rapid adoption of the proven means at our hand for reducing this load of waste in man-power and money.

The Division has continued to publish material in trade and technical papers dealing with the different aspects of health conservation in industry, stressing the fact that the library, laboratory and clinical facilities of the Division are available to help industrial groups to help themselves.

Of the occupational poisons, many produce great inconvenience and loss without being dangerous to life, and a considerable variety of these have been referred for advice in their control but lead and silicosis, both disastrous in their effects on health, have received most attention.

Accumulating experience, the result of a co-operative arrangement between certain physicians in lead plants and the Division's clinical and chemical staff, points more and more to basophilic stippling of red blood corpuscles as a valuable practical indicator of the effect of lead inhalation before actual disability supervenes.

Silicosis has been studied further among hard-rock miners and granite cutters. A number of isolated cases have been observed among workers in other industries exposed to silica dust. The absence of similar effects has been noted among many workers examined after a number of years' exposure to dust containing little or no silica. This corresponds with other experience but is extremely important because of the rapidly fatal termination in silicosis where tuberculosis supervenes. Some cases have been studied at autopsy to throw further light on what may be called "atypical manifestations of the disease." The results of these examinations have been described.

Caisson disease has decreased markedly in frequency and severity in spite of considerable increase in the amount of work done in the Province under compressed air. With the help of suitable recording decompression gauges developed in co-operation with the Labour Department and placed on all locks including medical locks, some study is being made of mild cases of "bends" which occur among certain men who have observed the ordinary precautions while at this kind of work.

Determinations have been made of the amount of cyanide released to the air in plating rooms. They show that under all conditions of process which could be anticipated, the amounts are well below the line affecting health.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour, the Division's chemist has made chemical determinations such as the amount of lead in air and analysis of substances submitted. These findings interpreted in terms of their effect on health of workers are used by the Factory Inspection Branch as a basis for improvement if such is necessary. The experience of Inspectors in this Branch is of great value and every encouragement should be given to a closer working arrangement between this field force and the study by the Division of the more widespread problems presented by industry in their effect on health.

Ventilation, a subject of broad application, has claimed attention. Reports of work done to determine conditions in two large paper mills in Ontario and in two schools in Hamilton have been written. The subject presents many difficult questions and more work must be done but there emerge two or three main considerations at present. Work under conditions of high temperature and humidity produces circulatory changes which are not normal and is associated with a considerable increase in deaths from respiratory diseases. Under these conditions, temperature alone does not give a true indication as to what exists with reference to the effects of environmental air on the body. All known appliances for measuring these air conditions have been used in the work here. In schools, humidity and velocity are shown to be relatively constant so that temperature alone is sufficient as a guide to ventilation control. The temperature in schools is ordinarily too high. It should be about 68° F. and the recording thermometer is suggested as a check on conditions which will result in their improvement if the record is used.

Many of these problems require research from the standpoint of the prevention of disability because knowledge of the presence of abnormal effects and inability to work so often synchronize, e.g., the influence of bad ventilation conditions on the amount of respiratory disease—the effect of small doses of carbon monoxide received daily—the measurable effects, if any, of volatile substances commonly used in spray painting. Granted exposure to poisons like lead and benzol frequently cannot be entirely eliminated, when should the worker be removed from exposure and when allowed to return? Why does silica of all dusts stand alone in its damaging effects? Here and there some work is being done on one or two of these problems but much more work is required not alone in the laboratory but in the field as well. The Division has accumulated a fair amount of valuable field data which should be supplemented to obtain the maximum benefit from it. The facilities are limited but the number of plant physicians who are in a position to record their observations upon the same well individuals over long periods of time is also limited so that first industry and then the community at large is the loser.

As previously indicated, this latter situation is improving but it extends beyond research to the application of what is now known for the control of disability. The situation in Northern Ontario where direct Government supervision was invoked because of sparse population presents a striking contrast to the remainder of the Province in the relation of the physician to industry. There, the physician is under contract to the employer for medical services to workmen and supervision of conditions affecting health. The interests of employer, employee and physician closely coincide. The physician has access to the plant and to the men and is part of the plant organization with some conception of the viewpoint of both employer and employee. Without suggesting that this particular system be extended, it is obvious that some more direct arrangement must exist between industry and the physician before any appreciable improvement can take place in either sickness or accident costs.

## CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Eleventh Annual Report showing work performed during the year 1927.

The year just closed has been remarkable in that no serious epidemics have occurred throughout Northern Ontario. It is true there have been sharp outbreaks in the Kirkland Lake mining area and in the Chapleau district, and also upon the Indian Reserve near Blind River, but outside of the expenditure of time involved in supervising these areas coupled with the liberal use of prophylactic vaccines there was very little cost either in lives lost or money expended.

We have during the year broadened out the scope of our sanitary service particularly in the districts of Cochrane, Sudbury and Fort William and are now spending a great deal of time assisting the district officers and the local health organizations. We find this work particularly pleasant and profitable and much appreciated by the municipalities; that this added field should be profitable to the department goes without saying, and by demonstrating to the local Inspector and his Board how the problem of the municipal milk supply, the scavenging question, how to negotiate a satisfactory plumbing ordinance and such other matters have been successfully dealt with elsewhere a real service can be rendered.

The market demands for the products of our forests seems to have been slightly greater than that of last year but is still far below normal. The number of companies operating was 128, the total number of camps used was 504 and the number of men employed 24,516.

In addition we also have the following industries situated in the Unorganized Territory:

107 Mining camps.....	employing 6,150 men
187 Construction camps, including road camp.....	“ 8,524 “
46 Saw mills and paper mills.....	“ 5,520 “
9 Fishing stations.....	“ 375 “
1 Stone quarry.....	“ 150 “

It will be seen therefore we have a grand total of 45,235 men employed in the 854 industrial establishments throughout Northern Ontario. All of this work has been largely covered by contract so that there is in each instance a qualified physician either upon the ground or close by. Each of these companies have filed with the Department a signed copy of Medical Agreement with a physician and have also forwarded the regular annual statement showing the character and extent of the work to be carried on.

The total number of monthly reports received from these physicians during the year is 839 together with 251 sketches of new camps. The total number of camp inspections made by your staff of inspectors was 589 which, together with inspections made by company physicians for this class of work, gives us an increased total of 1,428.

This, added to the various other inspections made which include mining camps and a host of small towns scattered through the North, together with the examination of dairies, rural schools, summer resorts, etc., further augments the total visits made to a grand total of 1,727, the greatest year within my knowledge.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Our case records for communicable disease again shows a slight increase on the previous year during which we had thirty-six cases with two deaths.

Our statistics this year comprise the following:

Typhoid fever.....	12 cases with one (1) death	
Smallpox.....	24 cases with no (0) deaths	
Scarlet fever.....	6 cases with two (2) deaths	
Diphtheria.....	1 case with no (0) deaths	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1 case with one (1) death	
Total.....	44 cases	4 deaths

Without exception, these cases were imported into the woods during the fall season when men are arriving in camp from the four corners of the country and invariably come down with the disease during the first two weeks in camp.

The typhoid occurred at Bonheur, Gowganda, Connaught and near Mattawa.

The smallpox occurred at Smoky Falls, Golden Valley, Indian Reserve at Blind River, Chapleau and Kirkland Lake district.

The scarlet fever occurred near Blind River on the Mississagi River, the original case being imported from Quebec.

The case of spinal meningitis, which is the first case of the disease to make its appearance among our northern industries, occurred at Crilly, upon the construction work of Backus-Brooks Company.

While these outbreaks gave us considerable trouble, the control was accomplished without undue expense and without much interference to the industries concerned.

As already mentioned in this report, the routine examination of camps, mines, construction companies and such other industries as are operating in the North goes forward without any particular hitch, and the fact that complaints are extremely few should speak volumes for the service; we intend, therefore, to concentrate during the next year or two upon medical service. Each of our Inspectors make mention that this is the one weak link at present, and attempts will therefore be made simultaneously throughout each of the five districts to bring the captains of industry and the physicians together looking towards a series of frank discussions as to how the medical profession can better serve industry and its employees. From our years of experience on this subject we hope to at least help to introduce the question from a new angle, firmly believing that the physicians of to-day are not accepting their full responsibility in the matter of industrial economics as related to lost time through sickness and accident.

It is, for example, our firm conviction that some new basis other than the system at present in use in paying for accident disability must be inaugurated. It is not reasonable to suppose the industrial physician can possibly enthuse over and strive with every means in his power to reduce accident cost, since in so doing he is limiting his own annual earnings from this source; we have ample proof that the industrial doctor who is in perfect accord with his company management, and who is given full power to deal with the accident question, can and actually has reduced the severity of accidents 50 per cent., while the number of accident cases or frequency actually remained the same as during the preceding years when the cost was high. We therefore believe that if some means are found wherein the physician will not have to depend upon accident fees for part of his livelihood, a substantial reduction in accident cost will be forthcoming almost at once.



Our obligation with respect to the mitigation of infected wounds we find easy to discharge, but this item also depends to a large extent upon some change in policy as is mentioned in the foregoing. We believe there is to be another general rise in compensation rating and as this has been almost an annual event it would appear reasonable that some drastic action would require to be taken since high compensation cost usually indicates wastage in the manpower of the Province, and an increase in the number of permanent disability cases, and as such adds to the overhead production costs, thus providing a serious handicap in selling our goods in a world market.

The appointment of Mr. A. L. Smith, which took place in December, was for the purpose of administering that section of territory lying south of the Canada Atlantic Railway and including part of the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka and part of the Counties of Haliburton, Victoria, Peterborough Hastings, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. It is expected that in addition to giving assistance to the district officers in this area, much good can be accomplished in supervising the small industries situated therein. Our first survey of this territory indicated the need and the wisdom of such an appointment.

Much has been accomplished during the year in assisting local Boards of Health with respect to the sanitary production of milk. Each of your Inspectors, notably at Fort William and Cochrane, have spent a great deal of time serving the local medical officer in this regard. We feel, therefore, it is encouraging that municipal councils should request the services of your Inspectors, and also believe the Department should demonstrate wherever possible. The writer has accepted many invitations to speak on the various services offered by the Department, notably with respect to the milk supply and also upon industrial economics.

It is believed, therefore, the year just closed has been one of progress. I desire to thank all those who have assisted in making the writing of this report possible.

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DIVISION OF CHILD HYGIENE  
J. T. PHAIR, M.B., D.P.H., Director

The activities of the Division are intimately associated with all that directly, or indirectly, affects child health. This, of necessity, presumes an interest in the physical status of the expectant mother. Unfortunately, the activities of the Division in the lowering of the high infant death rate from pre-natal causes, and the lessening of maternal deaths from child-birth are handicapped by the many factors that go to make these conditions possible. Much has been done, however, particularly by the members of the nursing staff, wherever employed, to bring to the attention of the group affected the necessity for adequate care and medical supervision during the months of pregnancy.

The medical staff of the Division, made up as it is of three physicians including the Director, has been chiefly occupied with the conduct of diagnostic clinics for infants and pre-school age children; the examination of school-age children, and the supervision of the School Health Service in centres in which such a programme is permanently operated. The diagnostic medical service referred to is largely carried on in collaboration with the work of the nursing staff in the northern portion of the Province. Special clinics for younger children were held during the year in twenty-two centres and some 2,100 children were examined.

The Division still co-operates with the staff of the Inspector of auxiliary classes of the Department of Education in the examination of children of below normal mentality. There are 101 centres in the Province operating a full-time School Health Service, to all of which a friendly visit has been paid during the year by some member of the staff.

It is almost impossible to gauge the results of the work of the nurses definitely employed in the northern section of the Province. It is difficult to estimate the effectiveness of the work, or measure its permanent value by any easily interpreted standard. When we realize the extent of the area each nurse is attempting to serve, the distance between the homes, the seasonal difficulties, and the financial condition of the struggling homesteader with a family of growing children, the distance from medical service and nursing care, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the advice of the staff as to the need for physical corrections is so often put into effect.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the Division of Child Hygiene in Northern Ontario is the change created in the minds of the rural people towards the whole programme of disease prevention and health promotion. If the nurse can teach the ordinary simple rules of healthy living to the families in the district in which she is operating, and gradually see these rules put into daily practice much that is worth while will have been accomplished.

The Provincial Public Health Nurses visit the rural homes in the summer season; inspect the children in rural schools in the spring and autumn, whenever the weather permits. During the winter, they undertake generalized public health nursing in the smaller towns. The results that have been noted when the yearly visit is made would seem to justify the expenditure of time, money and energy necessary to carry out this programme. Each home is visited, and the health problems of every member are discussed in a friendly, helpful way.

The parents are particularly interested in the thorough inspection of the younger children, and in many instances have made real sacrifices to obtain the necessary medical advice or treatment for such of these children as are adjudged to be below normal.

The co-operation of the various Service Clubs, the Junior Red Cross, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, the Shriners' Hospital in Winnipeg, and the McKellar Hospital in Fort William, have made it possible to have defects corrected, which otherwise might never have received the necessary attention.

During the year 26,061 visits were made to settlers' homes. A large percentage of these visits were definitely associated with infant and pre-school children, and expectant mothers.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-two classroom inspections were performed, and 23,355 pupils were inspected, together with 12,549 who were given a complete physical inspection, either at home or in the school. The following figures give some idea of the results:

3,101 children were found to be vaccinated.

15,917 physical defects, including decayed permanent teeth were found.

3,079 defects previously noted were found to have been corrected.

In 631 cases the nurse gave some nursing care.

Thirty-six Little Mothers' Leagues were held, with a total attendance of 837.

During the year the activities of the Division have been carried on in seventy-three towns and 103 townships.

Two interesting observations are the result of the reported activities of the field staff. First, it would seem that the problem of infant feeding has been materially reduced in that portion of the Province in which they are engaged, for the very good reason that a very large percentage of the mothers breast-feed their infants. The nurses have at all times encouraged the continuance of this desirable practice.

Owing to its geographical position, and the isolation of the individual family, conditions regarding the diet of the pre-school age child are probably slightly worse in this section than they are in the balance of the Province. The child between the ages of 1-5 years is given food quite unsuited to his needs. However, an interest in this subject has been evidenced and improvement in the feeding of this group has been noted in the areas in which the Provincial nursing staff has been operating.

The number of requests to visit prenatal cases is rapidly increasing. These prospective mothers, isolated as they are from medical and nursing care and advice, welcome the nurses and eagerly discuss their problems with them.

The field staff have during the year rendered very real assistance to both local and district medical officers in their efforts to control communicable disease, particularly in those centres where such disease was epidemic. Much help was also given in the administration of diphtheria toxoid, vaccination against small-pox and typhoid fever, and other preventive measures in various parts of the Province.

It is hoped during the coming year that further advantage will be taken of the legislation enacted during 1927, which makes possible the combination of rural or urban municipalities for the purpose of employing public health nurses.

DIVISION OF SANITARY ENGINEERING  
A. E. BERRY, M.A.Sc., C.E., Ph.D., Director

A review of the work undertaken by the Division of Sanitary Engineering in 1927 shows a considerable increase. This has resulted through a continuation of the general activities together with additional work on tourist camps, summer resorts and milk supplies, along with requests for information and assistance by the public and by municipalities in connection with problems of sanitation.

The attached Table No. 1 indicates the extent of municipal work in connection with waterworks and sewerage systems throughout the Province. This shows the number of approvals issued by the Department during the year and the estimated costs of the works undertaken.

During the year a continued close supervision has been maintained over the waterworks treatment plants in the Province. There are now in operation 140 chlorination installations. Of this number only eleven are of the old bleach equipment. Ontario municipalities have rapidly adopted the liquid machines and with very good satisfaction. All of these plants have been inspected by the Division's Engineers, and assistance given to the operators. The Department also provides free of charge ortho-tolidin and colour standards to the various waterworks plants for use in checking chlorine dosages. This effects a very material saving to the municipalities, and also ensures that a uniform product is available. This inspection service has brought to light many cases of improper operation in which the dosage of chlorine was incorrect or the machines not functioning properly. Approximately 27 per cent. of the inspections indicated that adjustments were required. This continues to appear as a very necessary service.

New chlorination plants were installed during the year at:

Aurora	Belle River	Gravenhurst	Morrisburg	Smoky Falls
(St. Andrew's College)	Bolton Camp	Hamilton	Larchwood	Owen Sound
Atikokan	Dryden	Kingsville	(Treadwell-Yukon)	Rouge Hills

Replacements were also made at the following:

Brantford	Crystal Beach	New Toronto	Sault Ste. Marie	Whitby
Elsas	Meaford	Port Hope	Tecumseh	Windsor
Kirkland Lake	Merritton	R.M.C., Kingston	Wallaceburg	

Fifty-two per cent. of all municipal domestic water supplies in the Province are now chlorinated, and approximately 76 per cent. of the total quantity of water used for domestic purposes is chlorinated.

New filtration plants were established in 1927 at Merritton and Thorold, whereas a complete new waterworks system was installed at Blenheim.

The ever-increasing number of water treatment plants in the Province points to the necessity of providing some means of instruction and training for the operators. There is at present little opportunity, other than in his own plant, for the operator to familiarize himself with water supply and treatment practice. It is true there are conventions of waterworks men, which he may attend, but

for the most part the papers offered are not intended as an instructional course in the fundamentals of the science. The operator is desirous of learning how best to secure maximum efficiencies from his plant, and at the same time to qualify himself for bettering his position.

Sewerage and sewage disposal in the Province is proceeding fairly rapidly. There are now seventeen activated sludge plants functioning in municipalities in addition to a number of institutional plants of the same type. This method is proving successful although the problem of sludge disposal has occasioned some difficulties at the larger plants. There is now a definite tendency towards the installation of digestion equipment in connection with this problem.

### SANITARY SURVEYS

Sanitary surveys were completed in the following twenty-four places, namely:

Amherstburg	Dutton	Highgate	Ridgetown
Beaverton	Essex	Jackson's Point	Stirling
Belle River	Gravenshurst	Jarvis	Wheatley
Delhi	Hagersville	Leamington	West Lorne
Hastings	Mount Hamilton	Niagara Boulevard	Norwich
Omeme	Port Carling	Port Dover	Rodney

This makes in all a total of 202 municipalities which have been surveyed in this way. The majority of the more important municipalities have now been taken care of, and very valuable information secured both for the municipalities and for this Department.

### TOURIST CAMPS AND RECREATIONAL SANITATION

As in the previous year, inspections were made of all tourist camps and refreshment booths. While these were not licensed or prohibited in any way from operating, certificates of approval were given to those which met the standards adopted by the Department. In the past year inspections were made of 418 camps of which sixty-five were approved. Eight hundred and fifty-five refreshment booths were visited and certificates given to eighty-two. It is too evident that only a very small portion of these camps and booths meet the Department's standards. In places where competition is not a factor there is little incentive to secure the approval banner, and many of these are so unsanitary as to merit little if any patronage. If these are to be maintained in reasonable condition it is essential that some means must be adopted which will require the owners or operators to either meet definite standards or to refuse them the right of catering to the public. The tourist traffic is continually growing in Ontario and merits strict consideration of the accommodation offered the travelling public.

Two somewhat serious typhoid fever epidemics occurred during the year—one at Kingsville and the other at Chatham. Approximately fifty cases developed at the former, and over 100 at the latter. The Kingsville outbreak was apparently due to a break in the intake pipe with a consequent overloading of the filters. At Chatham the cases were on the one milk route, and developed very rapidly. The pasteurizing equipment at this plant was found to be very defective.

## SURVEY OF PASTEURIZING PLANTS

The defective design which has been found in so many pasteurizing plants led the Department to undertake a survey of all these in the Province. The various plants were examined and advice given to the dairyman as to how to improve his equipment. In practically every instance defective apparatus was found, and in order to assure that milk is properly pasteurized it is essential that a greater control be maintained over these plants. Equipment is purchased with the belief that it is the best, and it is most discouraging for the dairyman to discover that in reality he has secured an apparatus which is not safe nor foolproof in any way.

## CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE SEWER EXTENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Disposal	New
Belleville	2	\$36,412.75		
Brantford	1	22,145.47		
Bridgeburg	2	4,042.75		
Carlton Place	1	31,449.00		
Chippawa	1	6,981.77		
Cornwall Twp.	1	1,116.50		
Crystal Beach	5	12,680.00		
Dryden	2	54,660.00		
Dunnville	2	4,067.75		
Eastview	2	1,999.36		
East York	4	27,256.11		
Elmira	3	839.24		
Englehart	1	1,655.00		
Etobicoke Twp.	3	10,840.00		
Ford City	2	14,904.65		
Forest Hill	4			\$495,520.00
Fort Erie	13	58,026.08		
Fort Frances	1	5,350.35		
Fort William	5	7,777.13		
Gananoque	1	17,324.21		
Hamilton	9	97,013.83		
Kapuskasing	2	111,751.62		
Kingsville	1	4,051.91		
Kingston	1	1,991.73		
Kitchener	2	31,966.10		
Leamington	1	66,255.00		
Leaside	1	35,670.00		
Lindsay	1	2,315.00		
London	11	174,697.10		
Midland	2	12,786.24		
Mimico	4	25,098.00		
Napanee	3	13,951.00		
New Toronto	5	48,885.00		
Niagara Falls	8	14,753.20		
Orangeville	1	52,995.00	(Preliminary)	
Oshawa	5	70,327.75		
Ottawa	5	13,530.37		
Owen Sound	1	3,845.75		
Pembroke	2	604.00		
Perth	1	6,500.00		
Port Arthur	1	27,500.00		
Port Dover	1	250.00		
Preston	2	3,465.78		
Riverside	4	109,249.00		
St. Catharines	2	38,420.00		
St. Thomas	1	11,634.50		
Sandwich	5	727,890.35		

CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE SEWER EXTENSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1927—*Continued*

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Disposal	New
Sandwich East.....	7	\$127,334.99		
Sandwich West.....	2	37,670.72		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1	6,822.50		
Sarnia.....	1	1,056.00		
Simcoe.....	1	15,600.00		
Scarborough Township.....	4	45,425.27		620,000.00 (Preliminary)
Smith's Falls.....	1	3,005.00		
Stamford Township.....	4	81,477.63	1,425.00	
Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Company.....			2,000.00	
Stratford.....	1	4,788.00		
Sturgeon Falls.....	1	150.00		
Sudbury.....	1	8,214.25		
Swansea.....	2	20,000.00		
Teck Township.....	1	75,603.80		
Timmins.....	1	13,435.00		
Toronto.....	46	3,649,371.00		
Walkerville.....	4	149,930.90		
Waterloo.....	2	21,474.00		
Welland.....	1	51,278.50		
Weston.....	4	9,020.67		
Windsor.....	4	6,636.51		
Woodbridge.....	1		3,200.00	
Woodstock.....	3	1,968.50		
York Township.....	19	633,687.56		
Totals.....	251	\$6,990,079.15	\$6,625.00	\$1,115,520.00

CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE WATERMAIN EXTENSIONS, PURIFICATION, ETC.,  
FOR THE YEAR 1927

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Purification	New
Belle River.....	1	\$14,000.00		
Blenheim.....				\$90,000.00
Boulevard Park Ltd., Bridgeburg.....	1			7,500.00
Brantford.....	1	81,130.75		
Carleton Place.....	1	10,551.00		
Cornwall.....	1	30,000.00		
Dryden.....	1	26,800.00		
East York.....	5	20,405.27		
Etobicoke Township.....	13	45,673.00		
Ford City.....	2	2,503.14		
Fergus.....	1	6,109.12		
Forest Hill.....	2	4,885.00		
Fort Erie.....	13	33,228.54		
Fort Frances.....	1	11,289.87		
Fort William.....	8	137,094.03		
Freeman Township.....	1	7,000.00		
Galt.....	1	3,007.07		
Gananoque.....	1	18,851.66		
Goderich.....	1	18,000.00		
Grantham Twp. (re St. Catharines Heights).....	1	12,680.00		
Hamilton.....	7	12,577.39		
Hespeler.....	1	789.80		
Kapuskasing.....	1	111,646.90		
Keewatin.....	1	1,182.50		
Kingsville.....	2	26,000.00		
Kitchener.....	3	15,620.23		
LaSalle.....	1	55,455.29		
Leaside.....	1	22,725.00		
London.....	1	2,082.50		
Malden Township.....	1	4,793.80		
Markham.....	1	5,000.00		
Merritton.....	1		70,000.00	
Midland.....	1	14,500.00		
Mimico.....	1	2,442.50		
New Toronto.....	2	6,614.45		
Niagara Falls.....	3	592,468.30		
North York.....	4	73,682.50		
Oshawa.....	2	46,485.30		
Pembroke.....	1	2,177.00		
Peterboro.....	2	7,728.06		
Port Arthur.....	1	50,000.00		
Port Colborne.....	1	7,826.00		
Port Credit.....	2	2,877.00		
Port Dover.....	1	300.00		
Port Hope.....	1	1,256.50		
Richmond Hill.....	1	7,000.00		
Riverside.....	2	21,235.00		
St. Catharines.....	2	5,130.77		
Sandwich.....	3	38,946.63		
Sandwich East.....	5	41,548.35		
Sandwich West.....	12	194,604.53		
Sarnia.....	1	175,000.00		
Scarborough Township.....	3	32,211.10		
Simcoe.....	1	8,462.92		
Southampton.....	1			5,000.00
Stamford Township.....	1	5,484.05		
Stratford.....	1	712.00		
Sudbury.....	3	23,224.10		
Thorold.....	1		80,000.00	(Preliminary)
Thorold Township.....	2	47,000.00	40,000.00	
Timmins.....	1	13,000.00		
Toronto.....	22	131,407.15		



CERTIFICATES ISSUED RE WATERMAIN EXTENSIONS, PURIFICATION, ETC.,  
FOR THE YEAR 1927—*Continued*

Municipality	No. of Certificates issued	Extensions	Purification	New
Waterdown.....	1	\$15,000.00	.....	.....
Waterford.....	1	2,497.11	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	1	2,743.20	.....	.....
Weston.....	1	1,500.00	.....	.....
Windsor.....	1	53,000.00	.....	.....
Woodbridge.....	1	3,700.00	.....	.....
York Township.....	10	10,169.91	.....	.....
“ “ (Swansea).....	.....	8,185.47	.....	.....
“ “ (Forest Hill).....	.....	1,134.13	.....	.....
Totals.....	179	\$2,392,335.91	\$190,000.00	\$5,000.00

## SUMMARY

	Appli- cations	Estimated Cost
Re Waterworks:		
Extensions to existing system.....	173	\$2,392,335.91
Purification of water supplies.....	3	190,000.00
New systems.....	3	5,000.00
Total.....	179	\$2,587,335.91
Re Sewerage:		
Extensions to existing systems.....	247	\$6,990,079.15
Treatment works.....	3	6,625.00
New sewerage systems.....	2	1,115,520.00
Total.....	252	\$8,112,224.15

The total number of applications favourably reported upon re waterworks and sewerage for the year was 431, and involves an estimated expenditure of \$10,699,560.06.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH

S. J. MANCHESTER, Director

During the year 1927 the Vital Statistics Branch registered through the channels provided by the Vital Statistics Act, that is the Division Registrars, over 127,000 births, marriages and deaths. These were all received, checked, indexed and filed for reference. Besides these registrations there were approximately 6,000 registered by declaration.

There were 42,573 official certificates issued. This was a considerable decrease compared with the previous year, being 15,000 fewer. The smaller number might be considered a favourable indication of the economic conditions of the country, the very large number of certificates issued the previous year being very largely for emigration purposes. The same is applicable to the large number issued this year but the decrease would indicate that there is not such an emigration of Canadian-born citizens going to the U.S.A. for the purpose of obtaining employment.

Approximately 50,000 searches were made during the year which included applications for official certificates, the balance of the searches being made for the purpose of proving Canadian birth for the Mothers' Allowance Commission, Federal Immigration Department, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Soldiers' Aid Commission, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Adoption of Children, etc.

The cash receipts of the Department during the year were \$69,587.98.

The Branch issues an annual statistical report of births, marriages and deaths which may be had on application.

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## DIVISION OF DENTAL SERVICES

F. J. CONBOY, D.D.S., Director

The outstanding feature in connection with the activities of the Dental Branch of the Ontario Department of Health for the year 1927 was the travelling clinic, which was sent through some of the unorganized parts of the Province. For some considerable time health workers, operating in these districts, have reported that the people and especially the children living in Northern and some other parts of Ontario are suffering because of their inability to secure dental treatment. In many cases the people were located in a community that was several hundred miles distant from the nearest resident dentist and they could not afford the time and money needed to make the journey.

The work undertaken was of an experimental nature and extended over a period of three months. A dentist with a portable equipment went from place to place and performed the necessary dental operations for the people who could not secure treatment in the ordinary way. This travelling clinic was an unqualified success and all who possess a knowledge of the work done testify in the most enthusiastic manner of the benefits which the patients received.

This kind of dental service can now be considered of great value. The work should be continued and developed. It is imperative that these clinics should not interfere with the practice of resident dentists and in connection with all such services the local dentists should be consulted, and whenever possible they should be engaged to do the work.

The travelling clinic was followed by an educational campaign through Northern Ontario. The majority of the larger centres were visited and by the use of motion pictures and illustrated lectures, the importance of dental health and the means whereby mouth diseases may be prevented were brought to the attention of the people.

A careful study has been made during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the most efficient method of public dental health education. The hope for the future in combatting the disastrous results of dental disease lies in preventive dentistry. The work of prevention is largely educational and the public look to teachers, nurses, dentists, and physicians for instruction and guidance. The value of the public school teacher as a dental health worker has hitherto been under estimated. From the standpoint of opportunity and ability to impart knowledge and encourage the development of health habits, the teacher is in an ideal position to do most effective work. We are pleased to be able to report that arrangements have been made whereby teachers in training in Normal Schools will receive a course of lectures on preventive dentistry which will place them in a position to successfully undertake the task of protecting the mouth health of the children under their care.

Dental health is an individual matter and every citizen must accept personal responsibility in regard to its preservation. The greatest service this Department can render any citizen is to encourage him and make it easy for him to place himself under the care of a competent modern dentist. This we have been endeavouring to do by various kinds of publicity work and by encouraging young dentists to establish practices in some of the smaller places and thus make dental services available.

There are, however, quite a number of people who cannot provide dental treatment for themselves or for their children. They are those whose earning power is low or who, while getting an average wage, have to support a large family and consequently find that after paying for food, shelter and clothing they have nothing left. Dentistry is now recognized as a health essential and public dental clinics must be provided for people of this class.

In order to adequately meet the need several kinds of free or part-pay services should be organized. The regular school clinic, which supplies periodic dental inspection for all children and treatment for those who cannot pay fees, is needed in our urban communities. This clinic should provide facilities for caring for pre-school age children as well as the boys and girls who are attending school. In the smaller rural places the children could be sent to the resident dentists and in some areas the travelling clinic could be used. Adult citizens might receive instruction in dental health and treatment, when indicated, at Hospital Dental Departments. Such services could do most effective work by giving special attention to the mouth conditions of expectant mothers and in this way help reduce the maternity death rate. A social service investigation will restrict the advantages of the clinic to those entitled to assistance. Some means whereby workers in industry may be assisted in securing dental treatment should also be provided.

The people of the Province are greatly interested in mouth health. School Boards and municipal Boards of Health are quite willing to help support free clinics for those who cannot secure treatment from a family dentist. The dentists of the Province have offered their services gratuitously to man the services but as yet the work is being held back because these agencies can get no financial assistance from this Department. Grants are freely given to encourage School Boards, Boards of Health and hospitals to undertake almost all kinds of educational and health activities but there are no grants whatever for the purpose of assisting municipalities and hospital boards to establish dental clinics. Even small grants will enable the Department to organize efficient services in many parts of the Province.

We cannot conclude our report without making mention of the enthusiastic support which we have received from physicians, dentists, nurses, teachers and other agencies, organizations and individuals interested in the health, education and happiness of our citizens. Largely as a result of this co-operation we have been enabled to do most effective educational work but we are convinced that little progress can be made in the establishment of clinics until some financial assistance can be given.

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DIVISION OF LABORATORIES  
C. M. ANDERSON, M.D., C.P.H., Director

I have the honour to submit the following report and tabulated statements of the work of the Public Health Laboratories for the year 1927.

The outstanding event of the past year was the move to our new quarters in the East Block. It is no exaggeration to say that the Ontario Government now maintains as complete a system of public health laboratories as will be found anywhere in the world.

TABLE I.

Table showing number of specimens examined at the Main Laboratory and at the eight branch laboratories throughout the Province for the year 1927.

TABLE II.

Table showing the total specimens examined at all laboratories during the years 1911, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Laboratory at	Year				
	1911	1924	1925	1926	1927
Toronto.....	5,720	40,872	69,607	61,312	77,357
London.....		14,546	25,261	27,405	31,876
Ottawa.....		12,397	13,669	21,818	26,227
Kingston.....		5,725	7,651	7,353	9,078
Fort William.....		6,199	5,499	6,165	6,427
Peterborough.....		4,518	4,201	4,185	5,788
North Bay.....		6,186	3,542	3,674	4,212
Sault Ste. Marie.....		4,419	7,889	7,529	5,563
Owen Sound.....		2,117	2,311	1,856	1,444
Total.....	5,720	96,979	139,630	141,297	167,972

From examination of the above tables the following will be noted:

1. That the total number of examinations made in the Public Health Laboratories during the past year was 167,972. Comparing the figures for 1927 with those of the previous years the steady increase in the volume of work is at once apparent (Table II).

2. That the total number of diagnostic outfits prepared by the staff of the Main Laboratory was 76,518. This number represents an increase of 14,167 outfits over the number prepared and distributed during the previous year.

3. That there was a definite increase in the volume of work at most of the Branch Laboratories.

A short summary of the activities of the different sections of the Division of Laboratories follows:

#### I. BACTERIOLOGY

##### (a) *Diphtheria*:

As shown in Table I the laboratories examined 21,963 cultures from swabs taken from suspected cases of carriers of diphtheria. At the Central Laboratory on a number of days during the past year our bacteriologists were required to

examine over 300 cultures during the forenoon. These swabs would be taken in an attempt to locate a carrier among school children in one of the small towns in the Province. On all such cultures, found on microscopic examination to show the presence of diphtheria-like organisms, a virulence test was required in order to determine whether such organisms were true toxin-producing diphtheria bacilli. This entails a great deal of time and labour for the information which is usually gained as the result of such surveys.

The attempt to control diphtheria by swabbing the school population is a method which has already been tried out a sufficient number of times in different countries to prove conclusively that it is not an efficient method of controlling this dangerous disease. It only tells us the condition of the throats at the moment the swabs were applied. It doesn't require much stretch of the imagination to see how easy it would be to miss the dangerous carrier either by improper methods of swabbing or actual absence of the individual harbouring dangerous bacilli in the nose or throat.

We have in toxoid an immunizing agent which we know will protect the vast majority of those to whom it is administered. Physicians and health officers may have it for the asking.

*(b) Typhoid Diagnosis:*

The results of all blood specimens received for the agglutination (Widal) reaction whether the laboratory result indicates typhoid or not are passed to the Division of Communicable Diseases immediately for their information. This practice we believe has been the means of recognizing some dangerous situations early enough to prevent an epidemic.

*Typhoid Carriers:*

During the past year we obtained feces and urine specimens from thirty-seven persons recently (two to six weeks) recovered from typhoid fever. It was found that four persons or 10.8 per cent. of the group were discharging typhoid bacilli in their excreta.

The epidemiologist returned to the same town six months later and succeeded in obtaining thirty-two specimens from the same group of recovered persons and it was then found that two or 6.2 per cent. of the feces specimens contained living typhoid bacilli.

On the second visit it was found that some of the group had left town and a few refused to co-operate in supplying specimens for examination.

As any outbreak of typhoid fever must, in the final analysis, be traced to the typhoid carrier, the information gained by such surveys in our own Province should prove valuable in strengthening our regulations for the prevention of this disease.

*(c) Rabies:*

The brains of twenty-nine animals were examined for Negri bodies of rabies. Six of these showed undoubted evidence of this dread disease.

The following tabulation shows the locations in the Province from which heads were received:

Date received	Shipped from	Laboratory findings
January 12th.....	Hamilton.....	Positive
January 22nd.....	Toronto.....	Negative
February 5th.....	Alexandria.....	Negative
March 9th.....	Ancaster.....	Negative
March 29th.....	Alexandria.....	Negative
May 14th.....	Hamilton.....	Negative
May 20th.....	Port Perry.....	Negative
May 30th.....	Bowmanville.....	Negative
June 1st.....	Campbellford.....	Negative
June 7th.....	Toronto.....	Negative
June 8th.....	Flesherton.....	Negative
July 4th.....	Toronto.....	Negative
July 4th.....	Toronto.....	Negative
July 8th.....	Comber.....	Negative
August 3rd.....	Port Carling.....	Negative
August 9th.....	Huntsville.....	Negative
August 27th.....	Shelburne.....	Head decomposed, examination unsatisfactory
September 8th.....	Windsor.....	Head mutilated, " "
September 14th.....	Windsor.....	Positive
September 29th.....	Merlin.....	Positive
October 15th.....	Alexandria.....	Positive
October 20th.....	Sharbot Lake.....	Positive
November 11th.....	Harrow.....	Negative
November 23rd.....	Navan.....	Negative
November 29th.....	Sharbot Lake.....	Positive
December 13th.....	Harrow.....	Negative

The Department now supplies the preventive treatments prepared by the method recommended by Sir David Semple. The vaccine is a phenolized brain emulsion and may be used up to six months from the date of preparation if it is kept in a refrigerator between 35° and 45° F.

Owing to the continued prevalence of this disease in the Province an additional bulletin, "The Prevention of Rabies Infection," was published in the December issue of the Canadian Public Health Journal and a number of reprints of this article were obtained and are now available for distribution.

(d) *Preparation of Bacterial Vaccines:*

(1) Typhoid vaccine (Monovalent and T.A.B.).

During the past year the Central Laboratory prepared and distributed 7,536 10cc. vials of typhoid vaccine. This is an increase of 3,054 bottles over the total for previous year.

(2) Whooping Cough Vaccine.

There is also a great and increasing demand for this product.

(e) *Water and Milk Control:*

The smaller municipalities are beginning to use the laboratory service in an attempt to secure constant supervision over their water and milk supplies.

The Department received a letter from Dr. John Amyot, Federal Deputy Minister of Health, in which he expressed the thanks of his Department for the co-operation and assistance given by the Provincial Laboratories in carrying out tests of the water supplies of the large lake boats.

The increasing demands on our staff in bacteriology at the Central Laboratory will necessitate increases to the staff if we are to maintain efficiency in the work.

## II. SEROLOGY

During the past year our laboratories examined 38,490 specimens of blood and spinal fluid for syphilis. This is an increase of 3,841 specimens or 11 per cent. over the work of any previous year.

All blood specimens are examined by both the Kolmer Wassermann reaction and Kahn precipitation test. These two tests run in parallel are conceded by most serologists to offer distinct advantages for a standard and reliable procedure in the serum diagnosis of syphilis.

At the Central Laboratory in Toronto tests are performed five days of the week on account of the large number of specimens received.

## III. CHEMISTRY

The accompanying table is a summary of the work accomplished in the Chemical Section of the Division of Laboratories during the past year. For purposes of comparison there is included the work of the previous year.

### I. Number of Samples Analyzed

	1926	1927
Milk (butter fat and total solids).....	437	719
Blood sugar determinations.....	1,175	1,768
Liquor:		
(a) For alcohol.....	3,292	2,271
(b) For medicinal ingredients.....	19	84
Chemical waters.....	47	50
Coal.....	556	788
Miscellaneous.....	216	232

### II. Public Health Products Manufactured

Mercury Salicylate Suspension:		
(a) Number of ampoules.....	7,421	7,527
(b) Weight in grains.....	11,217	10,721
Bismuth Hydrate Suspension:		
(a) Number of ampoules.....	6,681	6,825
(b) Weight in grains.....	22,858	22,922
Silver Nitrate Ampoules.....	29,135	35,314
For Administration Service:		
(a) Ounces of sterile distilled water.....	20,677	21,812
(b) Ounces of normal solution of sodium hydroxide.....	2,414	2,492

This section also prepares the distilled water both ordinary and ammonia free, colloidal gold solution, buffer saline, etc., used by the Bacteriological and Serological Sections.

In October the Liquor Control Board commenced a survey of the wines manufactured in the Province, and as a result 211 samples of wine were submitted for complete analysis and report. This necessitates a very considerable amount of work; so much so that approximately one-half of the task remains to be done during 1928.



## IV. BRANCH LABORATORIES

Public Health Laboratories are now maintained at the following centres: Fort William, Kingston, Sault Ste. Marie, Peterborough, North Bay, London, Ottawa, Toronto.

Examination of Table II shows that physicians and the public are taking advantage of the generous service offered and that a steady increase in the volume of work is taking place at most of the centres where such laboratories operate.

A very important part of the service is the distribution of biological and chemical products used in the prevention and treatment of human ailments.

Toward the end of the year the Department decided to close the Branch Laboratory at Owen Sound owing to the small volume of work carried out at this centre and also on account of its close proximity to the laboratories at London and Toronto. A considerable amount of the equipment was given to the Owen Sound General Hospital so that urgent examinations could be carried out in the hospital laboratory, accurate diagnoses made and appropriate treatment begun without delay.

Dr. Rupert Michell, Director of the Branch Laboratory at Owen Sound, was transferred to North Bay to replace Dr. John Douglas, who resigned from the service to join the staff of physicians sent to Europe by the Federal Department of Health to carry out physical examinations of prospective immigrants to Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TABLE I

SPECIMENS EXAMINED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES OF THE  
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO  
DURING THE YEAR 1927

Sections of the Laboratory	Toronto	London	Ottawa	Kingston	Fort William	Peter- borough	North Bay	Sault Ste. Marie	Owen Sound	Total
<i>(a) BACTERIOLOGY</i>										
Diphtheria:										
Direct examinations.....	2,144	1,299	1,766	182	41	606	278	1	13	6,330
Cultures.....	9,031	3,566	5,123	1,082	1,458	1,006	404	129	164	21,963
Virulence tests.....	337		23		5	6			15	386
Tuberculosis:										
Sputum.....	2,886	1,448	1,017	980	387	393	546	153	240	8,050
Guinea pigs injected.....	347	47	5	2	3	8	2	1	1	416
Typhoid:										
Micro-agglutination.....	1,064	935		189	120	70	142	1	22	2,543
Macro. agglutination.....	95			60		34	1	6	4	200
Blood culture.....	57	10	342	14		19		1		443
Faeces and urine.....	239	119	16		4	17		5		400
Gonorrhoea.....	3,993	1,842	2,028	571	733	529	504	329	302	10,831
Rabies.....	26	3								29
Milk:										
Local Municipal supply.....		1,443	1,358	59	85	340	46	518		3,849
Outside supplies.....	714	384	15	26	30	187	391	70		1,817
Water:										
Local municipal supply.....		315	2,313	375	8	621	523	2,123	314	6,592
Outside supplies.....	3,676	1,501	1,096	351	1,802	584	565	650	192	10,417
Miscellaneous.....	393	822	86	307	160	252	103	177	10	2,310
<i>(b) SEROLOGY</i>										
Syphilis:										
Dark field.....	8		3	13	15			1		40
Wassermann test.....	22,505	7,874	4,317	2,385	1,029			380		38,490
Kahn test.....	21,605	7,499	4,065	2,385				204		35,758
Colloidal gold.....	669	299	46		7					1,021
<i>(c) CHEMISTRY</i>										
Blood sugars.....	1,768	44	60	97	27	60	28	60	34	2,178
Milk:										
Local municipal supply.....		723	1,365		70	475	62	563	107	3,365
Outside supplies.....	719	376	66		116	238	397	99	1	2,012
Water:										
Local municipal supply.....		66	3							69
Outside supplies.....	50	1,164	2							1,216
Coal (samples for Provincial Secretary's Dept.):										
Calorific value.....	788									788
Ash.....	788									788
Moisture.....	788									788
Volatile matter.....	80									80
Liquors:										
Alcohol.....	2,271									2,271
Medicinal ingredients.....	84									84
Miscellaneous.....	232	97	1,112		327	343	220	92	25	2,448
Total examinations.....	77,357	31,876	26,227	9,078	6,427	5,788	4,212	5,563	1,444	167,972

TABLE II

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT ALL LABORATORIES DURING THE YEARS 1911, 1924, 1925, 1926 AND 1927

Laboratory at	1911	1924	1925	1926	1927
Toronto.....	5,720	40,872	69,607	61,312	77,357
London.....		14,546	25,261	27,405	31,876
Ottawa.....		12,397	13,669	21,818	26,227
Kingston.....		5,725	7,651	7,353	9,078
Fort William.....		6,199	5,499	6,165	6,427
Peterborough.....		4,518	4,201	4,185	5,788
North Bay.....		6,186	3,542	3,674	4,212
Sault Ste. Marie.....		4,419	7,889	7,529	5,563
Owen Sound.....		2,117	2,311	1,856	1,444
Total.....	5,720	96,979	139,630	141,297	167,972

TABLE III

TABLE SHOWING OUTFITS, VACCINES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEARS 1924, 1925, 1926 AND 1927 FROM THE MAIN LABORATORY

Outfits sent out	1924	1925	1926	1927
Syphilis (Wassermann).....	29,220	41,455	31,770	32,368
Gonorrhoea.....	5,000	4,142	7,125	8,513
Water.....	2,906	3,578	2,518	4,430
Diphtheria.....	14,652	15,611	9,691	14,204
Tuberculosis.....	4,396	6,216	6,230	8,688
Typhoid.....	3,547	2,197	2,551	3,723
Blood sugar.....	766	1,429	2,090	3,823
Faeces.....	332	212	376	513
Blood Cultures.....				256
Total.....	60,819	74,840	62,351	76,518
VACCINES AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS				
Typhoid monovalent vaccine.....cc.		17,750	21,700	32,450
Typhoid paratyphoid vaccine.....cc.	26,661	12,940	23,120	42,910
Whooping-cough vaccine.....cc.	51,385	61,890	65,370	71,120
Silver nitrate for prevention of ophthalmia, ampoules	25,471	29,470	29,135	35,314
Mercury salicylate.....grs.	13,235	12,892	11,217	10,721
Bismuth hydrate.....grs.		6,556	22,858	22,922
Pasteur preventive treatment for rabies, number of persons.....	5	3	70	65

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION
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## LITERATURE

Health literature was requested in usual large quantities by local health authorities, women's institutes, etc., with the result that the Department forwarded a grand total of 75,000 pieces. The Baby Book continued in its popularity, over 10,000 being distributed; the pamphlets regarding communicable diseases are always in demand, 15,000 being supplied this year, while 15,000 copies of the Health Almanac were sent out.

## ONTARIO HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

The thirteenth annual meeting was arranged for the week in which the Canadian Medical Association and the Ontario Medical Association were convening. The programme is shown herewith and the following executive was elected for the coming year:

President . . . . .	Dr. W. J. Cook, M.O.H., Sudbury
1st Vice-President . . . . .	Dr. W. E. George, D.O.H., North Bay
2nd Vice-President . . . . .	Dr. W. L. Hutton, M.O.H., Brantford
Secretary . . . . .	Miss Mary Power

## MONDAY, JUNE 13TH

## FIRST SESSION

- 2.00 p.m.—President's Address—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa.  
 2.30 p.m.—Address—Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health.  
 2.45 p.m.—“A Practical Health Unit for an Ontario Town”—Dr. B. J. Hazlewood, M.O.H., Bowmanville.  
 3.15 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. G. H. Field, M.O.H., Cobourg.  
                                   Dr. H. H. Moore, M.O.H., Timmins.  
 3.45 p.m.—“The Wage Earner's Health”—Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH

## SECOND SESSION

- Chairman—Prof. James Millar, Kingston
- 10.00 a.m.—“Tuberculosis and the Community”—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa.  
 10.30 a.m.—Discussion: Dr. W. L. Hutton, M.O.H., Brantford  
                                   Dr. John W. Shaw, M.O.H., Clinton  
                                   Dr. Martin Powers, M.O.H., Rockland  
                                   Dr. J. H. Holbrook, Superintendent, Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.  
 11.15 a.m.—“Community Milk Supplies in Ontario”—Dr. D. V. Currey, M.O.H., St. Catharines.  
                                   Discussion: Dr. W. J. Cook, M.O.H., Sudbury.  
                                   Dr. A. E. Berry, Director of Division of Sanitary Engineering.

## THIRD SESSION

Chairman—Dr. T. W. G. McKay, M.O.H., Oshawa

2.00 p.m.—“Medical Care of Indigents”—Dr. W. E. George, M.O.H., North Bay

2.45 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. C. N. Laurie, M.O.H., Port Arthur  
Dr. T. W. H. Young, M.O.H., Peterborough

3.30 p.m.—“The Specific Duty of the M.O.H. in Communicable Disease”—  
Dr. James Roberts, M.O.H., Hamilton

4.00 p.m.—Discussion: Dr. A. L. McKay, Epidemiologist, Division of Preventable Diseases.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

The exhibit of the Department was used this year to give special emphasis to the public health aspect of municipal milk supplies, stressing adequate pasteurization. The entire north wall (120 feet) was given over to a display covering the question from the farm to the consumer. This was sponsored by the Division of Sanitary Engineering.

The Division of Child Hygiene had a very attractive and practical showing of what food means in the development of healthy children.

The Division of Dental Services was responsible for a very instructive exhibit on mouth hygiene.

The Division of Vital Statistics received applications at their booth for birth certificates; they also showed some interesting graphs in regard to births, marriages and deaths in the Province.

Other sections were devoted to nutrition, care of domestic milk and water supplies, while a special bulletin board carried samples of the various publications of the Department.

The health films were again shown, together with pictures from the various Government departments, in the Moving Picture Theatre, Government Building.

## FALL FAIRS

Many requests were received from agricultural societies and various organizations for help in connection with fall fairs and other exhibitions. It was impossible to help in every instance, but the following centres were visited: Tillsonburg, Aylmer, Midland, Agincourt, Kirkton, Hamilton, St. Marys, Humbercrest.

## HEALTH FILMS

Mr. E. H. Jones, who is in charge of moving picture films, has compiled the following report showing the extent to which this service has been used during the year:

Date	Place	Auspices	Attendance	School children
Nov. 10	Cobalt	Dept. of Health		800
" 24	Wallaceburg	"		450
" 30	Toronto	Queen St. Mission	200	
1927				
Jan. 19	Dunnville	Dept. of Health		400
" 25	Toronto	Latter Day Saints Church	150	
Feb. 4	Galt	Dept. of Health		300
" 7-12	Lindsay	Can. Social Hygiene Council	900	
" 15	St. Catharines	Dept. of Health	350	
" 15	Cochrane (films sent)	" " (Child Hygiene)	150	200
" 17	Toronto	" " (Dental)	200	
" 20	"	Jewish Society	400	
" 21	"	Dept. of Health (Dental)	400	
" 21	"	"	200	
" 23	Hamilton	" " "	50	
Mar. 11	Windsor	" " "	200	
" 15	Toronto	" " (Dental)	150	
" 18	Acton	" " "	300	200
" 22-23	Rockland	" " "	700	800
" 29	Kingsville	" " (Dental)	300	400
" 30	Essex	" " "	200	300
April 5-6	Sturgeon Falls	District Officer of Health	400	800
" 7	Cache Bay	" " "	200	300
" 8-9	North Bay	" " "	500	700
" 11	Toronto	Can. Social Hygiene Council	100	
" 19	"	Queen Street United Church	150	
" 21	Thornhill	Dept. of Health (Dental)	50	
May 3	Aurora	" " (Child Hygiene)	200	
" 10	Toronto	Can. Social Hygiene Council	100	
" 11	Black Diamond Mine	Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)	75	40
" 12	Calabogie	" " "	100	100
" 16	Toronto	Ontario Dental Association	500	
" 16	Kapuskasing	Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)	200	100
June 15	Birchcliffe	" " (Dental)	200	
" 17	Lambton Mills	" " (Child Hygiene)	50	300
" 30	Toronto	Canadian Women's Hostel	100	
July 4	"	Dept. of Health (Child Hygiene)	150	
Sept. 19	North York	" " "	100	
" 26	Cobalt	" " (Dental)	50	400
" 27	Haileybury	" " "		275
" 28	Englehart	" " "		200
" 29	Kirkland Lake	" " "		700
" 30	Timmins	" " "		4,000
Oct. 1	Iroquois Falls	" " "		400
" 3	Cochrane	" " "		
" 4	Kapuskasing	" " "	50	800
" 5	Dryden	" " "	50	100
" 6	Kenora	" " "	100	250
" 7	Winnipeg	" " "		500
" 10	Rainy River	" " "		500
" 11	Fort Frances	" " "		800
" 12	Fort William	" " "		3,500
" 13	Port Arthur	" " "		3,000
" 17	Sault Ste. Marie	" " "		2,500
" 19	Sudbury	" " "		1,800
" 20	North Bay	" " "		
			8,475	25,915
		Grand total		34,390

## DIVISION OF NURSE REGISTRATION

ALEXANDRA M. MUNN, Director

### NURSE REGISTRATION BRANCH

Following the passing of the Nurse Registration Act of 1922, this Branch was organized by Miss E. MacP. Dickson, when a survey of Training School conditions throughout the Province was made, and a report submitted to the Provincial Secretary, under whose Department this work had its beginning.

In 1924 this Branch was transferred to the Department of Health, and a Council of Nurse Education appointed as provided for in the regulations arising out of the Act. This Council is composed of seven members. Three of such members being nurses recommended by the Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario, two physicians, and the remaining two members, the Inspector of Hospitals and the Inspector of Training Schools.

Regulations for the conduct of Training Schools and also standard Training School records were printed and issued to the hospitals. The minimum curriculum, which was issued to the Training Schools for the guidance of those engaged in preparing nurses for the Provincial examinations, was arranged by a committee composed of Miss Jean I. Gunn, Miss Esther Cook, Miss Beatrice Ellis, Miss Kathleen Russell, B.A., Miss Elizabeth MacWilliams, Miss Ruth G. Bryan, Miss Kathleen Panton, Dr. W. J. Dobbie, Mr. James Govan, Inspector of Hospitals, and Miss E. MacP. Dickson, Inspector of Training Schools.

Since 1926 examinations for Provincial registration have been held twice yearly. An Examining Board composed of chairman and seven examiners, all of whom are actively engaged in the teaching of nurses, has been selected by the Council and approved by the Honourable the Minister of Health to prepare questions for the examination papers for the final consideration of the Council. This Board is responsible for the marking of written papers following the examinations. The examinations have been held throughout the Province at twenty centres, arranged with a view to providing accommodation as conveniently as possible for all pupils.

Supplies and printed matter are sent from the office of the Inspector of Training Schools in advance of the examination date to the Presiding Officer. Following the examination the written papers are returned to this office.

When the Examining Board have completed their work all failures are referred to the Council of Nurse Education who decide on the eligibility of the student for registration after the papers have been re-read.

In addition to details of Provincial examinations, the office of the Inspector of Training Schools deals with all applications for reciprocal registration with other provinces and states, and arranges affiliated courses for such students from the Ontario Hospitals as desire to qualify for Provincial standing.

At the present time we have in the Province 110 hospitals conducting Training Schools for nurses. From these hospitals approximately 1,200 students are graduated each year. Since organization this Branch has registered 10,067 nurses. In 1927, 1,100 took the Provincial examination. The total revenue for 1927 for this Branch was \$15,766.00, of this amount \$5,888.00 was received for re-registration fees.

On account of many duties in connection with the examinations and other office work, very little Provincial inspection work has been done during the past year. It is gratifying, however, to report that there has been definite progress in many ways, and particularly so in the matter of improved living conditions and facilities for teaching in the Training Schools.

The double bed has almost disappeared, and fifteen nurses to one bath and toilet may now be regarded as an exceptional state of affairs, soon to be remedied. Boards of Trustees are realizing that if a nurse is to teach health to the community following her graduation, decent surroundings must be provided while in training.

We have eight small hospitals attempting to conduct training schools with one graduate in charge, who is responsible for all routine and emergency work at all hours of the day and night, in addition to teaching nursing methods to six or eight nurses. It has been observed that in such hospitals very little domestic help is employed. An arrangement providing more graduate nurses and domestic help in such hospitals would be a more economical and efficient system providing better service to both patient and physician.

There is a great need in the Province for properly qualified nurse instructors, for the reason that no course is available in the University of Toronto, and students taking a course find it necessary to go to Montreal for a year. It is to be hoped that in the near future something can be done to remedy this by providing a course for teachers and administrators in Toronto.

Until a list of approved Training Schools in the Province of Ontario has been issued, it will be impossible to enter into any very satisfactory arrangement for registration for our nurses on a reciprocal basis with other provinces and states.



STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN  
 NOVEMBER 1st, 1926 to OCTOBER 31st, 1927

Month	Smallpox Vaccine Points	Cost	Schick Test Outfits	Cost	Diphtheria Toxoid						Diphtheria Antitoxin Units	Cost
					Individual Treatments	Cost	Treatments for six persons	Cost	Treatment for twelve persons	Cost		
November.....	31,452	\$1,415.34	365	\$73.00	1,762	\$352.40	392	\$392.00	455	\$455.00	38,974 M	\$4,845.16
December.....	14,054	632.43	465	93.00	1,627	325.40	313	318.00	326	326.00	36,339 M	4,488.26
January.....	18,376	826.92	407	81.40	3,757	751.40	695	695.00	932	932.00	32,120 M	3,962.60
February.....	8,466	380.97	536	107.20	3,136	627.20	573	573.00	815	815.00	26,949 M	3,293.86
March.....	10,096	454.32	426	85.20	1,894	378.80	467	467.00	854	854.00	31,549 M	3,889.46
April.....	5,069	228.11	212	42.40	933	190.60	142	142.00	332	332.00	19,695 M	2,414.70
May.....	11,422	513.99	265	53.00	503	100.60	169	169.00	502	502.00	28,561 M	3,490.24
June.....	14,244	640.98	208	41.60	370	74.00	129	129.00	370	370.00	18,994 M	2,326.76
July.....	8,532	383.94	92	18.40	567	113.40	71	71.00	146	146.00	30,013 M	2,459.22
August.....	10,347	465.61	71	14.20	425	85.00	131	104.80	18	18.00	16,183 M	1,996.42
September.....	10,411	468.49	313	62.60	766	153.20	314	251.20	715	715.00	32,991 M	4,045.54
October.....	40,033	1,801.48	503	100.60	1,604	320.80	486	388.80	931	931.00	28,627 M	3,534.78
Totals.....	182,502	\$8,212.58	3,863	\$772.60	17,364	\$3,472.80	3,887	\$3,700.80	6,396	\$6,396.00	340,995 M	\$40,747.00

## STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN—Continued

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1926, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1927

Month	Diphtheria Antitoxin Syringes	Tetanus Antitoxin Units	Cost	Syringes	Cost	Outfits	Cost	Dick Test	Cost	S.F. Toxin for one person	Cost	For six persons	Cost
November	1,719	2,241,500	\$343.80	140	\$672.45	1	\$28.00	641	\$128.20	827	\$248.10	326	\$326.00
December	1,576	2,240,500	315.20	44	672.15	24	8.80	621	124.20	770	231.00	159	159.00
January	1,416	1,982,000	283.20	106	594.60	6	21.30	516	103.20	985	295.50	121	121.00
February	1,032	1,240,500	206.40	44	372.15	2	8.80	576	115.20	965	289.50	133	153.00
March	1,010	1,145,000	202.00	62	343.50	2	12.40	603	120.60	967	290.10	148	148.00
April	519	1,464,000	103.80	42	439.20	7	8.40	362	72.40	466	139.80	197	197.00
May	1,131	2,809,500	226.20	91	842.85	2	18.20	315	63.00	299	89.70	49	49.00
June	307	3,355,500	61.40	165	1,007.25	10	33.00	441	88.20	439	131.70	26	26.00
July	812	1,62.40	162.40	138	1,571.25	38	27.60	235	47.00	142	42.60	28	28.00
August	547	4,117,500	109.40	151	1,235.25	18	30.20	176	35.20	129	38.70	65	64.00
September	867	2,508,000	173.40	21	752.40	9	4.20	235	47.00	303	90.90	105	105.00
October	1,246	2,542,500	249.20	112	762.75	6	22.40	430	86.00	594	178.20	187	187.00
Totals	12,182	30,886,000	\$2,436.40	1,116	\$9,265.80	125	\$223.20	5,151	\$1,030.20	6,886	\$2,065.80	1,563	\$1,563.00

STATEMENT OF BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND INSULIN—Continued  
 NOVEMBER 1ST, 1926, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1927

Month	S.F. Antitoxin 2 cc.	Cost	S.F. Antitoxin 15 cc.	Cost	Syringes	Cost	Anti-meningitis Serum (vials)	Cost	Intra-spinal Outfits	Cost	Pasteur Treatments	Cost	Syringes for Treatments	Cost	Total Cost
November.....	877	\$350.80	821	\$1,847.25	32	\$6.40	76	\$76.00	4	\$1.80	1	\$15.00	24	\$4.80	\$11,581.95
December.....	1,433	573.20	796	1,791.00	38	7.60	109	109.00	16	7.20	4	60.00	96	19.20	10,192.24
January.....	964	385.60	636	1,431.00	1	1.20	109	109.00	8	3.60	4	60.00	96	19.20	10,679.32
February.....	954	381.60	884	1,989.00	34	6.80	24	24.00	8	3.60	7	45.00	72	14.40	9,348.18
March.....	1,275	510.00	986	2,218.50	.....	.....	142	142.00	6	2.70	3	45.00	72	14.40	10,178.88
April.....	1,257	502.80	848	1,908.00	.....	.....	74	74.00	2	.90	1	20.00	15	3.00	6,799.26
May.....	531	212.40	733	1,649.25	9	1.80	76	76.00	4	1.80	2 pt. time	20.00	15	3.00	8,201.73
June.....	886	354.40	897	2,018.25	12	2.40	165	165.00	7	3.15	3 for 3 days	90.00	144	28.80	.....
July.....	340	136.00	216	486.00	6	1.20	214	214.00	5	2.25	1	15.00	24	4.80	7,512.39
August.....	403	161.20	401	902.25	15	3.00	182	182.00	18	8.10	1	15.00	24	4.80	5,927.36
September.....	345	138.00	451	1,014.75	13	2.60	292	292.00	19	8.55	7	105.00	168	33.60	8,467.48
October.....	1,215	486.00	761	1,712.25	.....	.....	69	69.00	9	4.05	13	195.00	320	64.00	11,106.01
Totals.....	10,480	\$4,192.00	8,430	\$18,967.50	160	\$32.00	1,532	\$1,532.00	106	\$47.70	36 full 6 pt. time	\$585.00	887	\$177.40	\$105,476.03

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1926, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1927

## INSULIN

Month	Units	Cost
November.....	717,000	\$3,226.50
December.....	864,800	3,891.60
January.....	912,300	4,105.35
February.....	796,500	3,584.25
March.....	967,600	4,354.20
April.....	875,000	3,937.50
May.....	842,800	3,792.60
June.....	990,200	4,455.90
July.....	1,223,800	4,895.20
August.....	678,100	2,712.40
September.....	822,400	3,289.60
October.....	1,080,500	4,322.00
Totals.....	10,771,000	\$46,567.10

## SUMMARY

Cost, Biological Products.....	\$105,476.03
Revenue.....	2,747.85
Net Cost.....	\$102,728.18
Insulin.....	46,567.10
	<u>\$149,295.28</u>

## DISTRICT OFFICERS OF HEALTH

### DISTRICT No. 1

T. J. McNALLY, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit this my fifteenth annual report.

Since the revision of the Public Health Act this District comprises the six southwesterly counties of Ontario, divided into one hundred and twenty-seven municipalities, having one hundred and twenty-two Local Boards of Health.

Pursuing the same policy as in former years, every municipality (except Pelee Island) has been visited on several occasions, the local authorities interviewed and the work of their Board reviewed with special attention paid to their local problems of health and sanitation, personal inspection being made of unsanitary conditions, solutions suggested or the situation referred to the Engineering Division for correction.

This work, with special visits on request, inspections of motor camps and highway booths, has only been possible through the service of the motor car supplied by you and its covering about nineteen thousand miles during the year.

The Local Boards and Medical Officers of Health have willingly and faithfully co-operated in carrying out the provisions of the Act and Regulations.

I desire again respectfully to direct your attention to the lack of a regulation for the quarantine and isolation of septic sore throat and to suggest that it be governed by periods similar to scarlet fever.

In reviewing the apportionment of my time occupied in the different phases of public health service during the year and analyzing the prospective activities during the incoming year it is evident to me that one of your sanitary engineers should be attached to the district office as a full-time resident district engineer, under the direction of the District Officer of Health, as to how and where his time is employed, but his work to be under the supervision of the Head of the Engineering Division.

If this appointment is made and a full-time clerk attached to this office, I am quite sure that the efficiency and economy of the service will more than repay any additional outlay as my time is very seriously encroached upon by sanitary and clerical work which would be better and more economically done by these officials.

### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During the year the Public Health Nursing demonstration in Strathroy by Miss Riddle was successfully carried out, and as a result the citizens and council have engaged Mrs. Wilson as a full-time public health nurse for the town, where she is now very successfully carrying on the work so efficiently inaugurated.

The demonstration of this work by Mrs. Bagshaw in Wallaceburg was also brought to a fruitful conclusion in the employment of Miss Hardy by the council as a full-time public health nurse for the municipality; she is also successfully carrying on the work so well demonstrated by Mrs. Bagshaw.

These appointments are largely due to the public spirit and vision of the Lion's Club in Strathroy and the Board of Health in Wallaceburg, backed by prominent citizens.

In addition to these demonstrations many other services were rendered by these nurses in the district, not the least of which was their work in the successful controlling of the typhoid outbreaks at Kingsville and Chatham, and epidemiological work carried on afterwards.

It is only fitting that I should express the appreciation of the Department for the excellent pioneer work done by Miss Riddle, who has retired from the service.

The only regret I have in connection with this work is that the Department presumably for economy sake, transfer these nurses to Northern Ontario during the season when they could most successfully extend their work into the rural areas of the district where it is most urgently required.

### MILK

As milk is the only animal substance commonly used for human food in the raw state it is the most potentially dangerous, hence should be surrounded by such safeguards as to source, handling and care as would ensure the maximum of safety.

Unfortunately our laws for its control and inspection are far from being uniform or efficient as I pointed out in my last report and as has been so disastrously demonstrated by the serious epidemic of typhoid fever in Chatham during the year.

The responsibility traced to its source must be assumed by the Government of the Province. It is all very well to reply that the Local Councils may, with the consent of the Department of Agriculture, formulate satisfactory by-laws, but practically this is only a very thin veneer to cover the real responsibility and pass it along to those who too frequently are not seized of the danger or are influenced by local interests not always seriously concerned about the public health.

As a further reason for provincial governmental control it is only necessary to recall the serious financial situation created in Eastern Ontario by the Montreal milk-borne typhoid epidemic of the past summer.

From a field officer's point of view I consider this milk supervision the most urgent unsolved problem of the Department of Health.

Government supervised pasteurization should be compulsory in all urban centres with a population of eighteen hundred or over and of all shipped milk before distribution.

### RURAL SCHOOLS

The annual inspection of these institutions by local medical Officers of Health is gradually and surely (though in some cases all too slowly) bringing about improved sanitary conditions in them; quite frequently new and modern buildings or remodelling of the old ones result from the advice given to the trustees after these inspections.

In this work the local school inspector has the supervision of the plans and too frequently does so without reference to the Board of Health regarding the installation of septic tank or cesspool as required by section 14 of Schedule B of the Public Health Act.

### SMALLPOX

This disease has been confined to a few isolated cases during the year and these of very mild type.

## DIPHTHERIA

In several of the municipalities the medical officers are making a serious effort to induce the parents to have the pre-school and school-age children protected against this disease by the administration of toxoid.

There is also a growing disposition on the part of the medical men to employ this treatment in their family practice.

The incidence of the disease and the mortality show that much ground has yet to be covered; it is quite noticeable that the early case in an outbreak is the fatal case hence the necessity for teaching the public to consult their family physician immediately in case of "sore throat."

## VENEREAL DISEASES

I desire to again direct attention to the unchecked, untreated condition of these diseases and their prevalence in the native population on the reservations. Would it not be possible to establish a clinic on each reservation in co-operation with the Federal Department of Health?

## TYPHOID FEVER

Two serious outbreaks of this disease have occurred in the district during the year in addition to the usual isolated cases. The first outbreak occurred in Kingsville and was brought to my attention through laboratory reports on April 14th. Immediately on receipt of this information I motored over to the town, arriving in the evening to find that one of your engineers was on the ground and installing a temporary chlorination plant to treat the water supply which he had found to be grossly polluted.

A careful survey of the situation made hurriedly eliminated milk and all other possible routes and sources of the disease so that I concluded the epidemic was water-borne; this conclusion was ultimately verified by the cessation of new cases, after the period of incubation for the disease dating from the installation of chlorination of the water, except a few secondary cases in homes where the disease had been.

This epidemic, as nearly as I can ascertain, consisted of *fifty-six* cases, about fifty of which were directly due to the contaminated water supply, and the remainder (six) secondary.

The pollution of the water supply was due to breaks in the intake pipe, thus necessitating taking the supply from near the shore where the contamination was so great that the filtration plant failed to adequately purify it.

The second outbreak was in Chatham and was called to my attention by Dr. T. L. McRitchie, M.O.H., on the 10th of August.

A rapid survey of the possible sources and routes of the disease indicated the milk supply of Glover's dairy as the medium through which it was transmitted.

This dairy was immediately closed and no milk allowed to be distributed from any of the producers supplying this dairy until a careful survey had been made, the pasteurizing plant thoroughly sterilized and defects in its construction corrected.

The accuracy of our decision that the milk route was responsible was effectively vindicated by the control of all new cases, except *five which were clearly secondary*, at the expiration of the quarantine period dated from the closing of the dairy.

In all of the original cases the milk from this dairy was used exclusively or at a time that would account for the infection of the patient. There were all told 109 cases, of which about five might be attributed to secondary infection, with *seven fatalities*.

Notwithstanding the careful and exhaustive epidemiological survey of all persons connected with the production and handling of this milk supply by Dr. A. L. McKay, the original source was not established. The data of these surveys may be found in Dr. McKay's reports.

#### RABIES

This disease has made its appearance in several municipalities in the County of Essex, in dogs and animals bitten by them.

Several persons bitten by these rabid dogs have been treated apparently successfully, as no case developed in humans.

The Dominion Veterinary Department is keeping a close watch on the dogs and other animals but have not taken any action towards excluding American dogs coming into Canada though it is well known that the disease is quite prevalent in the United States.

#### WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the Kingsville water supply has been safeguarded by laying a new intake pipe out into deeper and purer water and by chlorinating after filtration.

The Courtright supply has given trouble through a break in the chlorination apparatus. This break was not reported to the health authorities and was only found out when the routine test by the local board revealed gross pollution. When last examined by me the extension of the intake to deeper and purer water, as recommended by your engineer, had not been carried out. I reported this at the time and urged that some action be taken by the Department to have this water supply properly safeguarded as it has already been the cause of one outbreak of typhoid; if this situation has been overlooked, I urge that such action be taken as to make and keep the supply safe.

The local situation in regard to water in Glencoe is still in the same unsafe condition notwithstanding the efforts of the Deputy Minister, your District Officer and other Department officers to arouse the citizens to a proper sense of their danger from this source.

Woodstock and Aylmer supplies continue to show pollution after heavy rains and freshets.

#### MOTOR CAMPS AND HIGHWAY REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

All of these camps and booths were examined by me in company with your engineer, Mr. Johnston, as to their sanitary conditions and surroundings and where deemed advisable an analysis made of the water supply.

A very perceptible improvement was observed as may be judged by our issuing twenty certificates of approval of camps and thirty-two for booths, as against four for each in 1926.

If it is proposed to require all booths and camps to secure licenses next year, based on the same requirements, I urge that the Department send a registered notice to each known camp and booth owner as well as by notice in the daily press of this requirement.



## SANITARY RESORTS

These communities have not received as much personal attention this year owing to the amount of time devoted to inspection of motor camps and other demands on my time during the holiday season when they are occupied, but I have been able to induce some of the municipalities to appoint full-time sanitary inspectors during this part of the year and in this way have had them fairly well supervised.

I would again recommend that the Department make some regulation that will require these places to be registered so that they might be listed and the new ones located for inspection.

## NUISANCES

Much time and many special trips have been required to assist local authorities to have conditions corrected.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial assistance of the Deputy Minister and Divisional heads whenever required to successfully carry on the work in this district.

## DISTRICT No. 2

J. J. FRASER, D.O.H.

I beg to submit herewith report of the work done in District No. 2 for the year 1927.

This year seems to have shown a closer co-operation between the health officers and the profession. Many times when I have gone to see the health officer he has called in the other doctors for an informal discussion. I went to the meeting at the Academy of Medicine on the relation of the Department of Health to the Profession. The discussion was a very friendly one. Although this question is not a contentious one in the District, I have often wondered why it is not more so. Sometimes the doctor's wife utters a word of protest, but I do not recall a single member of the profession who is antagonistic to the work which is being carried on.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

There has been no outbreak assuming epidemic proportions during the year. But in the last three months of the year the three most controllable diseases—smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria—have tended to show an increase. While the mortality rate has not increased the case incidence has, and the apparent reason is public indifference.

We know this to be the case in smallpox. In every municipality where cases are investigated, Section 13 of the Act has practically to be enforced before we can get vaccination done. A short time ago a township health officer showed me a letter he had written to each school section, setting forth the advantage of having the school and pre-school children immunized against diphtheria. He asked them to communicate with him and set a day to do this at each school. Not one request was received in reply.

Throughout the Province there have been outbreaks of typhoid here and there. These are traced mostly to the milk supply and the milk is infected, not through an open case but through a carrier. I think that carriers should be registered and requested to report to the local Board of Health at stated intervals. In countries where this is in force they claim good results have followed.

Scarlet fever and chickenpox have been difficult to check on account of the mild form in which they have appeared. In the early part of the year a few cases of scarlet fever occurred in the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Reformatory and in St. Joseph's Hospital. About two hundred in these institutions were given the Dick test and the positives immunized. It was a very interesting series and was watched by many of the doctors in the city.

On account of the threatened wave of smallpox in December, there being nearly four times as many cases as in the same month last year, health officers were warned to take special care in diagnosing chickenpox. The laboratory test for differential diagnosis, done by the Connaught Laboratory, has been found to be very useful.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The District Health Nurses have been employed mostly in Northern Ontario this year, leaving the district to the locally appointed nurses. This is all right for the towns and cities, but leaves the rural parts lacking. This lack can best be filled by the appointment of county health nurses. This will be hard to get started, but once launched the scheme will come easier. There are different reasons for this, one is our tenacious inherited attachment to town and village government and the reluctance of the small units to yield jurisdiction in any respect to the county government. It had a slow development in England, but now it is estimated the County Nursing Associations employ 5,120 nurses and of these 4,080 are doing public health duties along with bedside nursing. There they have found it of decided advantage to have combined health and school nurses appointed by the County Council, work under the direction of the medical health officer and not under the County Superintendent.

The question of county health units has been to the fore for five years with no results. Would it not be worth trying out one part of the unit, viz., the nursing part, and work up from that to the whole unit?

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

In my annual report last year I said: One of the problems pressing for solution is maternal mortality. This is just as true as it was a year ago, and is at the end of the year becoming a live question. The Women's Institutes have taken it up and have included it as an important part of their programme for the coming year. The Manitoba Board of the Institutes calls it "A big job for us during 1928." It would seem an opportune time for the Department to join forces with the Institutes and their combined efforts might have some result. We know the causes of maternal mortality, and we know that at least 50 per cent. of these deaths are preventable. That should be something to start from.

The Federal Department of Health has just completed a special enquiry into this question, and the finding that Canada's maternal mortality ranks second highest among the nations is not an enviable one. And while the rate for Canada is given as 6.4 per 1,000 living births, that for the Province is given as 7.2. While 6.4 may not seem very impressive, when translated into terms of the aggregate resulting in a showing of 1,532 deaths of mothers, the figures are appalling enough to demand action.

## MOTOR CAMPS AND REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

The inspection of motor camps this year has emphasized the need of licensing these places. As observed last year the better class are anxious to conduct a camp in a sanitary way. Those that are run for the accommodation of motor tramps pay no attention to rules of sanitation. Among those not approved five were good but lacked some minor details to bring them up to requirements. A copy of the regulations together with a reminder sent before next inspection will probably put these in the approved class. Most of the approved ones make a nominal charge of fifty cents a night.

As for refreshment booths I do not think the motoring public would suffer if 90 per cent. of these were cut off. At least in my district, and the fact that there are over four hundred in one of the other districts shows there might be a drastic cut there, too.

## SUMMER RESORTS

These were again inspected as usual and found generally satisfactory. Complaints were very few and when investigated were usually found to be without foundation. For example, a complaint was made to the Department about the intake at one hotel. This intake runs out into the lake 125 feet where the water is forty feet deep. This is better than lots of town supplies have.

The large privately owned resort will do anything that is suggested to improve sanitary conditions. But the company owned and the little fellows need constant watching or they will get away with something. And as these are constantly changing and new ones starting up, the whole process of education, coaxing, bullying and threatening has to be done over again.

Boys' and girls' camps like motor camps are springing up like mushrooms. The following were inspected this year: Camp Ahmek, Wapomeo, Wabuno, Tannamakoon and Pathfinder in Algonquin Park; Two Y.M.C.A. camps Kitchekewana on Georgian Bay and Pinecrest in Muskoka. Also a girls' camp at Camperdown and one on Lake Vernon, near Huntsville. At Ahmek, where there is a personnel of 350, on the recommendation of the district officer, a whole-time sanitary inspector is employed, an ex-army man.

I was assisted in this work by Mr. Byram of the Engineering Division who did Sparrow Lake, Kahshe Lake and part of Georgian Bay.

## FOOD SUPPLIES

More slaughter houses than usual were required to take out permits in accordance with paragraph 9 of schedule B. Investigated two complaints of feeding raw offal to hogs, one at Mount Forest and one at Listowel. It is very difficult to get the local Board to prosecute in these cases. Investigated a complaint about the food shops in Gravenhurst. Found the complainant quite irresponsible.

Inspected the milk supply at several places. At Galt the supply is all pasteurized by four plants. They all have recording thermometers, the keys of which are held by the board of health. In Owen Sound 85 per cent. of the milk is pasteurized, and the Board expects the new Council to pass a by-law requiring the whole supply to be done. At Walkerton, the Council passed a new by-law and appointed a milk inspector. Chesley, Hanover and Mildmay have not yet had the survey completed.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

This important phase of activity has received its fair share of attention during the year. Meetings with health officers throughout the district, Boards of Health, organizations of different kinds, etc. Articles have been written for the weekly press. The needs of the outlying parts in the Bruce Peninsula have been looked after. An enthusiastic meeting was addressed there when 200 women from all parts of the Peninsula were present. The Red Cross Outpost Hospital at Lion's Head, serving Tobermory, which is sixty-five miles from a railway, is doing good work. If the Department could spare a nurse from the north country to work in conjunction with the nurse there it would be appreciated.

Three problems which should receive special attention the coming year all call for extended educational work among the public. These are immunization for smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria, county health nurses, maternal mortality. The public will need a great deal of educating along these lines before it will accept the benefits to be derived from such work.

## DISTRICT No. 3

D. A. McCLENAHAN, D.O.H.

I have to report appreciable progress in preventive medicine for the year 1927. The public is taking more interest in public health and is beginning to realize that good health is a purchasable commodity and that money spent in health measures is an investment. It is coming to see that public health means more than the prevention of disease; that it means as well the promotion of good health and the prolongation of life.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There are still too many deaths in my district from communicable diseases. These diseases are preventable. In the year 1927 there were in this Province 51,755 cases of communicable disease and 2,801 deaths. This means a death rate of 5.4 for all forms of communicable disease. We must remember that we have now specific preventives for smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. If we could get parents to have their children immunized particularly against smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, we would come nearer to stamping out these diseases, and there would be a distinct lowering of the incidence rate and the death rate of these diseases. I cannot help thinking that the practising family physician is not free of blame in this matter. I believe it is his duty to urge upon parents the importance of the prevention of these diseases. He should first see that his own children are protected and then recommend it to his patients.

I would like to see doctors enter into an agreement with heads of families to keep them and their families well for a period of say a year for a certain sum. If sickness supervened then the doctor must attend and his fee for the year should not be increased. This might stimulate the medical profession to take more interest in preventive medicine. There would be nothing unethical as far as I can see in a medical man making such an agreement.

I have been carrying on a campaign for over two years in connection with the prevention of diphtheria. We have immunized many thousands of children, but have not been able as yet to cover the whole district. I am still continuing the work and hope by another year to be able to say that every parent in my district has had the opportunity of having his child immunized against diphtheria.

We have been campaigning in favour of vaccination against smallpox for years and parents do not get their children vaccinated except when there is a scare on owing to the proximity of smallpox. We have been urging doctors to recommend to their patients that they bring their children to be vaccinated and we are often confronted with the fact that some doctors do not vaccinate their own children. In view of these facts, I am of the opinion that the only solution is for the opening of free vaccination clinics in every municipality. This is, I think, permissible under the Public Health Act and might be the means of getting a larger number of children vaccinated. It would, at least be worth trying.

I would like to recommend also that the method used in doing vaccination should be the intra-dermal one.

I have given the incidence rates and death rates of communicable diseases in the Province, but have been unable to get the figures in my district. If this could be arranged at the Department and made available at the end of the year it would be a distinct help to the District Officers of Health.

#### CHILD WELFARE

So far as I know no demonstrations have been given by the District Public Health Nurses during the year 1927. We have succeeded with the valuable help of Dr. J. T. Phair, Director of Child Hygiene Division, in having public health nurses established in some municipalities. The work is becoming increasingly popular with the public and we are hopeful of greater expansion in the future.

#### MILK

Nearly all the villages, towns and cities in my district have milk by-laws in operation. Georgetown, Oakville and Port Credit have no milk exposed for sale except pasteurized milk. The ideal we have before us is to have no milk but pasteurized milk sold. If we could have all these municipalities selling nothing but properly pasteurized milk we would, I am sure, find a diminution in morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases. Pasteurizing milk does not mean though any lessening of the supervision of the supply, because close inspection is necessary to insure proper collecting and pasteurizing of milk. I think it good business on the part of the municipality to have self-recording thermometers put on all pasteurizers at the expense of the public. This enables the Inspector to see how the temperature has been maintained during pasteurization.

#### TOURIST CAMPS

If the proposed regulations regarding tourist camps and refreshment booths are implemented into law and these places are operated only on a permit granted by the Provincial Department of Health, we shall, I think, have made a distinct step forward in the safeguarding of the travelling public. Automobiles are becoming more and more an important means of transportation, and it is only

fair that the Department should see to it that tourists are given safe places to stay overnight or to get light refreshments on their journey. Conditions in tourists camps in my district have improved materially in the last two years, but I think the time has arrived to stabilize this industry and weed out those careless vendors who will not comply with the regulations.

I am submitting to the Honourable the Minister of Health this report, and in doing so I desire to return thanks for co-operation and assistance from all connected with the Provincial Department of Health, and also from Boards of Health and Education, and local Medical Officers of Health in District No. 3. This district comprises the Counties of York, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk and Brant.

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#### DISTRICT No. 4

N. H. SUTTON, D.O.H.

I wish to submit my report on the work in No. 4 District, for the year 1927, as follows:

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

##### SMALLPOX

This disease has gradually become less prevalent in the district during the year. In the first three months it remained centred about Belleville and Peterboro, appearing in various municipalities in the areas surrounding these cities. At this time it also appeared in an occasional case along the Lake Ontario townships, as far west as Pickering, but in these places it was quickly snuffed out. During the winter it almost disappeared. In the late autumn, however, it has again appeared in Haliburton county and along the border of Hastings and Northumberland. The cases are not at all numerous. The enforcement of Regulation 13 of the Vaccination Act, together with as general vaccination as the M.O.H. could procure by educating his public, have been effectual in stamping out or preventing the presence of the disease, wherever these measures have been well tried. The disease has in general been of a mild type and this mildness has made public co-operation difficult to obtain. The M.O.H. of Belleville succeeded in getting a large amount of vaccination done during the first half of the year and during the summer vacation brought Regulation 13 into force. As a result the children there are now pretty well protected. This disease having appeared in Lindsay during December, Regulation 13 was put into effect at the commencement of the Christmas holidays, covering both primary schools and Collegiate. The new year should see that town also fairly well protected. The scattered population of Haliburton county will make that area more difficult to protect, while the going and coming to lumber camps, etc., will provide facilities for the spread of the disease.

##### SCARLET FEVER

This has not been especially prevalent and has also been mostly of a mild type. During the late winter it promised to be fairly severe in Hillier township, Prince Edward county, but the use of antitoxin prevented any deaths. In the

early spring, a motor show was held in Picton armouries, which attracted people from all over the county. Among the crowds which filled the building daily, there were apparently some mild missed cases or carriers and as the facilities for spread of the infection were ideal, it is not surprising that a brisk epidemic flared up in Picton. The cases were so numerous that the population was much alarmed. A most unusual condition presented itself in which the physicians' offices were almost constantly filled with people requesting protective inoculation. I visited the town a few days later, met the medical men and after discussing the situation fully with them, advised that active rather than passive immunization be given these people. This procedure was accordingly carried out with the result that the disease disappeared as if by magic in a couple of weeks and scarcely another case has been notified from that town during the remainder of the year.

#### DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria was not prominent until the autumn when it made its appearance in several places and in fairly severe type. Some deaths have occurred, almost all of these being young children to whom a physician was not summoned early in the case.

A good piece of work was done by the M.O.H., Bowmanville, in ferreting out a case in that town. In the process he located nearly a dozen carriers.

Another excellent piece of work was that of the school physician in Peterboro, who set out to immunize the public school children by means of toxoid, and with the co-operation of the Rotary Club succeeded in immunizing also large numbers of pre-school-age children who were brought to the schools in Rotary cars. Dr. Fraser, of the branch laboratories here, and other local physicians assisted in this work.

#### ENCEPHALITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS

There have been some cases of each of these diseases in various places, but nothing approaching epidemic proportions. There have also been several cases on the borderline of each. The difficulty of diagnosis has been extraordinary and the suggestion of a new disease entity has been advanced. Almost all of these borderline cases had a slight rise of temperature of fleeting duration. Some have had a slight sore throat; some have developed persistent vomiting, evidently cranial in origin. Subsequent to these symptoms, many of the cases have developed various nerve lesions. Most frequently these have involved the cranial nerves and especially the facial nerve. Paralysis of this nerve or its branches has been unilateral and in the areas where poliomyelitis was present, have been flaccid in type, and where encephalitis has occurred, has been irritative in type. Some cases of each type have also involved the nerves supplying the muscles of deglutition. In other cases, sensory nerves have been involved, one case showing unilateral nerve deafness. All of these cases have tended so far to clear up in time, but it is yet too early to state the ultimate result in many of them.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

The cases of these appear to become more numerous, but it is possible that increasing notification and the better use of the machinery of the V.D. Prevention Act in tracing sources and contacts may account for the seemingly greater prevalence. Certainly they are not becoming less widespread, while the youth of some of the victims is appalling.

## IMMUNOLOGY

Reference has been made to several instances of good work along this line and interest in this method of prevention of disease is increasing very encouragingly among medical men and the general public. Here, as in most other public health lines, Oshawa continues to lead the district. In this work it is indeed even more advanced than Toronto. A friendly emulation in good work hurts no individual or community.

## MILK SUPPLY

In the spring, I continued my survey of the milk supply of the urban municipalities. This involved instructional inspection of the producers and retailers of such places in the counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward, Hastings, Victoria, and the north half of Ontario. In each place I took with me the local M.O.H. or sanitary inspector or other officer charged with this work. The Montreal epidemic of milk-borne typhoid made such an inspection very timely. The interest was widespread and mostly quite keen. A good deal of improvement has resulted, but much persistence in follow-up work will be needed before a general advance is marked. The producers and retailers are distinctly more receptive to advancement in ideas than they formerly were. They could be brought forward fairly easily and rapidly if the part-time M.O.H. had the time to lead them. This phase of the work was not quite completed when the cows were put out on grass and some four or five municipalities remain to be inspected.

## MOTOR TOURIST CAMPS AND HIGHWAY REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

The inspection of these was begun, following the milk inspection. The motor tourist camps were not much more numerous than last year, those which had discontinued nearly balancing the new ones. The municipally-owned or operated camps are showing some improvement and the desire for approval. The private owners are not greatly interested in departmental approval and approval signs, so long as they can operate without them. The refreshment booths were distinctly more numerous and continued to spring up during the summer. Generally, the new ones showed improvements in layout and conveniences over those erected in former years. There was also noticeable in this class a more general desire to come up to minimum requirements. The cost is not usually so high as in the case of camps. When these enterprises are licensed and cannot operate below a minimum standard, this work will be much easier and more effective.

## FRESH AIR CAMPS AND SUMMER RESORTS

Where these were on highways they were inspected, as well as the tourist camps and booths. Almost without exception, the management of the fresh air camps were exceedingly careful of camp sanitation and they were for the most part well instructed in such matters. No outbreaks of communicable disease disturbed them in my district this year.

The summer hotels of the Stoney Lake area were next inspected and the sampling of the lake and river water done again. Results of these water analyses were as satisfactory as last year, while those of the waters of shore springs were mostly better. The spring at McCracken's Landing is as much polluted as ever, but the proprietor of the store on whose property it is used the spring water in



his household all summer without ill effect. They had had typhoid (probably contracted from that spring) many years ago. I received information of some fairly severe cases of diarrhoea traceable to ice cream purchased from this store, but the information did not arrive sufficiently early to be able to definitely locate the cause. It is possible that the ice cream dippers may have been immersed in spring water at that time.

#### PETERBORO CITY DISPOSAL PLANT

This plant was put into operation in the late autumn of 1926. The operators had not had previous experience or training in this work and unfortunately the advice of the Department of Health was not sought by the municipal authorities as to the proper running of the plant. Faulty operation resulted and, after the coming of warm weather, a grievously foul odour arose which did not at all confine itself to the plant. A complaint of nuisance was registered by those living across the river in North Monaghan township and the aid of the Department was sought. Visits by Dr. Berry, of the Engineering Division, resulted in better operation and the abatement of the nuisance. Some changes in the personnel in the plant have been made, but these have not included the employment of anyone trained in operating such a plant. One may still hope that history will not repeat itself next summer.

#### RED CROSS HOSPITALS AND OUTPOSTS

The Red Cross Hospital at Bancroft has been operating to full capacity almost constantly throughout the year. It has been a great blessing to North Hastings. The outpost at Apsley was completed during the winter and officially opened in the spring. Lack of good medical attention has rendered the work of the nurse in this area harder, but all the more valuable. This summer and autumn another outpost is being organized at Coe Hill. The work of the first Red Cross outpost, in Wilberforce, is continuing with ever increasing usefulness. Efforts are being made to provide a Red Cross hospital in the village of Haliburton, and when these are successful I will feel much happier as to my northern area.

#### GENERAL

The appointment of a provincial sanitary inspector to look after the lumber camps, etc., in this northern area is also a distinct step in advance.

Favourable mention should be made of the work of the Lindsay Local Board of Health. They have engaged a Public Health nurse, who came on duty in August. Her work has been so successful as to have been given general commendation and she is already regarded as indispensable. This Board has earnestly taken hold of the milk supply and is working towards complete pasteurization and proper inspection of producing and retailing. It is educating the dealers and public so that this stage may be amicably reached during the coming year.

The last month of the year has seen the start of a most hopeful development in Peterboro. The announcement of the departmental intention to close the provincial branch laboratory here gave rise to a determined effort on the part of the medical men and citizens generally to retain the laboratory and to utilize it as part of a unified Health Department in the city headed by a full-time M.O.H. The municipal council has gone on record as favouring this development and there is every hope that this objective may be attained and consolidated during the coming year.

## DISTRICT No. 5

PAUL J. MOLONEY, D.O.H.

I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report for the year 1927 for District No. 5.

Owing to amendments to the Health Act in 1927, District No. 5 now consists of the counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Leeds and Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Lanark, Renfrew, Carleton, Prescott and Russell, and the cities of Ottawa and Kingston, the total acreage being 5,570,763, and the population approximately 500,000.

The central office, which for many years has been located in the city of Ottawa, continues to be utilized as a source of information and a public health centre to an increasing extent each year through personal interviews by letter and telephone. The latter means of communication is particularly noticeable by its increase, scarcely a day passing without many long distance calls from health officers, Boards of Health, municipal councils, and others connected with public health matters. The written communications now exceed 2,500 letters annually.

The district has been thoroughly inspected in a routine manner during the year, and the work has been greatly expedited by the supplying, by the Department, of an automobile for our work.

All the public institutions, thirty-four in number, have been inspected regarding their sanitary condition and reports sent to the Provincial Department of Health, and, where indicated, to the governing bodies. A request for the elimination of unsanitary conditions, or for the installing of needed improvements, has generally been promptly met by those in charge of the management. Requests for the investigation of special conditions existing in different localities in the district have been promptly responded to when at all possible, and, if justified, vigorous action has been taken in regard to the sanitary conditions.

I desire to record the hearty co-operation and valuable assistance received from the various divisions under the control of the Provincial Department of Health and also from the Inspectors of the Ontario Department of Labour, the Provincial Public Health Nurses, the Mothers' Allowance Board and Inspectors, the Federal Veterinary General's Department, and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

Besides the reports which cover the work each month which are sent to the Department, special reports dealing with and giving information in detail concerning important conditions which have arisen have been sent to the Department during the year.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Except for smallpox there were no very serious epidemics of communicable diseases during the year. Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, infantile paralysis and the other rare diseases were absent.

## SMALLPOX

This disease has been more prevalent in the district than for many years. Where vigorously dealt with at the onset of the outbreak it has been stamped out with but a few cases. In Eastview a very severe case was confined to one

family by Dr. Parent, M.O.H., who had taken extra precaution. The cost to the municipality was only a fraction of what it would have been if the disease had been allowed to spread as to become fairly general.

Another noteworthy outbreak occurred in Smith's Falls in August. Several cases were diagnosed. The M.O.H., Dr. Kerfoot, with the active support of a strong local Board of Health, had practically all the children in the schools vaccinated in face of a very noisy opposition. While many municipalities have still several cases after months of less drastic measures, Smith's Falls continues to have a clean bill of health at the end of the year.

Ottawa City has had great difficulty in eliminating an outbreak which, although greatly curtailed, still continues at the close of the year. An anti-vaccination sentiment, which was strongly encouraged by part of the local press, has made the problem for the local health authorities very difficult.

In Cornwall town and township, a severe outbreak was not handled in the beginning with satisfactory promptness and became widespread. Later, with vaccination of all school children, with a campaign for vaccination of factory employees, fostered by the different mill managements, and pretty general vaccination of all adults and pre-school children, and careful quarantine of the cases, the outbreak was well under control as the year closes.

At Braeside, near Arnprior, in July an outbreak which had dangerous possibilities was effectively stamped out by systematic vaccination, about 90 per cent. of the population being vaccinated. Two Public Health nurses, Miss Campbell and Miss Mickleborough, then giving a health demonstration in the county, taking charge under Dr. Jamieson, M.O.H.

Rockland had many cases in the fall but the town is well vaccinated and cannot spread very far. Sporadic cases, limited to one, or at most a few cases, occurred in the districts surrounding Ottawa City, Pembroke, North Lancaster, among Rideau Canal workmen, North Gower, Renfrew, Finch, Bath. I have heard of no case in a person already, within recent years, vaccinated.

#### TYPHOID FEVER

The district was fairly free from this disease during the year, nothing of an epidemic nature occurring.

During the Montreal epidemic only three or four cases traceable to that city occurred. Sporadic cases at Rockland, Morrisburg, Iroquois, Morewood and Embrun were probably due to contaminated municipal water supply. Iroquois and Morrisburg have since installed chlorination plants.

In connection with the Montreal outbreak, an embargo was placed on the export to the United States of milk and cream from the district.

This office was appealed to by the shippers and the assistance of Dr. Bell, the Deputy Minister, was secured. After interviews in Montreal and Washington, the United States authorities were convinced of the adequate precautions taken by the Ontario authorities and the embargo was lifted. It is computed that the farmers of Eastern Ontario were the gainers by the lifting of this embargo to the amount of a million dollars.

#### DIPHThERIA

Physicians seem to be availing themselves more frequently of the provincial laboratories for the diagnosis of diphtheria, and also for release, than formerly. In Arnprior, where a large number of cases occurred in November, a Public Health nurse of the Department made a systematic examination of the throats

of all the school children. Eleven positives were discovered, including one of the teachers. Very few of these proved positive under the virulence test but the outbreak was rapidly abated when all the suspected throats were put under treatment.

#### TOURIST RESORTS—WAYSIDE INNS, ETC.

This end of the province had an enormous number of tourists, both from Canada and United States, during the summer months. The new and improved highways accounted largely for this influx.

The Rideau chain of lakes with the adjoining network of small lakes and connecting streams to the west were most favoured.

It is not generally realized the number of lakes in this section. One county alone has over four hundred chartered lakes.

The problem of sanitation in connection with the summer resorts has now for many years been carefully looked after by the local health authorities, the Sanitary Engineering Division, and myself.

The system followed this year was to notify all local Officers of Health in the tourist resort area of the regulations governing these places, and also that an inspection of their work would be made by a sanitary engineer after a certain date. Finally, accompanied by the engineer, I made an inspection myself.

The problem of the many tourist camps, wayside boarding houses and restaurants along the highways has become a serious one.

The wayside restaurant especially springs up over night and is hard to control.

The plan adopted by the Department of giving approval banners to those complying with certain standards has excited a good deal of emulation and a decided improvement in the tourist camps is noticeable. It has similar effect on the restaurants. However, relatively few have come up to the standard. Out of sixty-three tourist camps, seven have been given approval.

Out of several hundreds of wayside restaurants, sixteen have been given approval.

If the proposed licensing system is adopted it will very materially curtail the number of tourist camps and probably eliminate the majority of the wayside restaurants.

The regulations are not severe and the travelling public should have assurance that in patronizing these places they are not exposing themselves to the danger of contracting communicable disease or other sickness.

Under this heading I would like to refer also to the excellent summer camps conducted by the Y.M.C.A. at Shirley's Bay and Golden Lake. Also the Ottawa Boys' Club camp at Mink Lake, and the Boys' camp at Christie's Lake, and Camp Oconto, a privately conducted camp for girls near Sharbot Lake. All these camps were carefully inspected several times during their occupancy, and generally found very satisfactory.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

During the year an extensive campaign was carried on by the nurses in the district.

A major demonstration was carried on with Barry's Bay, Killaloe and Brudenell as centres. All in the northern and more sparsely settled part of the district. The nurses' services were wonderfully well received. Added to their professional abilities, their tact and earnestness secured the ready sympathy and co-operation of the people.

A splendid Child Welfare clinic was held at Barry's Bay by Dr. Phair, assisted by Dr. Kiteley. The nurses in charge were Miss Campbell and Miss Castle.

A smaller demonstration was held at Calabogie, Black Diamond Mines, with the same two doctors in charge of the clinic.

Demonstrations were also given at Cobden and Westmeath by Miss Campbell and Miss Mickleborough, and Child Welfare clinics by Drs. Phair and Kiteley at Rockland and Renfrew.

Outside of the prescribed demonstration work the nurses also performed some very effective work in emergencies.

At Braeside, where a rather severe outbreak of smallpox occurred, the nurses took charge and effectively and promptly stamped it out. They interviewed every man, woman and child in the town and induced all but thirty of the whole population to get vaccinated.

At Arnprior, owing to a serious outbreak of diphtheria, Miss Squires took charge and had a swab taken of every school child and teacher in the schools. Thirteen positives were found and appropriate treatment given by the physicians and the disease, which was very persistent, was effectively controlled.

Miss Squires was also employed in special work in Glengarry, and in the taking of cases, which had been specified as needing special treatment at the different Child Welfare clinics, to the hospitals.

#### CHEST CLINICS

During the year a chest clinic was conducted by Dr. Brink, and his assistant physicians, at Brockville, Smith's Falls, Perth, Rockland, Cornwall, Pembroke and Renfrew. The clinics lasted from two to six days. These clinics were held for the purpose of assisting physicians in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of patients having, or suspected of having, diseases of the chest. No patient was examined except accompanied or sent by a physician. The reports of the clinical examination, X-ray findings, etc., were sent to the physician for his information.

These clinics are proving very popular with the medical profession, and also with the general public. They are not clinics for the poor, but the poor as well as the well-to-do have been given this service by the Department.

In connection with this matter of chest clinics, I would like to again emphasize the great need of a sanatorium in Eastern Ontario. The sanatorium in Ottawa is only rarely available for patients from the districts outside, as the accommodation is almost always entirely taken up by the city patients. The sanatoria in Muskoka and Western Ontario are too remote for the average patient, and great difficulty has usually been found in getting admission to them.

#### SOME OTHER MATTERS OF NOTE DEALT WITH

Prevention of banned products from a Montreal dairy entering Ontario during typhoid epidemic.

*Winchester*—Unsanitary condition of township schools and complicated drainage problem.

*Iroquois*—Installation of chlorination plant. Pasteurization of the town's milk supply.

*Morrisburg*—Installation of chlorination plant. Investigation *re* installation of sewers. Investigation *re* demand that indigent typhoid case be compelled to go to the hospital.

*Cornwall*—Inauguration full-time Public Health nurse. Fly Creek sewer problem. Unsanitary dump.

*Arnprior*—Investigation of water filtration plant. Legal action against Medical Health Officer *re* quarantine.

*Rockland*—Investigation *re* filter plant. Slaughterhouse problem.

*Plantagenet*—Municipal water supply.

*Lancaster*—Drainage difficulty. Employment of full-time Public Health nurse.

*Alexandria*—Filtration of municipal water supply. Investigation *re* new source of supply.

*Caledonia, Elgin, Jones Falls, etc.*—Inspection of cheese factories.

*Westport*—Ownership of water lots at summer resort.

*Verona*—Investigation *re* non-report of communicable diseases by local physicians.

*Vankleek Hill*—New municipal water system.

*Gananoque*—Installing full-time Public Health nurse, and dealing with several nuisances.

*Kemptville*—Investigation *re* dispute over Health Officer's salary.

*Embrun*—School water supply and unsanitary slaughterhouses.

*Cardinal*—Investigation *re* installing new sewer system.

*Calabogie*—Investigation of nuisances.

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#### DISTRICT No. 6

W. EGERTON GEORGE, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit my 1927 report for District No. 6, comprising Districts of Cochrane, Temiskaming, Nipissing, Parry Sound and part of Sudbury.

#### PERSONNEL

The Department is represented by the following staff who supervise the public health efforts in this district:

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. District Officer . . . . .     | W. Egerton George, M.B., D.P.H.                   |
| 2. Public Health Nurses . . . . . | Miss R. Hally<br>Miss E. Smith<br>Miss H. Pennock |
| 3. Sanitary Inspectors . . . . .  | John Richardson<br>D. McKee<br>Hugh McIntyre      |
| 4. Laboratory Staff:              |   |
| Director . . . . .                | John S. Douglas, M.B.                             |
| Assistant . . . . .               | John Lawson                                       |
| Stenographer . . . . .            | Miss V. McGonegal                                 |

No satisfactory co-ordination has been established between the District Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors.

The laboratory service was seriously interrupted in November by the resignation of the Director in order to accept a position with the immigration service of the Dominion Government. At the end of the year the laboratory was still closed although it continued to act as an important distributing centre for biological supplies, specimen packages, antitoxin and vaccines.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Below are the total cases reported for 1927:

	1927	1926	1925
Anthrax.....	1	0	0
Chickenpox.....	83	96	124
Conjunctivitis.....	0	1	2
Diphtheria.....	50-3	40-2	120-14
Influenza.....	37-1	10	0
Gonorrhoea.....	60	17	27
German measles.....	25	4	16
Measles.....	547	387	183
Mumps.....	131	47	427
Pneumonia: Acute lobar.....	26-8	11-2	12
Bronchial.....	13-8	12-5	6-5
Poliomyelitis.....	0	0	7
Puerperal septicaemia.....	2-2	0	1
Scarlet fever.....	89-1	137-1	293-1
Septic sore throat.....	9	4	3
Smallpox.....	42	83	1
Syphilis.....	21	9	6
Tuberculosis.....	38-1	7	4-3
Typhoid.....	32-1	14	12
Whooping cough.....	41	89-1	26
Meningitis.....	2-2	1-1	1
	1,249-27	972-12	1,271-23

Communicable diseases continue to occupy the place of first importance in the activities of health officers. This is particularly true of the district officers in Northern Ontario who beside the supervision of municipalities have large areas of unorganized territory with no assistants to investigate the incidence of communicable disease and to establish isolation and quarantine. The distance and the difficulty of transportation to such cases demand so much time that communicable diseases in the northern health districts of Ontario obtain an importance out of proportion to other health activities.

However, a survey of the past year indicates progress and improvement in certain particulars in this branch of endeavour. One very material improvement has been made in the regular municipal weekly returns as required under Section 23, Public Health Act. This improvement has been more than 100 per cent. over last year. And although this does not apply to the percentage of communicable diseases reported, undoubtedly the making of systematic weekly returns has resulted in an improvement in the accuracy and completeness of the totals. As an example I may say that for a number of years more deaths than cases were reported from tuberculosis, in fact this was almost the case in 1925 when there were four cases and three deaths reported from this disease. Now

during the past year (1927) we had returns of thirty-eight cases and one death. This is the largest number of returns of tuberculosis ever made in one year in Health District No. 6. It is the opinion of this office that they are not yet nearly complete, but the improvement is encouraging. That there was only one death reported indicates more energetic measures of treatment. Patients are more generally being removed to some sanatorium, where their deaths are recorded outside the district. Considerable advantage has been gained for the patient by better treatment while the children of the home have been protected from infection. From the unorganized area in this district twenty-one indigent tuberculosis cases were sent to the sanatorium at the expense of the Department.

More general co-operation of physicians has kept this office informed of cases of communicable disease occurring in the unorganized area. So noticeable has this become that a recommendation was sent to the Department asking for an amendment to Section 56, Public Health Act, making physicians responsible for reporting to the district officer all cases of a communicable disease or suspected communicable disease whom they are called upon to visit in unorganized territory.

Mild smallpox which has been so prevalent throughout the Province has been no stranger in these parts. The mildness of the disease has resulted in many discrepancies and disagreements in diagnosis. For many cases no medical aid was necessary, indeed the hiding of cases was made effectual for the same reason. Frequent calls were made on this office to settle the diagnosis in typical cases. In many of these a smallpox placard soon gave mute testimony to the physician's willingness to play fair should grounds for suspicion arise and sympathetic outside authority be available who may without injury be blamed for the action taken. The difficulty of isolating promptly all cases of this mild variety is too well known to demand comment, except to say that it indicates the necessity for energetic vaccination of all those exposed or suspected of being exposed. As a result of the cases of smallpox which occurred in this district, 7,000 were vaccinated during the year. In no instance did the disease reach epidemic proportions, and in all cases vaccination of contacts promptly terminated the outbreak. The vaccine was very potent. At each place efforts were made to check up the occurrence of serious reactions; none were found or reported. After repeatedly observing outbreaks of smallpox in municipalities and in camps where quarantine, isolation and vaccination were promptly carried out without a single secondary case developing, I am convinced that in the whole field of preventive medicine no other single procedure is so effective. Within this health district smallpox occurred in small outbreaks at Maple Island, Point au Baril, Dunchurch and South River in the District of Parry Sound, and at Charlton, Boston Creek, Kirkland Lake and the Township of Teck in the District of Temiskaming. The inclosed chart shows that the incidence of smallpox in District No. 6, 1927, followed the usual characteristic exacerbation during the winter months.

As seen from the graph the seasonal occurrence of scarlet fever during 1927 did not conform with the usual increase of incidence during the autumn months, with the crest in October and the usual decrease in February, March and April; but it showed a marked rise in January and February with a secondary peak in June.

The increase in the total number of cases was almost entirely due to measles and mumps.

Vaccination against smallpox was carried on in schools at Sturgeon Falls, Englehart, Charlton, Savard Township, North Bay, Haileybury, Cobalt and



Kirkland Lake. Specific active immunization against diphtheria was carried on in Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Gowanda, Matheson, Garson Mines and Swastika.

### CHILD HYGIENE

During the most of 1927 we had three Provincial public health nurses working in this district and for several months four nurses. Miss Hally was located farthest north in Matheson, Cochrane, Kapuskasing and in the vicinity of these towns. Miss Smith was at Kirkland Lake, where she was successful in having a local nurse appointed, New Liskeard and intermediate points. Miss Pennock limited her services to the section from Powassan to Burk's Falls. Miss McEwan gave her attention to Mattawa and surrounding townships. Miss McEwan occupied her area between the months of March to July, inclusive, when she resigned to take a position with the Red Cross. The assistance in personnel which the Department of Health is giving to organizations such as the one mentioned is in the interests of co-operation between such organizations and the Department.

For the past four or five years the duties of the Provincial public health nurses have largely been those of making surveys. All of the organized municipalities have been surveyed as well as many unorganized townships. By a survey is meant a careful physical inspection of the child life of a community. Usually proceeding through the schools, records are made of the physical condition of each pupil. After this has been completed visits are made to the homes in the interests of those found defective. There the condition of the child is explained to the mother, and where necessary the parents are advised to obtain medical aid. These visits also allow the nurse to see the younger children of the home and ascertain their physical condition. Instruction is given to the mother regarding the danger in her children of defects tending to produce permanent disabilities. The opportunity is also made use of on occasions to present information regarding the essentials of pre-natal care.

As a result of these years of effort by our nursing staff the Department is now well informed of the condition of the child life of the Province. Speaking for Health District No. 6, it appears to this office that a heavy responsibility rests upon the Department and the Government to see that the principles of hygiene are applied to the child much more efficiently than heretofore, if we would have our children reach adult life physically fit.

The educational campaign which has been carried on has resulted in parents taking their children to the doctor in a few instances for the correction of defects. However, it becomes more and more evident by the display of interest on the part of parents at the clinics that they are keenly alive to the requirements of their children, but that they are unable to provide the necessary treatment. If the corrections are to be made then, and the work of the nurses is to become efficient, the municipality or some outside corporation or voluntary organization, must provide the remedy free of charge or at a minimum cost.

A splendid beginning has already been made through the schools to immunize children against dangerous communicable diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Again a travelling dental clinic maintained by the Department visited several of our rural points this summer in areas where no dental care has been provided and outside the practice of any dentist. The response of children from selected families among the poor has placed the seal of approval on this splendid beginning. It is to be hoped that travelling medical clinics will be added

which will make the necessary correction such as the removal of tonsils and adenoids, the giving of advice to the malnourished and to those suffering from goitre, etc. Other clinics are required to make correction in errors of vision and hearing

### UNORGANIZED AREAS

The greatest problem requiring solution in the unorganized areas is that of indigent medical relief, from the lack of which the pioneer settler is the most important sufferer. True, the difficulties of poor relief are also great for even to the advanced in years, the Homes for the Aged are closed since there is no governmental financial support to take care of same. The care of destitute children in children's shelters is a matter of complaint since the per diem aid provided by the Government is not sufficient to carry the proportion of costs for these children.

Sickness and poverty aggravate each other and materially affect the Provincial statistics of disease and death. These statistics are the facts that represent the bookkeeping of public health, and their causes are, therefore, of grave concern to public health officials of Northern Ontario who have the supervision of this area. The Public Health Act acknowledges the sanitary value of this form of relief since it makes it a duty on every municipality to provide medical service for their indigent sick. But to the pioneer settlers in those vast areas of Northern Ontario where there are no organized municipalities no relief is provided. It is well known that settlement in this area is usually followed by six to ten years of privation. During these lean years the occurrence of sickness may stop the meagre income which supports the family, precipitating distress and emergency. The neighbours at great sacrifice courageously come with assistance, pooling their resources to stay the threat against a life of the settlement. Can our Government continue to deny to these deserving citizens the necessary legislation and administration to conserve the vital resources, and to terminate the responsibility of neighbouring towns and villages for what alone is done to lower the morbidity and mortality rates of those outside their boundaries? The distress produced by want of the necessities of life (food, clothing and heat) must be provided from some source. The proximity to the distress makes northern municipalities more receptive to the appeals. While those who would not listen usually find that the people have finally moved into the municipality for the avowed purpose of securing relief during the emergency. Many municipalities openly accuse the Government as being among the worst oppressors of the poor for this lack of sanitary protection against those evils which so materially affect vital statistics in unorganized areas. It appears to this office that a combining of administration for the relief of distress among the poor should be made, both medical relief and that designed to provide the necessities of life, under the local Boards of Health in organized municipalities and under the Provincial Department of Health in unorganized areas.

### MILK SUPPLIES

Since the policy regarding the supervision of municipal milk supplies in the past has not given satisfactory results, it was decided early in the year to scrap the general supervision of all milk supplies and to centralize the efforts on of three or four towns. By this change it became possible in the selected towns to make detailed investigations of the milk produced by each dairyman. Where samples showed high bacterial counts an effort was made to locate the point of failure of technique. If the producer failed to correct same, it was recommended that he be cut off until he could offer a product up to the standard.

### *South Porcupine*

In no municipality within this district did the milk supply improve as greatly as in South Porcupine, where the measures described above were adopted by the local authorities and supported by this office. The excellency of the results obtained was due to an exceptionally efficient and energetic Sanitary Inspector in the person of Charles McInnis, acting under the instruction of the local Board of Health. Although no milk in that municipality is pasteurized, the technique of production has reached a very high order. In proof of this I may state that at the time of writing I consulted the last laboratory return from this municipality and found that out of sixteen samples received, ten showed bacterial counts below 1,000. Three only were above 20,000, the highest being 56,000. When it is explained that this milk must travel 265 miles by train and remain over night before reaching the laboratory, you will recognize that this is an accomplishment which may well be held up as an incentive and example to local Boards throughout the district. Five new cow barns were built within the year.

### *Kirkland Lake*

This rapidly growing municipality has been one of those to receive special consideration from this office during 1927. The local Board of Health has been very active and have required their Sanitary Inspector to give considerable time to dairy inspection. Besides supervision from this source one of the citizens took the matter up with the head of the Department and claimed that their supply was very inferior. I was able to inform the Department that the supply was fairly good, although improved equipment is required which will tend to guarantee consistency in cleanliness. The municipality is handicapped because of two or three poor producers who have an improper idea of methods, while on the other hand they have two or three good men who have insufficient capital. Filthy conditions caused the Sanitary Inspector to prohibit the sale within the municipality of milk from one dairy. Another has barely escaped the same treatment. He was granted an extension of time to see what effect new equipment would have on his product. Two splendid cow barns were built during the summer.

### *Timmins*

The investigation which began last year at the instance of the Eplett Dairy was continued. As the Eplett Dairy sells pasteurized milk, every effort was made to impress the municipality with the importance of pasteurization. However, Eplett is not a producer, and although pasteurization has been efficiently carried out supervision of his producers has proven very unsatisfactory. Eplett has his pasteurizer at New Liskeard and his producers are in that vicinity. The milk is shipped to Timmins where it is bottled and delivered. As a result of competition with pasteurized milk, local producers at Timmins began to institute many delayed improvements in technique and marketing. Several new cow barns were built during the summer. Some of these milkmen have been able to add to their efficiency by placing their entire product in the hands of consumers within a few hours after milking. With careful handling, such milk is bound to have low bacterial counts. Eplett's pasteurized milk requires to overcome this handicap. The sporadic efforts that he has made to penalize his dirty producers has invariably resulted in such improvement in the bacterial counts of the pasteurized milk as to make it the leader against all competition. The comparative ease with which the Eplett product can be placed in the preferred class, on the one hand, and the continual recurrence of high bacterial counts, on the other, has strongly tended to compel the Department to the conclusion that the trouble is with Eplett and that his must be classed among the poor supplies.

*New Liskeard*

Outside of Eplett's producers the number of milkmen supplying New Liskeard is comparatively few (four or five). In other words, the dairies are rather large and for that reason ought the more easily to comply with the recommendations of the local Board of Health. Some pressure has been exerted for the past two or three years to improve barns, equipment and methods of handling. Two dairymen were building modern barns at the time of my visit. Eplett has no delivery in New Liskeard, although many call at the plant for milk. Two of his producers also were putting up modern dairy barns. The New Liskeard supply is slowly coming up to an acceptable standard.

## SUMMER TOURIST CAMPS

Previous to 1927 tourist camps in this district were not an important sanitary factor as there were only seven of them. Of these two complied with the standards of the Department. However, this year twenty-seven camps were opened between North Bay and Cobalt along the Ferguson Highway. These were opened by the Forestry Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests. The water supplies as a general rule were of doubtful quality, requiring frequent sampling. At points where the supplies were found dangerous, seven wells were dug and provided with pumps. Fire-places or incinerators were made standard equipment and supplied at all camp sites. At most of these camping places sanitary privies were provided before the season closed. At Tilden Lake Camp a caretaker was placed in charge early in the summer. It is proposed to place caretakers at two or three other camps, but as the structural requirements for them are considerable, the work was not completed until the close of the season.

## WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

Municipal water supplies have ceased to be an important source of worry in this district as all but three are adequately chlorinated and these are from carefully protected ground water wells or springs. It is to be regretted that no reserve supply of chlorine was to be found at one point at the time of my visit; at three places it was necessary to increase the chlorine dosage.

*Township of Teck*

Kirkland Lake found it necessary to greatly extend their mains, increasing the size on some streets and duplicating the lines on other streets. Additional pumps were necessary to supply the increased demand.

At Swastika they are anxious to have sewer and water service, but it appears to this office that the population is too small to assume the financial responsibilities of a general water and sewer system. However, a more adequate supply of water is advisable. To provide this a limited water system could be recommended.

*Kapuskasing*

Kapuskasing completed their sewer system during the past summer. The trunk sewer discharges into the Kapuskasing River below the dam. It is not proposed to provide a form of treatment for the present as there are but few settlers along the rivers between the railway and James Bay, into which the river ultimately empties. The municipal water supply is obtained sufficient distance above the dam to guard against local pollution.

*Parry Sound*

This municipality finally obtained ownership of the old dam at the mouth of the Seguin River. By rebuilding the dam they are able to control the level of the water in the river within the town. In this manner a solution has been obtained of the nuisance created in the hot, dry days in summer by sewage which used to lie exposed on the bed of the river. Representations by this office were made to the municipal council early in the year before their estimates were struck regarding this nuisance. This was found to be quite unnecessary as the local authorities had plans already under way. The stigma which summer visitors of whom there were a goodly number were bound to hang on the town compelled a solution. It is well that one could be found within the financial ability of the town. Some form of sewage treatment is required for Parry Sound, but the town is unable at present to bear the expense.

## RURAL AND SMALL URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH

The difficulty of obtaining even rudimentary public health efforts or the compulsory control of quarantinable diseases in townships and villages has been evident for years. This office, therefore, recommends that the Department make a study of the question with the object of providing efficient administration. As rural areas in Northern Ontario are mostly unorganized and therefore under the supervision of the Province, it is suggested that the experiments be instituted in Northern Ontario.

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DISTRICT No, 7

G. L. SPARKS, D.O.H.

I beg to submit for your information the following report outlining the work done during 1927 in District No. 7, which includes the Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Kenora and Patricia:—

The Public Health Act (1927) came into force during the month of April and at that time the Provincial Board of Health ceased to exist. Your district officer's duties have therefore been carried on during the greater part of the year in accordance with the conditions specified in the new Act.

## ANNUAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE

On June 13th and 14th, I attended in Toronto the 1927 annual meeting of the Ontario Health Officers' Association. Following this meeting the district officers were called to a conference with the Deputy Minister of Health and later to a conference with the Minister of Health. After my return to Fort William, preparations were made to commence the special summer survey of motor tourist camps and refreshment booths as will be described later in this report.

## ROUTINE VISITS TO MUNICIPALITIES

Routine sanitary inspections were carried on in the following municipalities—Fort William, Port Arthur, Schreiber, Nipigon, Shuniah (summer resorts), Ignace, Dryden, Sioux Lookout, Fort Frances, Rainy River town, Kenora and Keewatin. Reports covering the above visits and inspections were duly forwarded to the Department.

## DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES

Sixty-three dairies were inspected in connection with the milk supplies of the following municipalities:—

Municipality	Dairies
(1) Schreiber.....	3—Producers.
(2) Nipigon.....	1—Producer.
(3) Fort William.....	8—6 Producers. 2 Distributors (Pasteurized milk).
(4) Port Arthur.....	9—7 Producers. 2 Distributors (Pasteurized milk).
(5) Dryden.....	5—Producers.
(6) Kenora.....	9—8 Producers. 1 Distributor (Pasteurized milk).
(7) Keewatin.....	3—Producers.
(8) Sioux Lookout.....	4—Producers.
(9) Rainy River Town.....	5—Producers.
(10) Fort Frances.....	16—Producers.
	(Special survey with Mr. James Gibbard, Asst. Engineer, and with Dr. J. E. O'Donnell, M.O.H.)
Total.....	63—58 Producers, 5 Distributors from 4 Pasteurizing plants.

Four milk-pasteurization plants were inspected—one in Kenora, two in Fort William and one in Port Arthur (one Fort William plant having a distributing depot in Port Arthur but milk pasteurized in Fort William). Two creameries were also inspected—one at Dryden and one at Rainy River town.

At the request of Dr. J. E. O'Donnell, M.O.H., a special survey of the milk supply of Fort Frances was made on August 8th and 9th by Mr. James Gibbard, an Ontario Department of Health sanitary engineer. I accompanied Mr. Gibbard and Dr. O'Donnell during the survey and Mr. Gibbard's report contains recommendations which (if acted upon by the municipal authorities) will materially improve the Fort Frances milk supply.

Some of the above dairies (producers) which were inspected during the month of September were found to be swarming with flies, and in some cases insanitary privies and manure heaps were found in close proximity to the milk-houses. There is no doubt that many dairymen pay little or no attention to proper methods of milk production from the standpoint of the public health. Most dairies lack facilities for the immediate cooling of the milk or for the steam sterilization of utensils and bottles. Often the dairy is conducted as a side line in the general work on a pioneer farm where economic conditions are most unfavourable. Under present legislation the control of the milk supply is in the hands of the municipal authorities, and the local M.O.H. and sanitary inspector are usually made responsible for the supervision of same.

During the year an attempt has been made to encourage the local health authorities of Port Arthur and Fort William to maintain some degree of laboratory supervision over the efficiency of milk-pasteurization plants by means of a system of bacterial counts. Both medical officers of health have co-operated with me in this work, and have, when requested, instructed their local sanitary inspectors to collect the necessary samples. Dr. N. O. Thomas, director of the laboratory in Fort William, allowed his senior laboratory assistant to accompany the inspectors on their first visits to the pasteurization plants for the purpose of giving them instruction in the proper methods of collecting samples for bacterial count, and swabs or scrapings for efficiency of sterilization of bottles and utensils.

Some very interesting information was obtained as a result of the above work which has demonstrated the importance of continuous laboratory supervision over the efficiency of milk-pasteurization plants. The mechanical efficiency of these plants should also be checked up periodically by sanitary engineers and I understand from the Deputy Minister of Health that all milk-pasteurization plants are to be inspected by engineers from the Sanitary Engineering Division.

#### WATER SUPPLIES AND CHLORINATION PLANTS

Close touch has been maintained with medical officers of health from whom polluted water samples have been received at the laboratory in Fort William, and attempts have been made to stimulate an endeavour on their part to discover the sources of pollution. Great Lakes steamship companies have also been warned as to the presumptive danger of water supplies on their respective boats from which polluted samples have been collected and examined at the laboratory in Fort William. I am advised that a chlorination plant has recently been installed at the Dryden town pumping station, and it is encouraging to know that most of the municipal supplies in the district are protected by chlorination. An exception, however, is the water supply of the village of Nipigon in the municipality of Nipigon. The present water supply of the village of Nipigon is insanitary, dangerous and entirely unsatisfactory, and the municipality should be given a definite time limit within which to provide a safe water supply for the village. On August 5th, I accompanied Mr. James Gibbard, Assistant Engineer, Ontario Department of Health, on a special survey of the above water supply; and Mr. Gibbard's report is a sufficient condemnation of same to demand drastic action by the Department should the municipal authorities fail to take definite action during the open season of 1928 to provide a safe water supply for the village of Nipigon.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL; NIGHT SOIL; MANURE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

A number of municipalities in the district continue to discharge raw sewage into the nearest available waters, some of which are used as sources of public water supply. Dependence is generally placed upon chlorination of the public water supply, and there is apparently no immediate prospect of change from the above primitive method of disposal of sewage.

Where sewerage facilities are not available outdoor privies are in use and in some cases it appears to be impossible for local authorities to compel householders to keep their privies in a sanitary condition. This also applies to insanitary collections of garbage and manure. Mr. W. C. Millar, District Provincial Sanitary Inspector, recently prosecuted certain residents of the town of Sioux Lookout for allowing their premises to become nuisances under the Public Health Act, and the judicious use of the power of prosecution appears to be the only effective method of getting results in some cases.

#### SUMMER RESORTS, MUNICIPALITY OF SHUNIAH

During the month of August, I accompanied Dr. C. N. Laurie, M.O.H., on routine visits to the following summer resorts in the municipality of Shuniah,— Pearl Station, Loon Lake, Birch Beach, Amethyst Harbour, Silver Harbour, Silver Beach, Wild Goose, Green Bay, and Iskabibble Beaches. Sanitary conditions were found to be generally good at all the above summer resorts, and it would appear that the improvement over previous years has been due to the appointment during the past four summers of a full-time local sanitary inspector

during the months of July and August. Supervision of available water supplies was carried out by the local inspector by inspections and sampling, and householders were warned *re* boiling of suspected supplies. If the present method of supervision is continued during coming years with as good apparent results and should an outbreak of typhoid fever or other communicable disease be traced at any time to exposure at the above summer resorts, such would apparently be due to circumstances not under our control as public health officials, and I do not see what more can be done in the municipality of Shuniah but to continue the present method of supervision by the local health authorities.

#### SPECIAL SURVEY MOTOR TOURIST CAMPS AND REFRESHMENT BOOTHS

During the summer months I accompanied Mr. James Gibbard, Assistant Engineer, Ontario Department of Health, on the annual special survey of motor tourist camps and refreshment booths. Eight (8) motor tourist camps and fifty-seven (57) refreshment booths were visited in District No. 7, and *no* certificates of approval were issued. Considerable time and energy were spent in connection with the above work, and it is to be hoped that a more effective method of control will be devised so that motor tourist camps and refreshment booths will be governed by definite sanitary regulations having the force of law.

#### TERRITORY WITHOUT MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION

Under the Public Health Act (1927), the provincial sanitary inspectors have been given certain jurisdiction in all territory without *county* organization. As there are many local municipalities in the unorganized Districts of Thunder Bay, Rainy River and Kenora, this apparently means that the District Provincial Sanitary Inspector has certain of the powers of a local board of health in each of the local municipalities in his district. This increases the work and responsibilities of the district provincial sanitary inspector to such an extent that it would appear advisable to have at least one provincial sanitary inspector in each judicial district so that effective uniform sanitary supervision may be maintained over all the territory in the district. The force of this is seen in the fact that there is a large summer resort area in the Lake of the Woods area adjacent to the towns of Kenora and Keewatin. An adequate inspection service should be provided to supervise this area during each summer resort season. Also in the territory without municipal organization are many school buildings and premises which are not subject to inspection by any local M.O.H. Owing to the necessity of keeping up with the office and other routine, it is a physical impossibility for the district officer to attempt to perform in the territory without municipal organization all the duties and functions of a local M.O.H. Some assistance in the supervision over the above unorganized areas is necessary, either by additional provincial sanitary inspectors or by the appointment of local medical officers of health with limited areas of jurisdiction.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following table has been compiled from the weekly returns of communicable diseases sent to this office as having been received by the Department from the secretaries of local boards of health in District No. 7, during the year 1927. The figures are not to be taken as representing the exact number of cases and deaths from communicable diseases, but they may have some value as an index of the communicable diseases reported from municipalities in the district:—



	Cases	Deaths
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	1
Chancroid.....	20	0
Chickenpox.....	246	2
Conjunctivitis, acute infectious.....	1	0
Diphtheria.....	45	4
Dysentery.....	1	1
Erysipelas.....	2	0
Gonorrhoea.....	6	0
Influenza.....	31	0
German measles.....	2	0
Glanders.....	0	1
Measles.....	510	1
Mumps.....	58	0
Pneumonia, (a) acute lobar.....	10	9
Pneumonia, (b) bronchial.....	9	8
Scarlet fever.....	93	0
Syphilis.....	2	0
Tuberculosis.....	26	16
Typhoid fever.....	26	0
Whooping cough.....	100	4

The district has been fortunate in having been free from smallpox during 1927, no cases or deaths having been reported by any local board of health or from the territory without municipal organization. This is a remarkable circumstance in view of the public apathy regarding the requirements of the Vaccination Act. The responsibility for the enforcement of the Vaccination Act rests upon the local authorities.

Chickenpox was reported from eight municipalities; diphtheria from seven; influenza from four; measles from thirteen; scarlet fever from six; typhoid fever from five, and whooping cough from five.

The following visits were made into the territory without municipal organization in connection with communicable diseases:

- (1) February 25th—Scarlet fever at Heron Bay, District of Thunder Bay.
- (2) March 2nd—Whooping cough in S.S. No. 2, Dawson Road and Forbes, District of Thunder Bay.
- (3) March 28th-31st—Scarlet fever in Township of Spohn, District of Rainy River.
- (4) April 8th—Suspected influenza at Raith, District of Thunder Bay.
- (5) August 11th—Tuberculosis in Township of Spohn, District of Rainy River.
- (6) December 7th—Scarlet fever at Savanne, District of Thunder Bay.

Reports of twenty-six cases of typhoid fever (with no deaths) were received from the following municipalities:—Fort William, 13; Fort Frances, 1; Rainy River town, 5; Kenora, 6; Dryden, 1.

Dr. J. E. R. Smith, M.O.H., Fort William, deserves credit for his efforts to discover and isolate typhoid "carriers" in connection with the cases reported in Fort William. One of the Fort William cases was from the tug "Strathmore," where the infection was presumed to have followed the drinking of polluted lake water.

Reports of twenty-six cases of tuberculosis (with sixteen deaths) were received from the following municipalities:—Fort William, 22 cases, 3 deaths; Port Arthur, 2 cases, 13 deaths; Schreiber, 2 cases, no deaths. From Port

Arthur many more deaths than cases were reported. Two patients resident in territory without municipal organization were removed during the spring to the Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives, at Gravenhurst. One patient died within two weeks after his removal to Gravenhurst, and the other patient died within a comparatively short time after her removal to the sanatorium. The lack of sanatorium accommodation in the Province of Ontario nearer than Gravenhurst is a source of hardship to patients who are compelled to undertake railway journeys of at least six hundred miles before reaching the nearest sanatorium in the province. An ordinary general hospital is admittedly not a fit and proper place for cases of tuberculosis, but under the Hospitals Act, no hospital receiving aid from the Province of Ontario shall refuse to receive and care for cases of tuberculosis. I have therefore endeavoured in some instances to have advanced cases cared for in the local general hospitals when no good purpose could be served by sending the patients to sanatoria so far away from their homes.

The detailed office work in connection with laboratory reports received during the year would have been impossible without the services of a very efficient stenographer. The following routine, having particular reference to communicable diseases, was carried on during the year: Practising physicians consulted and medical officers of health notified *re* all Widal reports received from provincial laboratories; medical officers of health notified *re* all positive (diagnosis) diphtheria swab and tuberculosis sputum reports received from provincial laboratories. This work, in addition to the notifications *re* water analyses reports, has greatly increased the office routine.

#### WEEKLY REPORTS AND MOTOR CAR LOGS

The Department has been kept in close touch with your District Officer's activities during the year by the weekly reports sent to the Deputy Minister of Health. These reports have contained detailed summaries of the work carried on throughout the successive weeks, including schedules indicating the motor car mileage and expenses in connection with same.

#### OTHER DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

A careful reading of the annual report submitted by Dr. N. O. Thomas, Director of the Ontario Department of Health Branch Laboratory in Fort William; also of the annual report submitted by Mr. W. C. Millar, District Provincial Sanitary Inspector, will convey a correct appreciation of the public health work carried on by each of these officials. The work of the district public health nurses is primarily under the supervision of the Director of Child Hygiene, and a survey of the report of that division will indicate the attempt that is being made to carry public health education to the individual and to the family. In a number of instances the public health nurses have given valuable service in the maintenance of supervision over reported cases of tuberculosis resident in the territory without municipal organization.

Special activities carried on during 1927 by the Department included a visit to the district by the Travelling Chest Clinic; also a visit from Dr. Conboy, Director of Dental Services. The Travelling Chest Clinic visited Kenora, Fort William and Port Athur, where valuable diagnostic work was done in connection with incipient and obscure cases of tuberculosis, also in the examination of "contacts." In view of the growing recognition of the necessity for periodic

physical examinations it would appear that travelling clinics for this purpose may be a logical development of public health work, unless public health activities are to be restricted solely to the prevention of communicable diseases.

Dr. Conboy's visit to the district was made with a view to the establishment of dental clinics; and the mass of information, relative to defective teeth, as recorded during past years by our public health nurses, may bear fruit if dental facilities are provided in the outlying areas of the district.

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## DISTRICT No. 8

H. W. JOHNSTON, D.O.H.

I have the honour to submit the following summary of the work of the Department as carried on in District No. 8 during the year 1927:—

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

Again it is necessary to advise that a large portion of time and effort have had to be given to the investigation and control of communicable diseases. It is some satisfaction, in checking over the reported cases, to find that, with the possible exception of measles, there has been no widespread outbreak of contagious disease in any community within the district during the year.

Scarlet fever has been rather widespread but only a very few cases in any one place. In several instances the type of scarlet has been very severe. There were only ten (10) cases of diphtheria reported from organized municipalities during the year.

Every opportunity has been taken to interest the public and the medical practitioners in the use of scarlet fever and diphtheria immunization treatment. School Boards have shown particular interest in this method and have frequently undertaken to provide free treatment for all pupils enrolled. The physicians who are using passive immunization for all immediate contacts have been thoroughly satisfied with the results, and a number of outbreaks have been immediately checked when the antitoxin was used.

During the latter part of the year frequent reports were received of a distressing type of infection commonly diagnosed as Influenza which in the earlier part of the season exhibited very severe intestinal symptoms. Later the type seemed to change and the more severe symptoms were in the bronchial and upper pulmonary areas, with high temperatures and prolonged irritation of the trachea.

During the year, though smallpox has been generally prevalent throughout the Province, this district had fortunately only two places where cases were reported. On the Mississagi Indian Reserve the infection was confined to one family and in a lumber camp tributary to Chapleau one case came to the attention of the contracting physician. Early diagnosis and active measures for preventing further contagion limited these in each case to the original source.

Public health nurses working in the rural sections of the district, particularly isolated communities in unorganized territory, have been coming in contact with a large number of families where tuberculosis is prevalent. Some of these communities are settled by immigrants who are often partly isolated and it is

frequently difficult to secure their co-operation in taking the necessary care to prevent the spread of infection. Many of them refuse to accept sanitarium treatment even where the expense is guaranteed by the Department of Health. As the nurses find more time to devote to this work they gain the confidence of the settlers and conditions will probably improve.

During the year the travelling tuberculosis clinic has only been allotted to this district for one week in Sault Ste. Marie. There has been urgent request from many of the smaller towns in the district for the assistance which this clinic is able to give in diagnosis and in stimulating interest on the part of the public in the care and prevention of tuberculosis.

A larger number of places than usual have reported typhoid fever during the year 1927. There has been no condition approaching an epidemic in any one place, and in most instances the outbreak has been traced definitely to carriers.

In the summer some time was given to the investigation of an unusual number of cases of dysentery in Blind River and Thessalon. Apparently the infection was carried by flies, and in Blind River particularly, owing to overcrowding in the homes and to lack of accommodation for a large number of people who had come in to work on the extension to the Carpenter-Hixon plant, it was difficult to maintain satisfactory sanitary conditions throughout the town. The municipality is now working on a proposition for the installation of a water and sewerage system which will meet the needs of the community.

It is noted that a larger number of municipal clerks are forwarding regularly their weekly reports on communicable diseases. It is still felt in the northern districts of the province that it would be well to have these reports submitted directly to the District Officers of Health. Much of value in the report is lost through the time that it takes for it to be sent to the central office and returned to the district.

#### SANITARY SUPERVISION

During the summer months very thorough sanitary supervision was given to refreshment booths and motor tourist camps throughout the district. Owing to the very large area to be covered, this work was combined with supervision of hotels, boarding houses and summer resorts who cater to the tourist trade in Northern Ontario. It also included a supervision of summer camp colonies on the lakes and rivers in the district. The municipalities and tourists and the operators of the different camp sites and refreshment booths appreciate this service and each year are endeavouring to bring their places more completely into line with the requirements of the Department.

During the year some assistance was given to the municipality of Sault Ste. Marie in securing a satisfactory type of garbage disposal. Formerly the city was doing the work of garbage collection and using an out-of-date type of incinerator for disposal. They are now having it done by contract, and the incinerator, which is located several miles out in the country, is owned and operated by the contractor.

Several visits were made to Creighton Mine in an endeavour to secure an improved type of sewage disposal. Up to the present time no satisfactory response has been secured from the company which controls the townsite.

Sanitary matters of minor importance have also required attention in Desbarats, Webbwood, Mindemoya, Goudreau Mine, Gore Bay, Gogama and Island Lake.

In a number of municipalities and unorganized communities an endeavour had been made to improve the milk supply where these have not previously been sufficient or of a reasonably satisfactory quality. In the town of Espanola, which is controlled by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, the dairymen have combined in having their supply handled by one dealer who is operating a pasteurization plant. Samples are submitted weekly to the laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie for analysis.

In Hornepayne and Chapleau it has been difficult to secure a sufficient supply of milk for the towns. There is no farming community tributary to either place. Feed for the dairy herds had to be largely brought in from outside for most of the year. Frequent supervision has resulted in some improvement in the handling of these supplies.

The Department of Agriculture has been paying special attention to the encouragement of dairy farming in Algoma district. Co-operation from our Department has been given in the supervision of sanitary conditions in creameries which are enlarging their operations each year.

#### CHILD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The plan of the Division of Child Hygiene in allotting specified districts to nurses has been working satisfactorily in District No. 8. It has been found that where nurses are able to repeat at least once a year their demonstrations in any community the service is made more valuable from the standpoint of securing improved conditions in the schools and the homes visited. We have particularly appreciated the assistance which has been given by the Division in arranging for Dr. MacKenzie Smith to work with the nurses in the schools in rural and isolated sections of the District. This special work has been carried on in Manitoulin Island, St. Joe's Island, along the line of the Algoma Central Railway, the Michipicoten and Goudreau mining areas and the rural townships between Sault Ste. Marie and Blind River. The results have been particularly evident in the interest which is shown in having corrections made where defects have been noted during the physical examinations. During the early part of the summer the Child Hygiene Division also supplied the personnel for a successful series of Well Baby Clinics in the rural section west of Bruce Mines.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

The usual type of public health education has been carried on through contact with voluntary organizations and schools. Addresses have been prepared for meetings of the Women's Institutes, and public health meetings have been held for the showing of films on health topics. I believe that an excellent service could be rendered by an enlargement of the moving picture service of the Department.

Public health programmes were arranged for school fairs and agricultural society fairs in the districts of Manitoulin, Sudbury and Algoma. These fairs offer opportunities for contact which is not possible to make in any other way. Special attention is given to bringing before the public the organization of the Department of Health and the various types of activity which are used to cultivate the public health idea throughout the Province. Co-operation has also been given through this office in having extracts printed from the *Health News Bulletin* issued by the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

In Northern Ontario difficulty is frequently experienced in carrying on public health work where Indian reserves are located in the neighbourhood of other organized or unorganized communities. Communicable disease, including tuberculosis and venereal disease, are frequently prevalent in these reserves. It is unfortunate that the Department of Indian Affairs has no active programme of public health education or supervision for the residents who are under the Indian treaties. In case of any threatened epidemic we usually get very hearty co-operation from the local officials of the Indian Department, but the difficulty arises in the lack of any programme of preventive medicine.

Throughout the year frequent opportunity has been available for co-operation with the Children's Aid Society, the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Crippled Children's Clinics and the Service Clubs of the district in work which they are carrying on, in which health problems may be a part. The Sault Ste. Marie Crippled Children's Clinic has again been a real assistance to the public health nurses in helping them solve problem cases which arise during their routine work.

It has not yet been possible to solve the problem of the care of indigents in unorganized territory. The investigation of conditions which is being carried on by the Department indicates the need for some plan of relief for settlers who are unable to secure medical attention or nursing care in the isolated settlements of the northern part of the province. It would be impossible to estimate the value of the free services which have been rendered by the physicians whose practice includes the unorganized areas referred to. Government assistance is urgently needed to provide relief for the settlers in poor circumstances who are doing pioneer work in opening up new Ontario.

During the year the Sanitary Inspectors have been co-operating with the operators of lumber and mining camps in a campaign for accident prevention. It is felt that too much time is lost by employees through preventable accidents. The lumber companies are also becoming interested in a plan which would prevent unfit men being sent from the city employment agencies to work in lumber camps. Great hardships are often caused these men and inconvenience and expense falls on the company when the men employed are taken long distances from the railway before discovering that they are suffering from some chronic ailment or general disability which makes it impossible for them to carry on the required work. It is suggested that it would be advisable for these workers to be medically examined before being shipped by the employment agencies.

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# APPENDIX

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# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 262

As Amended by 1928, Chapter 45

AND

# The Vaccination Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 263



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928



# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 262

As Amended by 1928, Chapter 45

AND

# The Vaccination Act

R.S.O. 1927, Chapter 263



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# The Public Health Act

R.S.O. 1927, CHAPTER 262

As amended by 1928, Chapter 45

## INTERPRETATION.

Interpreta-  
tion.

### 1. In this Act,—

“Com-  
municable  
disease.”

(a) “Communicable disease” shall mean and include any contagious or infectious disease, and shall include smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, German measles, glanders, cholera, erysipelas, tuberculosis, mumps, anthrax, bubonic plague, rabies, poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis, and any other disease which may be declared by the regulations to be a communicable disease;

“Depart-  
ment.”

(b) “Department” shall mean the Department of Health for Ontario.

“Deputy  
Minister.”

(c) “Deputy Minister” shall mean the Deputy Minister of Health for Ontario;

“House,”  
“House-  
hold.”

(d) “House” or “household” shall include a dwelling house, lodging house, or hotel, and a students’ residence, fraternity house, or other building in which any person in attendance as a student, pupil or teacher, or employed in any capacity in or about a university, college, school or other institution of learning resides or is lodged;

“House-  
holder.”

(e) “Householder” shall include the proprietor, master, mistress, manager, housekeeper, janitor, and caretaker of a house;

“Local  
Board.”

(f) “Local board” shall mean the local board of health for any municipality;

“Medical  
Officer of  
Health.”

(g) “Medical Officer of Health” shall mean the medical officer of health of the municipality appointed under this Act, or in unorganized territory a medical officer of health appointed by the Department for a specified area;

“Member  
of a house-  
hold.”

(h) “Member of a household” shall mean a person residing, boarding or lodging in a house;

- (i) "Minister" shall mean the Minister of Health for Ontario; "Minister."
- (j) "Municipality" shall not include a county; "Municipality."
- (k) "Occupier" shall mean the person in occupation or having the charge, management or control of any premises, whether on his own account or as the agent of any person; "Occupier."
- (l) "Owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises in connection with which the word is used whether on his own account or as agent or trustee of any other person or who would so receive the same if such lands and premises were let; "Owner."
- (m) "Premises" shall mean and include any land or any building, public or private, sailing, steam or other vessel, any vehicle, steam, electric or street railway car for the conveyance of passengers or freight, any tent, van, or other structure, of any kind, any mine, and any stream, lake, drain, ditch or place, open, covered or enclosed, public or private, natural or artificial, and whether maintained under statutory authority or not; "Premises."
- (n) "Regulations" shall mean regulations made under the authority of this Act; "Regulations."
- (o) "Street" shall include any highway, and any public bridge, and any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 1. "Street."

**2.**—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a duly qualified medical practitioner, of at least five years' standing, to be Chief Inspector of Health. Chief Inspector of Health.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Health may exercise, anywhere in Ontario any of the powers conferred by this Act on medical officers of health, and he shall act under the direction of the Minister and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Minister or by the Deputy Minister. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 2. Duties and powers.

**3.** Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act or the regulations, wherever in any regulations made under the authority of any former Act for which this Act is substituted or in any other Act reference is made to the "Chief Officer of Health," the word "Minister" shall be deemed to be substituted therefor, and where reference is made to the "Minister" substituted for "chief officer" and "Department" for "Provincial Board."

“Provincial Board of Health,” the words “Department of Health” shall be deemed to be substituted therefor. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 3.

- 4.** It shall be the duty of the Department, and it shall have power to,—
- Duties and powers of Department.
- Investigations as to disease and mortality.
- Advising as to sanitary matters.
- Oversight of vaccine and serum.
- Enquiring into alleged nuisances.
- Inspection of sanitary conditions in gaols, etc.
- Distribution of literature.
- (a) make investigations and enquiries respecting the causes of disease and mortality in Ontario or in any part thereof;
- (b) advise the officers of the Government in regard to public health generally, and as to drainage, water supply, disposal of garbage and excreta, heating, ventilation and plumbing of premises;
- (c) exercise a careful oversight of vaccine matter and serum produced or offered for sale in Ontario, or manufacture the same if deemed advisable, and as far as possible prevent the sale of the same when found to be impure or inert, and see that a supply of proper vaccine matter is obtainable at all times at such vaccine farms and other places as are subject to inspection by the Department;
- (d) determine whether the existing condition of any premises or of any street, or public place, or the method of manufacture or business process, or the disposal of sewage, trade or other waste, garbage or excrementitious matter is a nuisance or injurious to health;
- (e) inspect all county gaols, prisons, houses of refuge, asylums, hospitals, sanatoria, orphanages, homes or places of refuge, charitable institutions and other public or private institutions for the safe keeping, custody or care of any person confined therein by process of law, or received or cared for therein at his own charges or by public or private charity, and see that such institutions are kept in a proper sanitary condition and that this Act and the regulations are complied with;
- (f) make public distribution of sanitary literature, especially during the prevalence in any part of Ontario of any communicable disease, and pay particular attention to all matters relating to the prevention and spread of communicable diseases in such manner as the Department may deem best to control any outbreak;

- (g) enter into and go upon any premises in the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty under this Act, and make such orders and give such directions with regard to the structural alteration of the premises or with respect to any other matter as the Department may deem advisable in the interests of the public health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 4.
- Entry on premises and orders as to alterations therein.

**5.—(1)** The Minister may direct an officer of the Department to investigate the causes of any communicable disease or mortality in any part of Ontario, and the person so directed may take evidence on oath or otherwise, as he may deem expedient, and shall, for the purposes of such investigation, possess all the powers which may be conferred upon a commissioner appointed under *The Public Inquiries Act*.

Investigation as to disease and mortality.

Rev. Stat., c. 20.

(2) Where it appears to the Department that any unsanitary condition or nuisance exists in a municipality, and that the local board has, on a proper representation of the facts, neglected or refused to take such measures as may remove such condition or abate such nuisance, the Minister may direct an investigation as provided by subsection 1.

Investigation as to unsanitary conditions and nuisances.

(3) If upon such investigation it is found that a remediable unsanitary condition or nuisance exists, the Department may direct its immediate removal or abatement by the person responsible therefor, and if such person neglects or refuses after three days' notice by the Department to remove or abate the same, may cause such removal or abatement to be made, and the treasurer of the municipality shall forthwith pay out of any money of the municipality any expenses incurred under such orders. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 5.

Removal or abatement.

**6.** The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for,—

Regulations.

- (a) the prevention or mitigation of disease; Prevention and mitigation of disease.
- (b) the frequent and effectual cleansing of streets, yards and premises; Cleansing streets and premises.
- (c) the removal of nuisances and unsanitary conditions; Removal of nuisances, etc.
- (d) the cleansing, purifying, ventilating and disinfecting of premises by the owners and occupiers or other persons having the care or ordering thereof; Cleansing and disinfecting premises.
- (e) the construction, repair, renewal, alteration and inspection of plumbing, the material to be used in the construction of, and the location of drains, Regulations as to plumbing.

- pipes, traps, and other works and appliances forming part of or connected with the plumbing in any building or upon any property or in any highway, street, lane or public place, and in any structure or place, whether permanent or temporary, constructed or used thereon or therein;
- Sewerage system. (f) the location, construction, repair, renewal, alteration, and inspection of sewers, drain-pipes, manholes, gully traps, flush tanks, and other works, in or upon public, municipal or private property, forming part of or connected with any municipal sewerage system;
- Passenger traffic. (g) regulating, so far as this Legislature has jurisdiction in that behalf, the entry and departure of boats or vessels at the different ports or places in Ontario, and the landing of passengers or cargoes from such boats or vessels or from railway carriages or cars, and the receiving of passengers or cargoes on board the same, for the purpose of preventing the spread of any communicable disease;
- Burials. (h) the safe and speedy interment or disinterment of the dead, the transportation of corpses and the conduct of funerals;
- Checking communicable diseases. (i) the supplying of such medical aid, medicine and other articles and accommodations as the Department may deem necessary for preventing or mitigating an outbreak of any communicable disease;
- Inspection for the purpose of disinfection. (j) the inspection of premises by the local board or medical officer of health, or some officer of the Department, and the cleansing, purifying and disinfecting anything contained therein when required by the local board or officer, at the expense of the owner or occupier, and for detaining for this purpose any steamboat, vessel, railway carriage or car, or public conveyance and anything contained therein and any person travelling thereby as may be necessary;
- Ordering alteration or destruction. (k) entering and inspecting any premises used for human habitation in any locality in which conditions exist, which, in the opinion of the Department, are unsanitary, or such as to render the inhabitants specially liable to disease, and for directing the alteration or destruction of any such building which is, in the opinion of the Department, unfit for human habitation;



- (l) preventing the overcrowding of premises used for human habitation by limiting the number of dwellers in such premises and the amount of air space to be allowed for each dweller therein; Preventing over-crowding.
- (m) preventing the departure of persons from infected localities and for preventing persons or conveyances from passing from one locality to another, and for detaining persons or conveyances who or which have been exposed to infection for inspection or disinfection until the danger of infection is past; Preventing travel by persons exposed to infection.
- (n) regulating the appointment of sanitary inspectors to be paid by the municipality in which they act for the purpose of enforcing this Act or the regulations, or any by-law in force in the municipality; Sanitary inspectors.
- (o) the removal or keeping under surveillance of persons living in infected localities; Surveillance.
- (p) authorizing the taking possession by a municipal corporation, local board of health, or medical officer of health, for any of the purposes of this Act, of any land or unoccupied building; Taking possession of premises.
- (q) the sanitary precautions to be taken in health resorts, summer resorts and upon boats or other vessels plying upon lakes, rivers, streams and other inland waters, and for preventing the pollution of such waters by the depositing therein of sewage, excreta, vegetable, animal or other matter or filth; Health and summer resorts and inland waters.
- (r) any other matter which, in the opinion of the Department, the general health of the inhabitants of Ontario or of any locality may require; General.
- (s) the manufacture of non-intoxicating beverages and distilled and mineral water, and the manufacture of syrups, wines and brewed beers. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 6. Manufacture of beverages.

7. The Department may, from time to time, declare all or any of such regulations to be in force in any specified municipality or locality for such time as the Department may deem expedient. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 7. Application of regulations.

8.—(1) The regulations shall be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and shall come into force and take effect upon publication of such approval and the regulations approved in the *Ontario Gazette*. Approval and promulgation of regulations.

To be laid  
before  
Assembly.

(2) Every regulation shall be laid before the Assembly forthwith if the Assembly is then in session, or if it is not then in session within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 8.

By-laws,  
etc., super-  
seded by  
regulations.

**9.**—(1) Any order or regulation made by the Department shall, while it is in force in any locality, supersede any municipal by-law or other regulation, including the by-law set out in Schedule B, dealing with the same subject matter, and so far as any such by-law or other regulation is inconsistent with the order or regulation of the Department, such by-law or other regulation shall be deemed to be suspended.

Publication  
of regula-  
tions.

(2) Every order or regulation made by the Department shall be published in the next report issued by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 9.

Powers of  
officers of  
the Depart-  
ment.

**10.** The Deputy Minister of Health, the district officers of health, the Provincial Sanitary Inspectors in unorganized areas and any other officer of the Department specially authorized for the purpose shall possess all the powers conferred upon a medical officer of health and the officers of a local board by this Act or by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 10.

Health dis-  
tricts and  
district  
officers.

**11.**—(1) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may divide the province for the purposes of this section into not more than ten health districts, and may appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be known as the district officer of health for each such district.

Salaries,  
etc., of  
district  
officers of  
health.

(2) Every district officer of health shall be paid such salary as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and his actual and necessary travelling and other expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties, and such salary and expenses shall be payable out of such sums as may be appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

District  
officers of  
health,  
duties of.

(3) Every district officer of health shall within his district be the official representative of the Department of Health, and subject to the approval of the Minister or the Deputy Minister he shall have general control of statutory organization for public health. He shall further, for the promotion of public health and for the protection of the inhabitants from communicable disease have authority, subject to the approval of the Minister to enforce the provisions of this Act and the regulations and he shall be responsible through the local medical officer of health for the enforcement of this Act and the regulations. He shall also have for the further effective carrying out of this Act and regulations all the powers and rights and authority to perform all the functions and duties of the local medical officer of health or the sanitary inspector under this Act.

(4) Whenever required so to do by the Department, a district officer of health shall have the same authority and shall perform the same duties in any part of Ontario as he might do in the district for which he is appointed. May act in other districts.

(5) Every district officer of health shall act under the supervision and control of the Department, and shall report to it at least monthly, and at such other times as may be required, and shall in such report give such information as may be required by the Department or by the regulations. To act under Department.

(6) The Department, every district officer of health and inspector, and every medical officer of health and sanitary inspector shall have authority to enforce the by-law set out in Schedule B, or any amendment thereof approved by the Department, and any by-law respecting the milk supply of, and any other by-law respecting sanitary matters in a municipality, and for this purpose may institute proceedings for the prosecution of offenders against any of the said by-laws. Enforcement of sanitary by-laws.

(7) A district officer of health shall have the authority to summon a special meeting of a local board of health for public health purposes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 11.

#### LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

**12.**—(1) There shall be a local board of health for every municipality in Ontario. Local boards.

(2) In a city, and in every town having a population of 4,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the local board shall consist of the mayor, the medical officer of health, and three resident ratepayers to be appointed annually by the council at its first meeting in every year. In cities and in towns of 4,000 or over.

(3) In a town having a population of less than 4,000, according to such enumeration, and in every other municipality, the local board shall consist of the head of the municipality, the medical officer of health, and one resident ratepayer to be appointed as provided by subsection 2. In towns of less than 4,000, villages and townships.

(4) There shall be a secretary of the local board, and, unless otherwise provided by the council, the clerk shall be the secretary. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 12. Secretary.

**13.** Every local board shall be a corporation by the name of "The Local Board of Health of the City *(or as the case may be)* of " Corporate name. *(inserting the name of the municipality)*. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 13.

- Meetings.** **14.**—(1) A local board shall hold at least four meetings in each year at a time and place to be fixed by resolution of the board, and such other meetings as may be prescribed by the regulations, or be required by the Board.
- Chairman.** (2) At the first meeting of a local board in every year, which shall be held not later than the 1st day of February, the board shall elect one of its members to be chairman R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 14.
- Special meetings.** **15.** Any member of a local board may call a special meeting thereof at any time by giving notice in writing to the secretary and to the remaining members of the board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 15.
- Secretary to report membership of board to Department.** **16.** The clerk of the municipality shall report to the Department the names and addresses of the members of the local board in each year, on or before the 1st day of February, and he shall so report any change occurring during the year in the membership of the board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 16.
- Vacancies in board.** **17.** Whenever a vacancy occurs in any local board of a city or town by the death, resignation or removal of an appointed member the council shall, at its first meeting after such vacancy occurs, appoint a resident ratepayer to fill the same, and in default of such appointment the Department may appoint a resident ratepayer of the municipality to fill the vacancy. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 17.
- Quorum.** **18.** A majority of the members of a local board shall form a quorum. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 18.
- Payment of local boards in townships.** **19.** The council of a township may by by-law provide for the payment to each member of the local board and to the secretary of a sum not exceeding \$4 for every attendance at meetings of the board and his necessary travelling expenses in going to and returning from such meetings. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 19.
- Payment of accounts certified by board.** **20.** The treasurer of the municipality shall forthwith upon demand, pay the amount of any account for services performed under the direction of the board and materials and supplies furnished, or for any expenditure incurred by the board or by the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector in carrying out the provisions of this Act or the regulations, after the board has by resolution approved of the account and a copy of the resolution certified by the chairman and secretary has been filed in the office of the treasurer. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 20.
- Recording proceedings.** **21.**—(1) The proceedings of every local board shall be recorded by the secretary in a book to be kept for that purpose.

(2) The secretary shall annually, on or before the 15th day of December, prepare a report of the work done by the board during the year, and of the sanitary condition of the municipality.

Annual report.

(3) The report as adopted by the local board shall include the annual report of the medical officer of health and shall be transmitted to the Deputy Minister of Health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 21.

Local reports to be transmitted to Deputy Minister.

**22.** The secretary of every local board shall report weekly to the Department the number of cases of and deaths from communicable diseases, and the number of deaths from all other causes, occurring in the municipality during the preceding week, upon a form to be supplied by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 22.

Weekly report to Department.

**23.—(1)** Whenever a local board has authority to direct that any matter or thing shall be done by any person, the board may also, in default of its being done by the person, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default, and may recover the expense thereof by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, or the board may direct that the same be added by the clerk of the municipality to the collector's roll and collected in like manner as municipal taxes.

Enforcing authority of local board.

(2) Where a local board in a city or in any town, village, police village or township bordering on or situate within ten miles of a city having a population of not less than 200,000 in which a sewerage system has been established, recommends that sanitary conveniences should be installed in any building, and is of the opinion that the owner of the premises is unable or unwilling to pay the expense of the same at once, the municipality may install suitable sanitary conveniences and construct private drain connections required to connect such sanitary conveniences with the common sewers of the municipality at the expense of the owner, and the Department may direct that the cost, including interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum on the deferred payments, be paid by the owner in equal successive annual payments extending over a period not exceeding five years, and that such annual payments be added by the clerk of the municipality to the collector's roll and collected in like manner as municipal taxes.

When local board may install sanitary conveniences.

Payment by owner in equal annual instalments.

(3) A certificate from the clerk of the municipality setting forth the cost of the said conveniences and a description of the lands upon which the same were made shall be registered in the proper registry or land titles office against the said lands on proper proof by affidavit of the signature of the said clerk and upon payment in full of the cost of the said con-

Registration of certificate of charges for installing sanitary conveniences.

veniences a like certificate from the city clerk shall be registered and the lands shall thereupon be freed from all liability with reference thereto. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 23.

Municipality may assume responsibility for board or employees.

**24.**—(1) Where an action is brought against a local board or any member, officer or employee of a local board by any person who has suffered any damage by reason of any act or default on the part of such local board or any member, officer or employee thereof, the corporation of the municipality may assume the liability or the defence of the action, and may pay any damages or costs for which such board or the member, officer or employee is liable in respect of such act or default.

But not for contractors.

(2) In this section the word “employee” shall not include a contractor with the local board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 24.

Duty of local board as to carrying out Act and regulations.

**25.** It shall be the duty of a local board to superintend and see to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act and of the regulations, or of any by-law of the municipality pertaining to public health and to execute, do, and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 25.

Complaints as to nuisances.

**26.** Where information is given in writing to the local board by any resident householder of the existence of a nuisance or unsanitary condition in the municipality, the local board shall forthwith cause the complaint to be investigated and all necessary steps to be taken as provided by this Act or by the regulations to abate or remedy the same. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 26.

Cleansing and disinfecting houses, etc.

**27.**—(1) Where a medical officer of health is of opinion that the disinfecting of any house or part thereof, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check any communicable disease, he shall, through the sanitary inspector or otherwise, at the cost and charge of the municipality, disinfect such house or part thereof and the articles therein contained.

Disinfecting, etc., of premises.

(2) The disinfecting, renovating and cleansing of houses and premises shall be carried on in accordance with the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 27.

Ambulance.

**28.** A local board may provide, maintain or hire an ambulance or carriage for the conveyance of persons suffering from disease or accident, and may pay the expense of conveying therein any person so suffering to a hospital or other place. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 28.

**29.** A local board may provide all necessary apparatus and attendance for the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing or other articles which have become infected, and may cause such articles to be disinfected free of charge, and may make a reasonable charge for disinfecting them. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 29.

Disinfecting apparatus.

**30.** A local board may direct the destruction of any furniture, bedding, clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection, and may give compensation therefor. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 30.

Destruction of infected bedding, etc.

**31.** In any municipality the local board may provide such dental and medical inspection of the pupils of all public and separate schools as the regulations under *The Department of Education Act* may prescribe, and, in the absence of such regulations, as the local board may deem proper, and may execute, do and provide all such acts, matters and things as may be found necessary from such inspection. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 31.

Medical inspection.

Rev. Stat., c. 322.

**32.** Where the order of a local board or medical officer of health involves an expenditure of more than \$1,000, the person against whom the order is made, or any person chargeable with such expenditure or any part thereof, may, within four days after being served with a copy of such order, appeal therefrom to the judge of the county or district court who shall have power to vary or rescind the order, and any order so varied may be enforced by the Department in the same manner as an order originally made by the board or a medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 32.

Appeal to county judge from order of board.

**33.—(1)** Where a local board of health has not been established as required by this Act, or where a local board of health or any officer thereof has in the opinion of the Minister refused or neglected to act with sufficient promptness or efficiency in carrying out the provisions of this Act or any order or regulation of the Department, or to take such efficient measures as might remove any unsanitary condition or abate any nuisance, the Minister may direct an officer of the Department to carry out such measures as are authorized by this Act, or by any order or regulation made thereunder.

Powers of Minister on default of local authorities.

(2) The expenses so incurred shall be certified by the Minister, and shall be a debt due by the corporation of the municipality, and upon presentation of such certificate the treasurer of the municipality shall pay the same.

Liability for payments of expenses.

(3) The corporation of the municipality whose treasurer shall pay the expenses so incurred as provided by subsection 2 may recover the amount so paid by action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the person certified in writing by the Minister to have been in default, or the council of the

Recovery of expenses of carrying out orders of Department.

corporation of the said municipality may direct the amount of such expenses to be added by the clerk of the municipality to the collector's roll and collected from the person so certified to be in default in like manner as municipal taxes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 33.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

Medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors, appointment.

**34.**—(1) The council of every municipality shall appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be the medical officer of health for the municipality, and shall also appoint such number of sanitary inspectors for the municipality as may be deemed necessary by the local board, and as may be prescribed by the regulations.

By Lieutenant-Governor in Council in case of default.

(2) Where the council refuses or neglects to make any of such appointments, or to fill any vacancy, the Department shall, by registered letter addressed to the clerk of the municipality, require the council to make the appointment or to fill the vacancy forthwith, and if the council continues in default for five days after the receipt of such letter the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister, may make the appointment or fill the vacancy.

Assistant medical officers, appointment.

(3) The council of a city having a population of 100,000 or over may appoint an assistant medical officer of health, or more than one assistant medical officer of health, who shall act under the direction of the medical officer of health, and while so acting shall have all the powers and perform the same duties as the medical officer of health.

Medical officers for townships.

(4) The council of a township, with the approval of the Department, may appoint for any stipulated time more than one medical officer of health for the township and may limit the territory within which each of such officers shall act, and every such medical officer of health shall, within the territory for which he is appointed, have and perform the powers and duties of a medical officer of health as set out in this Act or in any by-law passed thereunder and in force in the municipality.

Township may appoint more than one medical officer.

Appointment of nurses and physicians by council or local Board.

(5) The council of a city, town, township or village or a local board of health may appoint one or more public health nurses, and one or more duly qualified physicians and engage such other services as may, in the opinion of the council or local board be required for carrying out the provisions of this or any other Act administered by the Department of Public Health or the regulations made thereunder for the prevention or treatment of disease.



(6) The council of a town, township or village, or the local board of health of the same may unite with the council or councils or boards of health of one or more neighbouring municipalities for the purpose of appointing, employing and paying one or more public health nurses for the promotion of the public health and the prevention or treatment of disease; such appointments shall be eligible for grants in respect of the same as may be provided by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 34.

Appoint-  
ment of  
nurse by  
one or more  
municipi-  
palities.

**35.** Every sanitary inspector appointed by the council shall hold office during the pleasure of the council, and if appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office until the 1st day of February in the year following that of his appointment. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 35.

Tenure of  
office.

**36.**—(1) Every medical officer of health appointed by the council shall hold office during good behaviour and his residence in the municipality, or in an adjoining municipality, and, if appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall hold office until the 1st day of February in the year following that of his appointment, and no medical officer of health shall be removed from office except on a two-thirds vote of the whole council and with the consent and approval of the Minister before whom cause shall be shown for the dismissal.

Dismissal.

(2) A medical officer of health who refuses or neglects to carry out the provisions of this Act or the regulations, or any special order of the Department, or any by-law of the municipality relating to sanitary matters, may be dismissed from office by the Department or by the municipal corporation on the recommendation of the Department.

Dismissal of  
M.O.H. for  
neglect of  
duty.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to make a sanitary inspection of all schools in his municipality annually and to make a report to the Department regarding the same, using forms supplied by the Department for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 36.

Annual  
inspection  
of schools  
by M.O.H.

**37.** The medical officer of health shall be the executive officer of the local board, and with the local board shall be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations, and of the public health or sanitary by-laws of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 37.

M.O.H. to  
be executive  
officer of  
board.

**38.** Every medical officer of health, whether appointed by the council or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be paid by the municipal corporation a reasonable salary to be fixed by by-law, and such salary shall be his total remuneration for his services as medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 38.

Salaries of  
medical  
officers of  
health.

Payment of  
sanitary  
inspectors.

**39.** Sanitary inspectors shall be paid such annual sum as may be determined by the council of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 39.

Vacancy in  
office of  
M.O.H.

**40.—(1)** Where a vacancy occurs in the office of medical officer of health, the council shall forthwith nominate another medical officer of health in his stead who shall be approved by the Minister as hereinbefore provided.

Temporary  
absence of  
M.O.H.

(2) When the medical officer of health is absent from the Province for a protracted period the council may, with the written approval of the Department, appoint a legally qualified medical practitioner to be acting medical officer of health during such absence, and such acting medical officer of health shall have, during the absence of the medical officer of health, all the powers, and perform all the duties of the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 40.

Annual  
conference.

**41.—(1)** There shall be an annual conference of all the medical officers of health, and it shall be the duty of every medical officer of health to attend the same.

Expenses of  
attendance.

(2) The expenses of the attendance of each medical officer of health shall be borne by the corporation of the municipality, and shall be payable in addition to his salary on the certificate of the Deputy Minister.

Time and  
place of  
holding.

(3) The conference shall be held at such time and place as may be determined by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 41.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Establish-  
ment.

**42.—(1)** The corporation of a municipality may establish, erect and maintain one or more isolation hospitals for the reception and care of persons suffering from any communicable disease.

Municipali-  
ties may  
join in  
establishing.

(2) The corporations of two or more adjacent municipalities may join in establishing, erecting and maintaining such a hospital.

Issue of  
debentures.

(3) A corporation may borrow money by the issue of debentures for the purposes mentioned in subsection 1 or 2, and it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors to any by-law for raising money for such purpose.

When  
payable.

(4) Debentures issued under this section shall be payable within twenty years from the date of the issue thereof.

Where to be  
established.

(5) Any such hospital may be established in a municipality or in one of the municipalities providing for the same or in an adjoining municipality.

(6) The powers conferred by this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 43 to 47, but an isolation hospital shall not be established, maintained or kept by a municipal corporation upon lands in another municipality which were selected, purchased or contracted for, or upon which the corporation had secured an option before the 1st day of January, 1912, and upon which an isolation hospital had not before that date been erected, without the consent of the council of the municipality in which such lands are situate, and unless such consent had been obtained before the 16th day of May, 1912, such land shall not be used for that purpose. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 42.

Subject to sections 43-47.

**43.** No such isolation hospital and, except as provided by *The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act*, no sanatorium, institution or place for the reception, care, or treatment of persons suffering from consumption or tuberculosis shall be established or maintained or kept within the limits of any municipality without permission to be given in the manner hereinafter provided. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 43.

Permission for establishment of isolation hospitals and consumption hospitals.  
Rev. Stat., c. 357.

**44.—(1)** Every municipal corporation and every person desiring to establish, maintain or keep any such isolation hospital, sanatorium, institution or place in a municipality, shall make application in writing to the local board of health of such municipality for permission to do so.

Application to local board.

(2) The local board shall give notice of the application and of the meeting at which the same will be considered by advertisement once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in the municipality or, if there is no such newspaper, in a newspaper published in an adjoining municipality.

Notice of meeting.

(3) The local board shall take such application into consideration at its next general meeting after the last publication of such notice, or at a special meeting to be called for the purpose within one month after that date.

Consideration of application.  
Notice.

(4) The local board shall hear the applicant for such permission in person or by counsel, and shall hear any person opposed to the granting of such permission, and shall within one month thereafter determine by resolution of the board whether or not such application shall be granted.

Hearing and decision.

(5) If the local board determines not to grant such permission, notice in writing of their decision shall forthwith be given to the applicant by registered letter, and the applicant may appeal from such decision to a board of appeal to be composed of the head of the municipality, the sheriff of the county or district in which the municipality is situate, and the Deputy Minister.

Refusal of permission.  
Appeal.

Notice of  
appeal.

(6) The appeal shall be by notice in writing addressed to the Deputy Minister, and sent by registered post to him within seven days after the receipt of notice of the decision of the local board.

Notice of  
hearing of  
appeal.

(7) The Deputy Minister shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of the appeal, and at least seven days' notice of the time and place of hearing the appeal shall be given by registered letter addressed to the secretary of the local board and to the applicant, and by advertisement in a newspaper published in the municipality in which it is sought to establish such hospital, sanatorium, institution or place of reception, or, if there is no such newspaper, in a newspaper published in the county or district town of the county or district in which such municipality is situate.

Hearing of  
appeal.

(8) The board of appeal shall hold a sitting at such time and place and shall hear what may be alleged for and against such appeal on behalf of the applicant and the local board of health or any ratepayer of the municipality who may object to the granting of such permission.

View of  
locality.

(9) The board of appeal may adjourn the proceedings for the purpose of visiting any building or proposed site and determining upon its suitability or procuring such further information as the board may deem necessary.

Decision of  
board of  
appeal.

(10) The decision of the board of appeal or a majority of the members thereof shall be given in writing and shall be final.

Fees of  
board of  
appeal.

(11) Each of the members of the board of appeal shall be entitled to a fee of \$10 per day for each day during which he is necessarily engaged in connection with the appeal and reasonable and necessary expenses, and the same and any other costs and expenses incurred in hearing the appeal shall be payable by the appellant upon the written order of the Minister to the persons entitled thereto.

Non-  
application  
of sections.

(12) Nothing in this section or in section 43 contained shall apply to any public general hospital in which persons suffering from other diseases as well as persons suffering from consumption or tuberculosis are received and treated. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 44.

Penalty.

**45.** Every person who erects, establishes or maintains any such isolation hospital, sanatorium, institution, or place or who takes part in the superintendence or management thereof, until permission has been given as provided by the next preceding section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25 for every day on which such offence is continued. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 45.

**46.**—(1) No isolation hospital shall be established by the corporation of any municipality until the plans and the proposed equipment thereof shall have been submitted to and approved by the Department.

(2) Every municipal corporation establishing such an isolation hospital shall from time to time make such alterations therein and such changes or improvement in the equipment thereof as may be directed by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 46.

**47.** Subject to the regulations the local board of the municipality, by the corporation of which an isolation hospital is established, shall have the management and control of it, and of the conduct of the physicians, nurses, attendants and patients. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 47.

#### EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

**48.** Where any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, becomes prevalent in a municipality, and the municipal corporation has not already provided proper hospital accommodation for such cases, the medical officer of health of a local board shall immediately provide, at the cost of such corporation, such a temporary hospital, hospital tent, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as may be deemed best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants, and for that purpose may,—

- (a) erect such hospital, hospital tent, or place of reception;
- (b) contract for the use of any existing hospital, hospital tent, or place of reception; or,
- (c) enter into an agreement with any person having the management of any such hospital, subject to the approval of the medical officer of health of the local municipality in which such hospital is situate, for the reception and care of persons suffering from such communicable disease, and for the payment of such remuneration therefor as may be agreed upon. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 48.

#### ACQUIRING LAND.

**49.**—(1) Where an outbreak of any of the diseases, to which the next preceding section applies, occurs or is apprehended, the local board of health may enter upon and take and use for the purposes mentioned in that section any land or unoccupied building without prior agreement with the

owner of the same and without his consent, and may retain the same for such period as may appear to the board to be necessary.

Notice to clerk of local municipality.

(2) Written notice, Schedule A shall, within five days after the taking or obtaining possession, be given by the board to the clerk of the municipality wherein the land or unoccupied building is situate; such notice shall be given whether possession is taken or obtained with the consent of the owner or otherwise.

Notice to owner where not a consenting party.

(3) Where possession is taken without the consent of the owner, the board shall, within five days after taking possession, give the like notice to the owner.

Where owner or his address is unknown.

(4) If the owner is not known, or is not a resident in Ontario, or if his residence is unknown to the board, the board shall cause the notice to be published in two successive issues of some local newspaper having a circulation within the municipality where the property is situate, and shall send by registered post to the last known address, if any, of the owner a copy of the notice, and such publication shall be sufficient notice to the owner.

Compensation.

(5) The owner shall be entitled to compensation from the corporation of the municipality wherein the land or building is situate, for the use and occupation thereof, including any damages arising from such use and occupation, such compensation to be agreed upon between the council of the municipality and the owner; and in case they do not agree, the judge of the county or district court of the county or district in which the property is situate shall summarily determine the amount of the compensation, and the terms of payment, in such manner and after giving such notice as he sees fit. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 49.

Order for possession.

**50.** Where any resistance or forcible opposition is offered or apprehended to possession being taken of the land or building, the judge of the county or district court may, without notice to any person, issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county or district, or to any other person, as he may deem most suitable, requiring him to put and maintain the board, its agents or servants in possession, and to put down such resistance or opposition, which the sheriff or other person, taking with him sufficient assistance, shall accordingly do. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 50.

#### MEDICAL CARE OF INDIGENTS.

Municipal corporation to provide for medical attendance for indigent persons.

**51.**—(1) The corporation of every municipality shall enter into an agreement with the medical officer of health or some other legally qualified medical practitioner resident in the municipality or in a municipality adjacent thereto for

his medical attendance upon and care of persons suffering from the result of injury or disease who, in the opinion of the head of the municipality or of its relief officer, if any, are unable through poverty to pay for the necessary attendance, and who are not cared for in a public or private hospital.

(2) This section shall not impose any duty on the medical officer of health in respect to such cases, unless an agreement has been entered into with him, as provided in subsection 1. M.O.H. need not act unless remunerated.

(3) Failing the making of any other agreement the medical officer of health shall be deemed to be indigent medical officer for the municipality and shall be remunerated for his service as indigent medical officer, according to the provisions of the next succeeding subsection. In absence of agreement M.O.H. to be deemed indigent M.O.H.

(4) Every such agreement shall provide for fair and reasonable remuneration for the service rendered. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 51. Agreement to provide for remuneration.

**52.**—(1) Where a medical officer of health claims that the salary paid to him by a municipal corporation or the remuneration provided for under section 51 is not fair and reasonable, and gives notice of such claim in writing, signed by him, to the clerk of the municipal corporation, and the council of the corporation neglects to comply with such demand, or directs the serving upon the medical officer of health of a notice disputing such a claim, the medical officer of health, after the expiration of ten days from the receipt of such claim by the clerk of such corporation, may apply in a summary manner to the judge of the county or district court of the county or district within which the municipality lies, for an order allowing his claim and fixing the amount payable to him as salary under section 38 or as remuneration under section 51, and upon such application the judge shall hear the parties and their witnesses and shall make such order as he may deem just, and in and by such order shall settle and determine the salary properly payable to such medical officer of health, and a fair and reasonable remuneration under section 51. Disputes as to remuneration of M.O.H. — application to county judge.

(2) If such application is not made by the medical officer of health within thirty days after receiving notice from the corporation disputing his claim, he shall be deemed to have abandoned the same. Time for making application.

(3) The judge, upon the application, shall take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and amongst other matters the physical extent, population and assessment of the municipality. Powers of judge.

Application of Rev. Stat., c. 111. (4) *The Judges' Orders Enforcement Act* shall apply to every application or order made under this section. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 52.

PROVISIONS AS TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE.

Communicable diseases.—  
Notice by householder. **53.**—(1) Whenever any householder knows or has reason to suspect that any person within his family or household, or boarding or lodging with him, has any communicable disease, he shall, within twelve hours, give notice thereof to the secretary of the local board or to the medical officer of health.

How given. (2) The notice may be given to the secretary or to the medical officer of health at his office, or by letter addressed to either of them and mailed within the time above specified, and the secretary of the local board shall forthwith transmit to the medical officer of health notice of each case of communicable disease reported to him.

Notice of communicable disease to be included in weekly report. (3) Every such notice filed with the medical officer of health shall be transmitted forthwith by him to the secretary of the local board of health, and shall be included in the weekly report required to be sent to the Department under section 22. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 53.

Removal of person or clothing prohibited. **54.**—(1) No householder, in whose dwelling there occurs any communicable disease, shall permit any person suffering from or exposed to such disease to leave, or any clothing or other property to be removed from his house without the consent of the medical officer of health, who may forbid such removal or prescribe the conditions thereof.

Who to be deemed exposed to disease. (2) Every person in a house when a communicable disease exists therein, and every person who during the period of quarantine enters such house, shall be deemed to be exposed to the disease.

Duty as to treatment of newborn for eye diseases. (3) It shall be the duty of every physician, medical officer of health, superintendent of a hospital, nurse, midwife, and everyone in charge of a maternity hospital, every householder, and everyone in charge of a child, to see that such requirements as may be prescribed by this Act or by the regulations are duly complied with in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum, trachoma, inflammation of the eyes of the newborn, or other communicable diseases of the eyes. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 54.

Report by physician. **55.**—(1) Whenever any legally qualified medical practitioner knows, or has reason to suspect, that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with any communicable disease, he shall within twelve hours give notice thereof to the medical officer of health of the municipality in which such diseased person is.



(2) This section shall apply to the medical superintendent or person in charge of any general or other hospital in which there is known to him to be a patient suffering from any communicable disease. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 55. Superintendents of hospitals, etc.

(3) The provisions of subsection 1 shall apply to any person registered and practising as a drugless practitioner under the authority of *The Drugless Practitioners Act*. 1928, c. 45, s. 2. Reporting communicable disease. Rev. Stat., c. 200.

**56.**—(1) Where any communicable disease is found or suspected to exist in any municipality, the medical officer of health and local board shall use all possible care to prevent the spread of infection or contagion by such means as in their judgment is most effective for the public safety. Precautions against spread of infection.

(2) The medical officer of health or local board, when it is considered necessary to prevent the spread of any communicable disease, may direct that any school or seminary of learning, or any church, or public hall or other place used for public gatherings or entertainment in the municipality shall be closed, and may prohibit all public assemblies in the municipality; and no such school, seminary, church, hall or public place shall be kept open after such direction for the admission of the public, nor re-opened without the permission of the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 56. Closing schools, churches, etc.

**57.** The medical officer of health, or the local board, or a committee thereof, shall isolate any person having any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, and shall forthwith cause to be posted up on or near the door of the house or dwelling, in which any such person is, a notice stating that such disease is within the house or dwelling. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 57. Isolation of patient.

**58.**—(1) If any person coming from abroad, or residing in any municipality within Ontario, is infected, or has recently been infected with, or exposed to, any communicable disease to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, the medical officer of health or local board shall make effective provision for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house, or by otherwise isolating him, and by providing medical attendance, medicine, nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him. Of infected persons.

(2) The corporation of the municipality shall be entitled to recover from such person the amount expended in providing such medical attendance, medicine, nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, but not the expenditure incurred in providing a separate house or in otherwise isolating him. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 58. Recovery of expenses

[NOTE.—See section 27 as to disinfecting houses and articles therein].

Recovery of  
expense  
incurred  
through  
neglect or  
refusal to  
carry out  
Act.

**59.** Where, owing to the refusal or neglect of the medical officer of health, the local board or the corporation of any municipality, any communicable disease is brought into another municipality, the corporation of which incurs expense in preventing the spread of such communicable disease, the corporation of the municipality in default shall pay to the corporation of the municipality incurring such expense the whole amount thereof, and the same shall be recoverable as a debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 59.

Removal of  
patients.

**60.** No person suffering from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, shall be removed at any time except by permission and under direction of the medical officer of health, nor shall any occupant of any house in which there exists any such communicable disease change his residence to any other place without the consent of the medical officer of health, or without complying with such conditions as he may prescribe. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 60.

Power to  
enter  
premises.

**61.** The medical officer of health, or a legally qualified medical practitioner appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may enter in and upon any house, out-house or premises, in the day time, for the purpose of making enquiry and examination with respect to the state of health of any person therein, and cause any person found therein, who is infected with any communicable disease, to be removed to a hospital or some other proper place. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 61.

Entering and  
disinfecting  
public con-  
veyances.

**62.—(1)** Where there is any reason to suspect that any person suffering from a communicable disease to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, is in or upon any railway car, street railway car, steamboat, vessel, stage, or other conveyance, the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector of the municipality, or any member of the local board, may enter such conveyance and cause such person to be removed therefrom, and may detain the conveyance until it is properly disinfected; or such officer or member may, if he thinks fit, remain on, or in, or re-enter and remain on or in such conveyance, with any assistance he may require, for the purpose of disinfecting it; and his authority shall continue in respect of such person and conveyance notwithstanding that the conveyance is taken into another municipality.

Payment by  
owner of  
conveyance.

**(2)** The expense incurred for medical attendance, care, nursing, maintenance and all costs for disinfection shall be paid by the owner of the conveyance in which such person is found.

(3) Any legally qualified medical practitioner or sanitary inspector authorized by the Department shall have the same authority as a medical officer of health under this section. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 62.

Authority given by Department.

**63.** Where any communicable disease is reported or discovered in a dwelling house or out-house occupied as a dwelling, and such house or out-house is in a filthy and neglected state, the medical officer of health may, at the expense of the corporation of the municipality, compel the inhabitants of such dwelling house or out-house to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds or tents, or other proper shelter, in some more suitable situation, until measures can be taken, under the direction and at the expense of the municipal corporation, for the immediate cleansing, ventilation, purification and disinfection of such dwelling-house or out-house. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 63.

Removal of persons from unsanitary dwellings.

**64.** No person recovering from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, and no nurse who has been in attendance on any such person, shall leave the premises or expose himself in any public place, street, shop, inn or public conveyance until he has received from the medical officer of health a certificate that in his opinion such person or nurse has taken such precautions as to his person, clothing and all other things which he proposes to bring from the premises as are necessary to insure the immunity from infection of other persons with whom such person or nurse may come in contact. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 64.

Patients and nurses. Precautions as to disinfection.

**65.** Every such person and nurse shall adopt for the disinfection and disposal of excreta, and for the disinfection of utensils, bedding, clothing and other things which have been exposed to infection, such measures as may be prescribed by the regulations or by the medical officer of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 65.

Measures prescribed by Department.

**66.** No person suffering from or having recently recovered from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, shall mingle with the general public, and no person having access to any such person, except the attending physician and clergyman, shall do so, until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the medical officer of health have been complied with. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 66.

Sanitary precautions before mingling with public.

**67.—(1)** No person suffering from, or having recently recovered from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, shall expose himself, nor shall any person expose any one under his charge, who is so suffering from any such disease, in any railway

Notice to be given before using public conveyance.

car, street railway car, steamboat, vessel, stage or other conveyance, without having previously notified the owner or person in charge of such conveyance of the fact of his having such disease.

Conveyance to be disinfected.

(2) The owner or person in charge of any such conveyance shall not, after the entry of any infected person into his conveyance, allow any other person to enter it, without having sufficiently disinfected it under the direction of the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 67.

Bedding, clothing, etc.

**68.** No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing, or other article likely to convey any communicable disease, without having first taken such precautions as the medical officer of health may direct for removing all danger of communicating such disease to others. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 68.

Disinfection of houses, etc.

**69.** No person shall let or hire, or permit to be occupied, any house or room in a house in which any communicable disease has recently existed without having caused the house and premises used in connection therewith to be disinfected to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health, and, for the purpose of this section, the keeper of an inn or house for the reception of lodgers shall be deemed to let for hire part of a house to any person admitted as a guest into such inn or house. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 69.

False statements of persons renting or showing houses.

**70.** No person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire any house or part of a house, on being questioned by any person, negotiating for the hire of such house, or part of a house, as to the fact of there previously having been therein any person, animal or thing suffering from or liable to be infected by any communicable disease, shall knowingly make a false answer to such question. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 70.

Transportation of infected persons.

**71.—(1)** No common carrier shall knowingly accept for transportation or carry within Ontario, except under and subject to the regulations, any person suffering from any communicable disease, to which this section is by the regulations made applicable, or any infected article or articles of clothing, bedding or other property whatsoever.

Corpses.

(2) No carrier shall knowingly accept for transportation or carry within Ontario the body of any person who has died of any communicable disease, except under and subject to the regulations.

Penalty.

(3) Every person contravening the provisions of subsection 1 or of subsection 2 shall incur a penalty of \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 71.

**72.**—(1) Whenever a communicable disease exists in any house or household in which there is a person who is a student or pupil in, or a teacher, or other person employed in any capacity in or about a university, college, school or other institution of learning, the householder shall, within twelve hours after the time such disease is known to exist, notify the principal, superintendent, head teacher or other person in charge of such institution, and also the medical officer of health, of the existence of such disease; and the person suffering therefrom shall not attend or be employed at such institution until a certificate has been obtained from the medical officer of health that he may safely do so.

School attendance from houses in which communicable disease exists.

(2) Whenever a local board of health, or any of its officers or members, are aware of the existence in any house of any communicable disease, they shall at once notify the principal, superintendent, head teacher or other person in charge of any university, college, school or other institution of learning at which any member of the household is in attendance, either as a student or pupil, or in or about which he is employed as a teacher, or in any other capacity, and none of such last mentioned persons shall after such notice be permitted to attend, or be employed or be in or about such institution, until the certificate mentioned in subsection 1 is obtained and presented.

Duty of local board and teacher.

(3) Whenever a professor, lecturer, instructor or teacher in any such institution of learning has reason to suspect that any other professor, lecturer, instructor or teacher in, or any student or pupil of, or any person employed in or about, such institution, is suffering from a communicable disease, or that there exists in any household of which he is a member any communicable disease, such first mentioned person shall notify the medical officer of health thereof, and shall not permit the attendance of the person suffering from such disease if under his direction or control until the medical officer of health certifies that such attendance may be safely allowed.

Teacher to give notice of cases in homes of pupils.

(4) No student or pupil having suffered from a communicable disease shall be allowed to attend any such institution of learning within the minimum period prescribed by the regulations.

Pupil not to attend within minimum time fixed by regulations.

(5) Whenever a communicable disease exists in any boarding school or other institution in which pupils are received for tuition, and boarded or lodged, the head of the institution, or the person in charge thereof, shall immediately isolate the person suffering from such disease and any person in attendance upon him, and, within twelve hours after the disease is known to exist, shall notify the medical officer of health, and shall not permit the person so suffering or any person in attendance upon him to mingle with the other pupils or

Boarding schools.

inmates of the institution until the medical officer of health has certified that he may safely do so. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 72.

NUISANCES.

*Removal, Abatement, etc.*

- 73.** Any condition existing in any locality which is or may become injurious or dangerous to health or prevent or hinder in any manner the suppression of disease shall be deemed a nuisance within the meaning of this Act. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 73.
- 74.** Without restricting the general application of the next preceding section and for greater particularity it is declared that the following shall be deemed nuisances within the meaning of this Act:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Nuisances, what to be deemed.                    | (a) Any premises or part thereof so constructed or in such a state as to be injurious or dangerous to health;   |
| Particular nuisances.                            | (b) Any street, pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, sink, cistern, water or earth closet, privy, urinal, cesspool, drain, dung pit or ash pit, so foul or in such a state, or so situated as to be injurious or dangerous to health; |
| Premises in dangerous condition.                 | (c) Any well, spring or other water supply injurious or dangerous to health;  |
| Streets, pits, etc., in dangerous condition.     | (d) Any stable, byre or other building in which animals are kept in such a manner or in such numbers as to be injurious or dangerous to health;   |
| Water supply.                                    | (e) Any accumulation or deposit of refuse, wherever situate, which is injurious or dangerous to health;   |
| Stables, byres, etc.                             | (f) Any deposit of offensive matter, refuse, offal or manure contained in uncovered trucks or waggons at any station or siding or elsewhere so as to be injurious or dangerous to health;   |
| Accumulations of refuse.                         | (g) Any work, manufactory, trade or business so situated as to be injurious or dangerous to health;   |
| Offensive matter in uncovered trucks or waggons. | (h) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of the inmates or in which insufficient airspace is allowed for each inmate to comply with the regulations;                           |
| Trades situated so as to be dangerous.           |   |
| Over-crowded houses.                             |   |

- (i) Any school house, public or private, factory, shop or other building, which is not in a cleanly state or free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, water or earth closet, urinal or other nuisance; or is not ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless so far as practicable any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated therein which are injurious or dangerous to health, or is so overcrowded as to be injurious or dangerous to the health of those employed or being therein; Defective drainage or ventilation or overcrowding in schools and factories
- (j) Any fireplace or furnace the fires of which do not, so far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible matter used therein for working engines, or used in any mill, factory, dye-house, brewery, bakehouse or gas works, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatever; Smoke from furnaces.
- (k) Any chimney emitting smoke in such quantity as to be injurious or dangerous to health; From chimneys.
- (l) Any burial ground, cemetery or other place of sepulture so located or so crowded or otherwise so arranged or managed as to be offensive or injurious or dangerous to health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 74. Offensive or dangerous burying grounds.

**75.** The medical officer of health of any municipality or any inspector or other person in the employ of the local board acting under his instructions, or any member of a local board may enter, inspect and examine at any time of the day or night, as often as he thinks necessary, any premises within the municipality for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and may take such action as he deems necessary for carrying out the said provisions, and any person in charge of such premises for the time being shall render such aid to the medical officer of health or other person as may be necessary to make such inspection or examination. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 75. Inspection of municipality.

**76.**—(1) Every medical officer of health shall see that the municipality or location for which he is appointed is regularly inspected in order to prevent nuisances or to abate any existing nuisance. Duty of medical health officer.

(2) If upon such examination he finds any premises in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which, in his opinion, may endanger the public health, he may order the owner or occupant of the premises to cleanse the same, and to remove or destroy what is so found therein. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 76. Examination of premises and order for cleansing.

**77.** Where the owner of any premises wherein a nuisance exists is unknown or does not reside in the municipality, and the premises are unoccupied or the occupant is unable to Where owner unknown or non-resident.

remove the nuisance, the medical officer of health or the local board may, without previous notice, immediately cause the nuisance to be abated. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 77.

Disposition  
of articles  
removed.

**78.** Where under the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations, or of any municipal by-law, a local board or any medical officer of health or sanitary inspector removes anything which is likely to be injurious to or to become or cause or is a nuisance, such thing shall be subject to the disposition of the local board, or, if the officer is acting under a by-law of a municipal council, shall be subject to the disposition of the council, and the owner of such thing shall have no claim in respect thereof. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 78.

Owner to  
have no  
claims.

Service of  
notice  
requiring  
abatement of  
nuisance.

**79.**—(1) Wherever the local board of health or medical officer of health is satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, the medical officer of health shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance exists or from which the same arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

Service on  
owner when  
required.

(2) Where the nuisance arises from the want or the defective construction of any structural convenience, or where there is no occupier of the premises, notice shall be served on the owner.

Where  
owner and  
occupant  
not in fault.

(3) Where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and it is clear that the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act or default of the owner or occupier of the premises, and it is therefore improper that such owner or occupier should be required to abate it, the local board shall abate the nuisance at the expense of the corporation of the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 79.

Where cause  
of nuisance  
out of muni-  
cipality.

**80.** Where a nuisance appears to be wholly or partially caused by some act or default committed or taking place without the municipality, the local board of the municipality affected thereby shall cause an inspection to be made, and when necessary shall take or cause to be taken against the person by whose act or default the nuisance is caused in whole or in part any proceedings in relation to nuisances by this Act authorized with the same incidents and consequences as if such act or default were committed or took place wholly within its jurisdiction. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 80.

Where con-  
sideration of  
difficulty  
involved.

**81.**—(1) If, on investigation by the local board, any nuisance is found to exist, and if after the board has required the removal or abatement of the same within a specified time, the board finds that default in removal or abatement has been made, and the case appears to the local board to involve



the expenditure or loss of a considerable sum of money, or serious interference with any trade or industry, or other considerations of difficulty, the Department at the request of the local board may investigate and report upon the case.

(2) If the report of the Department recommends the removal or abatement of the nuisance, the local board or any ratepayer residing in the municipality, or within a mile thereof, may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court for an order for the removal or abatement of the nuisance, and to restrain the proprietors of any such industry from carrying on the same until the nuisance has been abated to the satisfaction of the Department; and the judge may make such order upon the report of the Department or upon such further evidence as he may deem meet.

Application to Judge of Supreme Court.

(3) *The Judges' Orders Enforcement Act* shall apply to every order made by a judge under this section. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 81.

Application, Rev. Stat., c. iii.

*Expenses in Respect of Abatement of Nuisance.*

**82.**—(1) Where the owner or occupier of any premises in which a nuisance exists fails, after due notice, to abate the same, the medical officer of health or sanitary inspector may enter upon the premises and take such steps as may be necessary to abate the nuisance.

Where owner or occupier neglects to abate.

(2) All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in abating a nuisance shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance was caused, but shall be recoverable from both the owner and the occupier for the time being of the premises.

Recovery of expenses.

(3) If the costs and expenses incurred in abating the nuisance are not paid by the owner or occupier within one month after a demand of payment, a statement of the amount of the costs and expenses, and of the person by whom and the premises in respect of which the same are payable, shall be delivered to the clerk of the municipality who shall insert the amount in the collector's roll, and the same may be collected in like manner as municipal taxes.

Collection of expenses as taxes.

(4) The occupier for the time being of the premises may deduct any money recovered or collected from him which, as between him and the owner, the latter ought to pay, out of the rent then due or from time to time becoming due in respect of the premises.

Occupier's right to deduct payment from rent.

(5) An occupier shall not be required to pay any further sum than the amount of rent for the time being due from him, or which, after demand of such costs or expenses, and

Limit of amount recoverable from occupier.

after notice not to pay his landlord any rent without first deducting the amount of such costs or expenses, becomes payable by such occupier, unless he refuses truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; and the burden of proof that the sum demanded from such occupier is greater than the rent due by him at the time of such notice, or which has since accrued, shall be on such occupier. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 82.

*When Application to Supreme Court Necessary.*

Where application in respect of nuisance must be to Supreme Court.

**83.**—(1) No determination or order of the Department or of a local board for the removal or abatement of a nuisance shall be enforced except by order of a judge of the Supreme Court where such removal or abatement involves the loss or destruction of property to the value of \$2,000 or upwards.

Application for order.

(2) The order may be made upon the application of the Department or of the local board. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 83.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Restriction on establishment of offensive trades.

**84.**—(1) Any person who without the consent of the local board or of the municipal council establishes any of the following trades or businesses or manufactures—

- Blood boiling,
- Bone boiling,
- Refining coal oil,
- Extracting oil from fish,
- Storing hides,
- Soap boiling,
- Tallow melting,
- Tripe boiling,
- Slaughtering animals,
- Tanning hides or skins,
- Manufacturing gas,
- Manufacturing glue,
- Fertilizers from dead animals, from human or animal waste, or
- Any other trade, business or manufacture, which is or may become offensive, or which is by the regulations declared to be a noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture

Penalty.

shall incur a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, in respect of the establishment thereof, and a penalty of not less than \$20 for every day on which after notice in writing by the local board, or an officer thereof, to desist, such business, trade or manufacture is carried on, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 84.

**85.**—(1) Any person who keeps or stores any rags, bones, junk, bottles, scrap iron or other metals, or other refuse within any municipality, except on premises approved of by the medical officer of health, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and the continuance of the offence for each week after conviction shall be considered a separate offence.

Storing rags, bones, etc.  
Penalty.

(2) In the event of such approval being refused by the medical officer of health, the applicant shall have the right of appeal from such refusal to the Minister, who shall cause the premises to be examined, and make such enquiries as he may consider desirable, and grant or refuse such approval, or make such order or direction as he may deem proper, which determination shall be final. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 85.

Appeal to Minister as to storage of rags, etc.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.

**86.** Subject to any regulations made under *The Department of Education Act* the local board, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with any public or separate school board, shall provide medical and dental inspection for the pupils in the schools of the board and render such other services relating to the health and well-being of the pupils as any such regulation may require and as may be directed by the Minister of Health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 86.

Boards to provide for medical and dental inspection.  
Rev. Stat. c. 322.

INSPECTION OF LODGING HOUSES, LAUNDRIES, ETC.

**87.**—(1) The medical officer of health or any sanitary inspector acting under his instructions may, at any time of the day or night, as often as he thinks necessary, enter into a lodging house, tenement where rooms are rented, or a laundry where the owner or employees reside upon the premises, or other building where he has reason to suspect that the same are overcrowded or occupied by more persons than is reasonably safe for the health of the occupants.

Medical Officer of Health may enter and examine lodging houses, tenements and laundries.

(2) If upon such examination it is found that the premises are occupied by more persons than is reasonably safe for the health of the occupants, and that the sleeping rooms are such that six hundred cubic feet of air space cannot be provided for each occupant, or that the rooms or premises occupied by them are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, founded on his own inspection or on the report of the sanitary inspector, may endanger the public health or the health of the occupants, the medical officer of health may order the owner or occupant to remove the inmates from the premises, or to remove that which causes the premises to be filthy or unclean, and put the rooms in a condition fit for human habitation. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 87.

When found overcrowded or unsanitary.

Placarding  
premises.

**88.** Where, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, any premises are so situated, so constructed or so improperly lighted, or in any other respect of such a character or in such a condition as to be unfit for human habitation or dangerous to health, he may cause such premises to be closed, and may affix a notice thereon in a prominent place setting forth the reason for such closing, and that the premises are closed by order of the medical officer of health; and no person shall pull down or deface such notice or use the premises closed as a dwelling or cause the same to be so used. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 88.

#### INSPECTION OF DAIRIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, DAIRY FARMS, ETC.

Inspection  
of dairies,  
etc., and  
slaughter-  
houses.

**89.**—(1) The medical officer of health may make or cause to be made by a veterinary surgeon or other competent person a periodical inspection of all dairies, cheese factories, and creameries, dairy farms and slaughter houses, and if upon such examination he finds that the premises are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which, in his opinion, may be injurious to or endanger the public health, he may order the owner or occupant of the premises to cleanse the same or to remove any such matter or thing.

Power  
to order  
cleansing.

(2) When the above named premises are used for the production of food which is offered for sale in another municipality the medical officer of health of the municipality where the food is offered for sale shall have authority to inspect such premises or to cause an inspection to be made. If upon such inspection he shall find a filthy or unclean state or that any matter or thing is there which in his opinion may be injurious to or endanger the public health he may prohibit food products from the aforementioned premises being offered for sale in the municipality for which he is medical officer of health and he shall warn the owners, occupiers or operators of the premises accordingly. Upon the violation of such prohibitory order after due warning the person violating the order may be summoned before a court of competent jurisdiction and upon conviction may be fined an amount not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 with the confiscation of all such products offered or exposed for sale in the municipality. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 89.

#### INSTALLATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Plans to be  
submitted to  
Department.

**90.**—(1) Whenever the council of any municipality or any municipal board or commission or any company or person contemplates the establishment of, or the extension of, or any change in an existing waterworks system, they shall submit the plans, specifications and an engineer's report of the water supply and the works to be undertaken, together with

such other information as may be deemed necessary to the Department, and no such works shall be undertaken or proceeded with until the source of supply and the proposed works have been approved by the Department.

(2) The Department, upon the application for such approval, may direct such changes to be made in the source of supply or in the plans submitted as it may deem necessary in the public interest. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 90.

Department may direct change in plans.

**91.**—(1) The Department shall have the general supervision of all springs, wells, ponds, lakes, streams or rivers used as a source for a public water supply or for agricultural, domestic or industrial purposes with reference to their purity, together with the waters feeding the same, and shall examine the same from time to time when the necessity for such examination arises, and inquire what, if any, pollution exists and the causes thereof.

Department to have supervision of streams, etc.

(2) The Department may inquire into and hear and determine any complaint made by or on behalf of a riparian proprietor entitled to the use of water, that any industrial waste or any other polluting material of any kind whatsoever which either by itself or in connection with other matter may corrupt or impair the quality of the water or may render such water unfit for accustomed or ordinary use has been placed in, or discharged into such water, or placed or deposited upon the ice thereof, or placed or suffered to remain upon the bank or shore thereof.

Inquiry by Department as to complaints of pollution of waters.

(3) The Department may make a report upon such complaint and as to what remedial measures, if any, are required in respect to any alleged injury or invasion of right as it may deem just.

Report of Department.

(4) Where the report of the Department recommends the removal or degree of treatment of any such polluting material any riparian proprietor interested may apply to a judge of the Supreme Court or a county judge by way of originating notice according to the practice of the Court, for an order for the removal or abatement of the injury in terms of the report of the Department and to restrain the proprietors of the industry from carrying on the same, or the offending party or parties from continuing the acts complained of until the injury or invasion of right has been abated to the satisfaction of the Department.

Application to Court on report of Department.

(5) The judge may make such order upon the report of the Department or upon such further evidence as he may deem meet and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed proper. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 91.

Court may act on report of Department or further evidence.

Depositing  
filth, etc., in  
Provincial  
waters.

**92.**—(1) No garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth shall be discharged into or be deposited in any of the lakes, rivers, streams or other waters in Ontario or on the shores or banks thereof.

Disposal of  
offensive  
matter on  
boats.

(2) The owners and officers of boats and other vessels plying upon any such lake, river, stream or other water shall so dispose of the garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth upon such boats or vessels as not to create a nuisance or enter or pollute such lake, river, stream or other water.

Residents  
of summer  
resorts.

(3) Residents of a health resort or summer resort shall so dispose of garbage, excreta, manure, vegetable or animal matter or filth as not to create a nuisance or permit of its gaining entrance to or polluting any such lake, river, stream or other water.

Penalty.

(4) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this section shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 92.

Returns  
from water-  
works.

**93.** Water boards, water companies, water commissioners, the proper officers of any municipal corporation and any person making use as a source of water supply of any well or any other source within or partly within Ontario, and distributing the waters thereof for public, domestic or general uses, shall, from time to time, and whenever required by the Department, make returns to the Department upon forms to be furnished by it of such matters as may be required by the Department and called for by such forms, and any such water board, water company, water commissioner, officer or other person who shall, for the space of thirty days after being furnished with such forms, fail or neglect to make any such reports required shall incur a penalty of \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 93.

Polluting  
water  
supply.

**94.**—(1) No sewage, drainage, domestic or factory refuse, excremental or other polluting matter of any kind, which, either by itself or in connection with other matter, corrupts or impairs or may corrupt or impair the quality of the water of any source of public water supply for domestic use in any municipality, or which renders or may render such water injurious to health, shall be placed in or discharged into the waters, or placed or deposited upon the ice of any such source of water supply, or be placed or suffered to remain upon the bank or shore of any such source of water supply near the place from which the supply of water for domestic use is obtained, nor within such distance thereof as may be considered unsafe by the Department after an examination thereof by a member or officer of the Department, nor shall

anyone bathe or swim in the waters of any such sources of water supply within such area as may be fixed or defined by order of the Department.

(2) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty of not more than \$100 for each offence, and each week's continuance after notice by the Department or local board to discontinue the offence shall constitute a separate offence. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 94. Penalty.

#### SEWERAGE SYSTEM AND SEWAGE.

**95.**—(1) Whenever the construction of a common sewer or of a system of sewerage, or an extension of the same, is contemplated by the council of any municipality, the council shall first submit the plans and specifications of the work together with such other information as may be deemed necessary by the Department for its approval. Sewerage system. Plans to be submitted.

(2) The Department shall inquire into and report upon such sewer or system of sewerage, as to whether the same is calculated to meet the sanitary requirements of the inhabitants of the municipality, and as to whether such sewer or system of sewerage is likely to prove prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the municipality or of any other municipality liable to be affected thereby. Department to inquire and report.

(3) The Department may make any suggestion or amendment of the plans and specifications or may impose any condition with regard to the construction of such sewer or system of sewerage or the disposal of sewage therefrom as may be deemed necessary or advisable in the public interest. Amendment of plans at instance of Department.

(4) The construction of any common sewer or system of sewerage shall not be proceeded with until reported upon and approved by the Department, and no change in the construction thereof or in the disposal of sewage therefrom shall be made without the previous approval of the Department. Work not to be proceeded with until approved by Department.

(5) The Department may from time to time modify or alter the terms and conditions as to the disposal of sewage imposed by it, and the report or decision of the Department shall be final, and it shall be the duty of the municipal corporation and the officers thereof to give effect thereto. Modification, etc., of order.

(6) Whenever required by the Department, the clerk of every municipal corporation having, using, owning, leasing or controlling a sewerage system or sewage disposal plant shall make returns to the Department upon forms to be furnished by it of such matters as may be required by the Department and called for by such forms, and in case of default the clerk shall incur a penalty of \$100. Report to be sent to Department.

Urban sewerage works or sewage disposal works in adjoining township.

(7) The sewerage system or sewage disposal plant of an urban municipality may, with the approval of the Department, be continued into, or through, or be situate in an adjoining township municipality, but before approving of any such work the Department shall give notice to the clerk of the township and shall hear and consider any objections which the council of the township or the residents therein may make to the location of the works.

Powers of urban municipality after approval of Department.

(8) When the approval of the Department has been obtained the corporation of the urban municipality may enter upon, take and use such lands in the township as may be necessary, and for that purpose shall have and may exercise the same powers within the township as it has within its own municipality, and paragraph 53 of section 397 of *The Municipal Act* and clauses *a* and *b* following the said paragraph shall not apply.

Rev. Stat., c. 233.

Orders of Department as to sewerage or sewage disposal plant.

(9) The Department may withdraw, amend or vary any approval given by it under this section or any order or certificate made by it, and may approve of a different or other system of sewerage, sewage disposal or sewage disposal plant, or a different or other location of the same.

Hearing and notice to municipality affected.

(10) Before acting under the provisions of subsection 9 the Department shall notify the clerk of the township municipality in which the system of sewerage is located or into or through which it is continued or in which it is proposed to locate the system of sewerage, or into or through which it is proposed to continue the same, or in which it is proposed to locate a sewage disposal plant, and the Department shall hear and consider any objections which the council of the township or any resident therein may make to the erection of the said work or any part thereof.

Application to Railway and Municipal Board.

(11) Where the Department has made an order or report under the provisions of subsections 7 to 10, the corporation of the urban municipality before proceeding with the work, shall apply to the Railway and Municipal Board, for an order prescribing the manner in which such work may be carried on, and notice of such application shall be given to the township municipality and to any resident therein whose property is, or may be, affected by the proposed works.

Powers of Railway and Municipal Board.

(12) Upon such application the Railway and Municipal Board may make an order,

- (a) stopping up and closing any highway, road or road allowance, temporarily or permanently for the purpose of allowing the proposed work to be carried on; and vesting the same in the urban corporation, and providing for the opening of other roads, highways and road allowances for the use and



convenience of the residents of the township municipality in lieu of the roads, highways and road allowances so stopped up and closed, and the provisions of section 85 of *The Registry Act* shall not apply; Rev. Stat., c. 155.

- (b) imposing such terms and conditions upon the urban municipality with respect to the construction and operation of the proposed works as the said Board may deem just;
- (c) ordering that any buildings, restrictions, covenants running with the land or any limitations placed upon the estate or interest of any person or corporation, in any lands in or through which it is proposed that a sewage disposal system may be constructed or continued, or where the site of the sewage disposal plant is proposed to be located, shall be terminated and shall be no longer operative or binding upon or against any person or persons, and direct that any such order be registered under the provisions of *The Registry Act*;
- (d) fixing the compensation to be paid for lands taken or injured in the construction of such works.

(13) The registration of any order under clause *c* of subsection 12 shall be a bar to any action or proceeding taken by any person or corporation claiming any right or benefits under or by reason of any such restrictions, covenants, interests, estate or title in the lands described in the order. Registration of order.

(14) The Railway and Municipal Board shall have jurisdiction to enquire into, and hear and determine any application by or on behalf of any person or corporation interested complaining that any urban municipality constructing, maintaining or operating any sewage disposal system, or plant, or having the control thereof,— Jurisdiction of Board as to claims for damages.

- (a) has failed to do any act, matter or thing required to be done by an Act or regulation, order or direction, or by any agreement entered into by the corporation; or
- (b) has done or is doing any act or is failing to do any act and that such act or failure is causing depreciation, loss, injury or damage to any property of any owner, and the said Board may make any order, award or finding in respect of any claim of damage or injury, as it may deem just.

All claims to be determined by Board.

(15) The jurisdiction of The Railway and Municipal Board under this section shall be conclusive and all claims for injury or damages or any other matter arising under the provisions of this section relating to the construction by an urban municipality of a sewage disposal plant in a township municipality, shall be heard and determined by the Board and *The Railway and Municipal Board Act*, so far as it is practicable, shall apply to every application and order made to or by the Railway and Municipal Board under this section.

Rev. Stat., c. 225.

Agreement between urban and township municipalities.

(16) Where a sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith is constructed by an urban municipality in a township the council of the urban municipality and the council of the township may enter into an agreement for the connecting with and user of such sewage disposal plant or connections by the township municipality and residents thereof on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 95.

Sewage disposal plant in another municipality.

(17) Where the corporations of the urban municipality and the township do not agree, as provided in subsection 16, as to the right of the township and the inhabitants to make use of such sewage disposal plant or as to the terms of such user, the Railway and Municipal Board upon the application of the corporation of the township may make an order conferring the right to make use of such sewage disposal system upon the township and upon the inhabitants thereof whose properties are adjacent thereto, and the terms and conditions as to such usage.

(a) The corporation of the township may assess and collect as taxes whatever amount may be agreed upon with the urban municipality for every sewer connection to the sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith under this subsection in the same manner and to the same extent as if the same constituted a public utility owned by the township.

Right to connect with plant.

(18) Where the township does not apply to the Board as provided in subsection 17, the owner of any residence or dwelling in the township in proximity to the sewage disposal plant or to any connection therewith, may apply to the Railway and Municipal Board for an order declaring that such owner shall have the right to connect his property with such sewage disposal plant or any connection therewith. 1928, c. 45, s. 3.

BY-LAWS FOR BORROWING FOR WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE.

**96.**—(1) No by-law shall be passed for raising money for any of the purposes mentioned in sections 90 and 95 until the proposed water supply or sewerage system, as the case may be, has been approved by the Department of Health, and such approval has been certified under the hand of the Minister.

By-law for issue of debentures not to be passed until approved by Department.

(2) The by-law shall recite the approval of the Department.  
R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 96.

By-law to recite approval.

**97.**—(1) Where the Department reports in writing that it is of opinion that it is necessary in the interest of the public health that a waterworks system or an adequate water purification plant, or a sewer or a sewerage system, or an adequate sewage treatment plant should be established or continued, or that any existing waterworks system, water purification plant, sewer or sewerage system, or sewage treatment plant should be improved, extended, enlarged, altered, renewed or replaced, it shall not be necessary to obtain the assent of the electors to any by-law for incurring a debt for any of such purposes.

Assent of electors not required.

(2) Where the Department has reported as provided by subsection 1, the council of a municipality shall forthwith pass all necessary by-laws for the establishment of the works reported upon and the corporation of the municipality shall immediately commence the work and carry the same to completion without unnecessary delay.

Council on report of Department to pass by-laws and carry out works.

(3) The by-law shall not be finally passed until the approval of the Department has been obtained to the work to be done as hereinbefore provided, and shall recite such approval. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 97.

By-law not to be passed until approved.

**97a.**—(1) The municipal council of a city having a population of not less than 100,000 may with the approval of the Railway and Municipal Board provide by by-law for the issue of debentures for the purpose of raising money to procure investigations and reports as to the method of sewage treatment and disposal best suited to meet the needs of the municipality.

Issuing debentures to defray expenses of investigation as to sewage disposal.

(2) It shall not be necessary to procure the assent of the electors to any by-law passed pursuant to subsection 1.

Assent of electors not required.

(3) Instead of making a separate issue of debentures to defray the expenses of such investigation and report, the council may provide that such expenses shall be included in the cost of the work and be paid out of the proceeds of any debentures issued therefor. 1928, c. 45, s. 4.

Payment out of debentures issued for work.

Repairs and renewals, etc., powers of Department.

**98.** Every waterworks system, water purification plant, sewer or sewerage system and sewage treatment plant established for public use shall at all times be maintained and kept in repair as may be necessary for the protection of the public health and as may be directed by any special order of the Department or by the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 98.

Penalty.

**99.** Any municipal corporation or body or person refusing or neglecting to carry out the provisions of either of the two next preceding sections, after notice from the Department so to do, shall incur a penalty of \$100 for every day upon which such default continues. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 99.

#### ICE SUPPLIES.

Regulation of ice supply by local board.

**100.**—(1) The local board of a municipality in which supplies of ice are obtained, sold and stored may adopt such regulations regarding the source of supply and the place of storage of the same as are, in its opinion, best adapted to secure the purity of the ice and prevent injury to the public health, and for the supervision of ice supplies, whether obtained within or without the municipality, whenever the ice is intended for use within the municipality in which the board has jurisdiction.

Permit for cutting ice.

(2) No ice shall be cut from any lake, river, stream, pond, or other water for the purpose of being sold, or used for domestic purposes unless a permit therefor has been first obtained from the local board, and no person shall sell or deliver or dispose of in any way any ice for domestic purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the local board, and the local board may refuse a permit, or revoke any granted by it, when in their judgment the use of any ice cut or sold or to be cut or sold for domestic purposes under the same is or would be detrimental to the public health.

Local board to enforce regulations.

(3) Every local board shall enforce the regulations of the Department, and may prohibit the sale and use of any ice within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the same is unfit for use or the use of it would be detrimental to the public health.

Prohibiting distribution in municipality.

(4) The local board may prohibit, and, through its officers, prevent the bringing of any such ice for the purpose of sale or use for domestic purposes into the limits of the municipality, and may in the same manner prevent the sale of any such ice for domestic purposes within the limits of the municipality, when, in its judgment, the ice is unfit for use, or the use of it would be detrimental to the public health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 100.

## INSPECTION OF ANIMALS, MEAT, ETC.

**101.**—(1) A medical officer of health or sanitary inspector may at all reasonable times inspect or examine any animal, carcass, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, grain, bread, flour, milk or other article exposed for sale or deposited in any place for the purpose of sale, or for preparation for sale, and intended for food for man; and if such article appears to him to be diseased, or unsound or unwholesome, or unfit for food for man, he may seize and carry away the same, or cause it to be seized and carried away, in order that it may be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent it from being exposed for sale or used as food for man.

Inspection  
of food  
supplies.

(2) The person to whom the same belongs, or did belong at the time of exposure for sale, or in whose possession or on whose premises the same was found, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for every such article unless he proves that he did not know and had no means of knowing the condition of such article.

Penalty.

(3) Where it is charged upon any prosecution under this section that any animal, or the meat or milk of any animal, is affected with any disease named in section 2 of *The Animal Contagious Diseases Act of Canada*, or with wens, clyers, actinomycosis or osteosarcoma, or any disease of a cancerous nature, the medical officer of health may make, or cause to be made, or request the Department to make, such scientific examination of the animal, meat or milk suspected of being diseased as may enable it to be determined whether or not such disease exists; and the Minister may instruct an officer of the Department to make such examination or cause the same to be made.

Scientific  
examination  
where exist-  
ence of cer-  
tain diseases  
charged  
R.S.C., 1927,  
c. 6.

(4) The expenses of such examination, together with a fee not exceeding \$10, shall be certified by the Deputy Minister and shall be payable by the treasurer of the municipality in which such animal, meat or milk is found.

Expenses  
and fee on  
examination.

(5) In any prosecution under this section the burden of proof that any article in respect of which the charge is laid is not kept for sale or intended for food for man shall be upon the person charged.

Onus  
of proof.

(6) A person, firm or corporation shall not manufacture or bottle for sale as food for man, any beverage such as carbonated water, natural and artificial mineral water, spring and distilled water, unfermented wine or cordials, concentrated syrup, extracts, essence, fruit juice, or any dry substance in concentrated form for the manufacture of any beverage, brewed ginger beer, or other non-intoxicating drink, without first obtaining a permit in writing so to do

Permit  
required for  
manufac-  
turing or  
bottling of  
carbonated  
water, etc.

from the medical officer of health and the local board of the municipality in which such manufacturing or bottling is to be conducted.

Cancellation  
of permit.

(7) When the medical officer and local board of health desire to cancel a permit they must give notice in writing of such cancellation to the person or persons or the agent of the person or persons to whom the permit was issued and such cancellation shall not become effective until thirty days after receipt of such notice by the said person, persons or their agent.

Revocation  
of permit,  
on what  
grounds.

(8) Such permit may be refused and if granted may be cancelled or revoked for failure to comply with the regulations pertaining to the building, equipment and methods of manufacture or bottling of such beverage or if such beverage upon analysis is found to be contaminated or contain any injurious ingredients, or for other cause is found to be unfit for food. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 101.

Feeding  
certain  
things to  
hogs.

**102.**—(1) Whenever any medical officer of health or sanitary inspector knows or has reason to believe that blood, offal or the meat of any dead animal which has not been previously boiled or steamed when fresh or before becoming putrid or decomposed, or which, although boiled or steamed, is putrid or decomposed, has been or is being fed to hogs, he may seize and carry away the hogs, whether dead or alive, or otherwise detain them so as to prevent their removal.

Penalty

(2) The owner, or person in charge of, or any person found feeding any such blood, offal or meat to hogs shall incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and upon his conviction the medical officer of health shall order the hogs, whether dead or alive, to be destroyed, or so disposed of as to prevent them from being exposed for sale or used for food for man.

Onus  
of proof.

(3) In every prosecution under this section, where it is proved that such blood, offal or decomposed meat was found upon the premises, the burden of proof that the same was not intended to be fed to hogs shall be upon the person charged. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 102.

Inspection  
of slaughter  
houses.

**103.**—(1) Every butcher and other person selling meat shall on the request of the medical officer of health make affidavit as to the place at which the slaughter of his meat is carried on, and where it is without the limits of the municipality such place shall be open to inspection by the medical officer of health or by an inspector appointed by the council of the municipality in which the meat is offered for sale.

(2) In case of the refusal or neglect to make such affidavit or permit such inspection, the local board may give notice in writing to the butcher or other person to discontinue the sale of meat in the municipality. Notice to discontinue sale.

(3) If after receiving such notice the butcher or other person sells or offers for sale any meat in the municipality he shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 103. Penalty.

**104.**—(1) Any person who knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell as food for man, the meat of any calf less than three weeks old shall incur a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50. Killing or selling calves under three weeks old.

(2) In every prosecution under this section, where it is proved that the meat of any calf less than three weeks old was found upon the premises, the burden of proof that the same was not intended as food for man shall be upon the person charged. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 104. Burden of proof.

#### MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, ETC.

**105.**—(1) The municipal council of a city or town may by by-law provide for the establishment, within the municipality, or in an adjoining municipality, the council of which has by by-law sanctioned its establishment therein, of a public slaughter-house or abattoir with proper cattle-yards and pens in connection therewith for the proper keeping therein of animals intended for slaughter, and for charging fees for the use thereof. By-laws for establishing slaughter-houses, cattle-yards or pens.

(2) Every such slaughter-house or abattoir, and cattle-yard and pen, shall be constructed, equipped and regulated in conformity with the regulations. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 105. Regulation of slaughter houses, etc.

**106.** The local board of the city or town by which the slaughter-house or abattoir, cattle-yards or pens are established shall have the supervision of them, and shall be responsible for the due carrying out of the regulations, and the costs of the supervision and inspection shall be paid from time to time by the treasurer of the city or town out of the fees charged, on the order of the local board of health. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 106. Local board of health to have control.

**107.** Such local board may employ one or more persons, approved of by the medical officer of health, to inspect at such slaughter-house or abattoir, or at such cattle-yards or pens, all animals, carcasses and meat brought into the municipality and intended for food for man. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 107. Competent persons employed for inspecting animals and meat.

Inspection of meat-packing establishments.

**108.** Any meat-packing establishment shall be subject to inspection in the same manner as a municipal slaughterhouse or abattoir. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 108.

USE OF FORCE—ASSISTANCE BY CONSTABLES, ETC.

Penalty for hindering officers from inspecting meat, etc.

**109.** Any person who obstructs, hinders, or delays or prevents an officer of the Department, or any local board, or a member thereof, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector, or any person employed by or acting under the direction of any of them in the exercise of any of the powers conferred, or performance of any of the duties imposed upon them by this Act or by the regulations, or in carrying out any order lawfully given by them, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 109.

Calling for assistance of constables, etc.

**110.** Whenever a local board or a member thereof, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector is required or empowered by this or any other Act or by the regulations or by a municipal by-law to do or to prevent or to direct or enforce the doing of anything, such board or member or officer or inspector may use such force and employ such assistance as is necessary to accomplish what is required, and may, when obstructed in so doing, call for the assistance of any constable or other person, and it shall be the duty of every constable so called upon to render such assistance. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 110.

PENALTIES AND RECOVERY THEREOF.

Penalties.  
Communicable diseases.

**111.**—(1) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of sections 53 to 72 for which no other penalty is provided shall incur a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Other offences.

(2) Any person who contravenes any other provision of this Act or of the regulations or of any municipal by-law passed under this Act, or wilfully disobeys or neglects to carry out any order or direction lawfully given by the Department, a local board, member of a local board, medical officer of health or sanitary inspector unless it is otherwise provided shall incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500.

Confinance of offence.

(3) Where any person has been convicted of an offence under this Act or under any regulation or by-law enacted or in force thereunder, and such offence is in the nature of an omission or neglect, or is in respect of the existence of a nuisance, or other unsanitary condition, which it is such person's duty to remove, or of the erection or construction of anything contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any regulation or by-law enacted or in force thereunder, then, if the proper authority in that behalf gives reasonable notice



to such person to make good such omission or neglect, or to remove such nuisance or unsanitary condition, or to remove the thing which has been erected or constructed contrary to this Act or to such regulation or by-law, and default is made in respect thereof, the person offending may be convicted for such default, and shall be liable to the same punishment as was or might have been imposed for the original offence, and so on, from time to time, as often as after another conviction a new notice is given and the default continues; and in case of a third or subsequent conviction, it shall not be necessary in the information, conviction or other proceedings to make any reference to any conviction except the first, or to any notice except that in respect of which the proceedings are then being taken.

(4) Every person who sells either publicly or privately any of the biological products supplied to the public free of charge by the Department shall incur a penalty of \$100, and in default of payment thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a period of three months. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 111. Penalty for selling biological products supplied by Department.

**112.** Penalties imposed by or under the authority of this Act shall be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act* before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 112. Recovery of penalties. Rev. Stat., c. 121.

**113.**—(1) Every penalty recovered under this Act where the prosecution is by or at the instance of the corporation of a municipality, or the local board, or the medical officer of health or other health officers of the municipality shall be paid to the treasurer of the municipality in which the offence was committed for the use of the local board of health. Application of penalties.

(2) Where the prosecution is at the instance of the Department or of any Provincial officer or where the offence was committed in territory without municipal organization the penalty shall be paid to the Treasurer of Ontario. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 113. Offences in unorganized territory.

**114.** Where any act or omission is a violation of any express provision of this Act and is also a violation of a by-law of a municipality in respect of a matter over which the council of the municipality has jurisdiction, a conviction may be had under either the Act or the by-law, but a conviction shall not be made under both for the same act or omission. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 114. Where offence is against Act and by-law.

#### ALL PROCEEDINGS BARRED BY POVERTY, ETC.

**115.** Where any person who is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, or of the regulations, gives notice of such inability to the medical officer of health, and the local board on exam- Certificate of poverty or inability a bar to prosecution.

ination is satisfied of such inability, the secretary thereof shall give his certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be a bar to all proceedings against such person for a period of six months. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 115.

#### STATUTORY BY-LAW.

Application  
of enact-  
ments in  
Schedule  
"B."

**116.**—(1) The by-law set out in Schedule B, hereinafter called the statutory by-law, and every amendment thereof, shall be in force in every municipality as if enacted by the council thereof, and the council of every municipality shall have authority to pass by-laws with the approval of the Department for making additional requirements in respect to any of the matters dealt with by the statutory by-law.

Amendment  
of by-law.

(2) The Department may permit the council of any municipality to amend the statutory by-law so as to conform to the requirements of the municipality or to meet such special circumstances as in the opinion of the Department may warrant such amendment.

Effect  
of by-law,  
Schedule  
"B."

(3) The by-law set out in Schedule B and any amendment thereof approved by the Department shall have the same force and authority as a regulation made under this Act by the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 116.

#### POSTPONEMENT OF MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL ELECTIONS.

Postpone-  
ment of  
election in  
case of  
epidemics.

**117.**—(1) Where the Minister reports to the Lieutenant-Governor that on account of the prevalence in any municipality of any communicable disease it would be dangerous to hold an election in such municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, of his own motion, or upon the application of the council of the municipality, issue his proclamation postponing the holding of any intended municipal or school election for a period not exceeding three months, and may from time to time further postpone such election if, in the opinion of the Minister, the necessity for postponement continues.

Fixing date  
for holding  
postponed  
election.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor may, by the proclamation, name the days for holding the nomination and polling, but, if no days are named therefor, the council shall as soon as practicable after the period named in such proclamation, or the last of such proclamations, expires, by by-law name the days for the nomination and polling. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 117.

#### UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.

Application  
of sections  
119 to 125.

**118.** Sections 119 to 125 shall apply only to territory without county organization. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 118.

**119.**—(1) The Minister may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make regulations,— Regulations.

- (a) respecting any industry and the conditions under which the same may be carried on for the purpose of preventing nuisances and the outbreak or spread of disease;
- (b) for the cleansing, regulating and inspection of lumbering camps and of mining camps and railway construction works and of other places where labour is employed;
- (c) for providing for the inspection of houses and premises;
- (d) for providing for the employment of duly qualified medical practitioners by employers of labour in lumbering camps and in mining camps and on railway construction works and other works where labour is employed, and for the erection of permanent or temporary hospitals for the accommodation of persons so employed.

(2) The regulations may be general in their application or may be made applicable specially to any particular locality or industry. General or local or special.

(3) The expenses of carrying out the regulations shall be paid to the person entitled thereto by the persons, firms or corporations whose duty it may be to carry out such regulations, and the amount so to be paid shall be apportioned by the Minister among them as he may deem proper, and every amount so apportioned shall be deemed to be a debt due from the person, firm or corporation, and may be recovered by the person entitled thereto by action in any court of competent jurisdiction. Expenses.

(4) If default is made in complying with any of the regulations the Department may direct that what is omitted to be done shall be done at the expense of the person, firm or corporation in default, and if the default is the failure to employ a duly qualified medical practitioner, as provided by clause *d* of subsection 1, the employing person, firm or corporation shall be liable to pay the reasonable expenses incurred by any employee for medical attendance and medicines, and for his maintenance during his illness. Procedure on default of compliance.

(5) Where any regulation has been made by the Minister with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under the provisions of this section relating to territory without municipal organization, the regulation may provide for the imposing of penalties for the violation of any regulation made under this section and every such penalty shall Regulations in territory without municipal organization.  
Penalties.

Rev. Stat.,  
c. 121. be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act* before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 119.

Police magistrates to be *ex officio* health officers. **120.** Every police magistrate shall be *ex officio* a medical officer of health in and for the district or part of a district for which he is appointed. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 120.

Constables to be *ex officio* sanitary inspectors. **121.** Every constable shall be *ex officio* a sanitary inspector for the locality for which he is appointed. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 121.

Superintendent and officers in Algonquin Park. **122.** The Superintendent of the Algonquin Park shall be *ex officio* a medical officer of health for the Park, and for the territory surrounding it for the distance of one mile therefrom or from any part thereof; and all the park rangers, whether employed temporarily or otherwise, shall be *ex officio* sanitary inspectors under this Act for the Park and such territory. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 122.

Local officers of health specially appointed. **123.** The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint medical officers of health; and every such officer shall within the locality for which he is appointed have all the powers and perform all the duties by this Act, or any other Act, conferred or imposed upon medical officers of health, or local boards of health, and shall also perform such other duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 123.

Sanitary inspectors. **124.** The Minister may also, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, appoint in any of the unorganized districts one or more sanitary inspectors, who shall possess, in addition to the powers conferred upon sanitary inspectors by this Act, all the powers conferred upon local boards of health by section 25. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 124.

In unorganized territory. **125.** The medical officer of health and the sanitary inspectors shall be paid such salary or other remuneration as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council out of the appropriation made by the Legislature for the purposes of the Department. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 125.

#### EXPENSES OF ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.

Expenses to be payable in first instance by Province. **126.**—(1) The expenses incurred by the Department in the enforcement of this or any other Act or of the regulations shall be payable in the first instance by the Treasurer of Ontario out of any money appropriated by this Legislature for the expenses of the Department, and in such manner and

upon such certificate and after such audit as the regulations may prescribe, anything in *The Audit Act* or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding. Rev. Stat., c. 25.

(2) Whenever an account is certified by the officer or officers designated in the regulations to be properly payable out of such appropriation, such certificate shall be final and the Provincial Auditor shall thereupon direct the issue of a cheque in payment of the account. Payment on certificate of proper officer. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 126.

PROCEEDINGS NOT TO BE QUASHED FOR WANT OF FORM,  
OR REMOVED INTO SUPREME COURT.

**127.** No order or other proceeding, matter or thing, done or transacted in or relating to the execution of this Act shall be vacated, quashed or set aside for want of form, or be removed or removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into the Supreme Court. Proceedings not to be quashed for want of form or removed into Supreme Court. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 127.

**128.** Except in so far as they are inconsistent with this Act all existing regulations made under any of the Acts repealed by *The Public Health Act*, being chapter 58 of the Acts passed in the second year of His Majesty's reign, or under that Act are confirmed and declared to be legal, valid and binding and shall continue in force until altered or repealed by the Minister with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Existing regulations continued. R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, s. 128.

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## SCHEDULE A.

*(Section 49 (2).)*

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

Take notice that by virtue of *The Public Health Act*, and the regulations made thereunder, possession has been taken (or obtained, as the case may be) of the following lands (or building, as the case may be) namely,

*(Reasonable Description).*

and further take notice that such land (or building) will be occupied and used for the purposes of the said Act or regulations from and after the date hereof for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ or such other time as may in the discretion of the undersigned be necessary.

Dated, etc.

*(Signature.)*

R.S.O. 1927, c. 262, Sched. A.

## SCHEDULE B

*(Section 116.)*BY-LAW IN FORCE IN EVERY MUNICIPALITY UNTIL ALTERED BY  
THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.Duty of  
medical  
health  
officer.

1. It shall be the duty of the medical officer of health to assist and advise the local board of health and its officers in matters relating to public health and to superintend the enforcement and observance, within this municipality, of health by-laws or regulations, and of Public Health Acts, and of any other sanitary laws, and to perform such other duties and lawful acts for the preservation of the public health as may, in his opinion, be necessary, or as may be required by the Department of Health of Ontario. He shall also present to the said board, before the 15th day of November in each year, a full report upon the sanitary condition of the municipality.

Duty of  
sanitary  
inspector.

2. The sanitary inspector, besides performing the duties imposed by this by-law, shall assist the medical officer of health and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the local board of health or the medical officer of health.

Chairman  
of board of  
health to  
report to  
council.

3. The chairman of the local board of health shall, before the 1st day of December in each year, present to this council a report containing a detailed statement of the work of the board during the year, and the report of the sanitary condition of the municipality, as rendered to the board by the medical officer of health. A copy of each such report shall be transmitted by the secretary to the Department.

Deposits  
endangering  
public health  
forbidden.

4. No person shall within the municipality suffer the accumulation upon his premises, or deposit, or permit the deposit, upon any land belonging to him, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit upon, on, or into, any street, square, lane, by-way, wharf, dock, slip, lake, pond, bank, harbour, river, stream, sewer, or water, any manure or other refuse, or vegetable or animal matter, or other filth.

5. It shall be a duty of the sanitary inspector to keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, or premises upon which any such accumulation may be found, and at once to notify the persons who own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited such manure, refuse, matter, or filth, in any street, lane, or by-way, to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon; such persons shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification the inspector may prosecute the persons so offending, and he may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. He shall also inspect at intervals, as directed by the local board of health or medical officer of health, all premises occupied by persons residing within the municipality, and shall report to the board every violation of any of the provisions of this by-law, or of any other regulation for the preservation of the public health, and shall also report every case of refusal to permit him to make such inspection.

Duty of sanitary inspector as to lands, etc.

6. Whenever it shall appear to the local board, or to any of its officers, that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or for the abatement of anything dangerous or injurious to the public health, or whenever a notice signed by one or more inhabitant householders of this municipality is received stating the condition of any building in the municipality to be so filthy as to be dangerous to the public health, or that upon any premises in the municipality there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cess-pool, ash-pit, or cellar, kept or constructed so as to be dangerous or injurious to the public health or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other matter or thing is kept so as to be dangerous or injurious to the public health, it shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector to enter such building or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and, if necessary, he shall order the removal of such matter or thing. If the occupant or owner or his lawful agent or representative having charge or control of such building or premises, after having had twenty-four hours' notice from any such officer to remove or abate such matter, or thing shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same, he shall be subject to the penalties mentioned in section 35.

Examination of buildings or premises by sanitary inspectors.

7. If the local board is satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, room, tenement or building within the municipality, occupied as a dwelling-place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a communicable disease, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous or injurious to the health of the occupants, or of the public, the board may give notice in writing to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or requiring the occupants to quit the premises within such time as the board may deem reasonable. If the persons so notified, or any of them, neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in section 35, and the board may cause the premises to be properly cleansed at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants forcibly and close up the premises, and the same shall not again be occupied as a dwelling-place until put into proper sanitary condition.

Notice to put premises in proper sanitary condition or to quit same.

8. No person shall at any time use any house, shop or out-house as a slaughter-house or as a place for slaughtering animals or fowls therein, unless such shop, house or outhouse is distant not less than two hundred yards from any dwelling-house, and not less than fifty yards from any public street.

Distance of slaughter-house, etc.

9. All slaughter-houses within this municipality shall be subject to inspection under the direction of the local board of health; and no person shall keep any slaughter-house unless the permission in writing of the board for the keeping of such slaughter-house has been first obtained, and remains unrevoked. Such permission shall be granted, after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that the slaughter house shall be so kept as to comply with the regulations of the Department respecting slaughter-houses, and upon such condition being broken the permission may be revoked by the board; and all animals to be slaughtered, and all fresh meat exposed for sale in this municipality shall be subject to like inspection.

Inspection of slaughter-houses.

- Inspection of cow byres, cheese factories and creameries. 10. All milch cows, cow byres and dairies, and all places in which milk is sold or kept for general use, and all cheese factories and creameries shall be subject to inspection under the direction of the board; and the proprietors shall obtain permission in writing from the board, to keep any such dairy or other place in which milk is so sold or kept, or to keep a cheese factory or creamery, and the same shall not be kept by any person without such permission, which shall be granted after approval of such premises upon inspection, subject to the condition that all such places are so kept and conducted that the milk shall not contain any matter or thing liable to produce disease, either by reason of adulteration, contamination with sewage, absorption of disease germs, infection of cows, or any other cause, and upon such condition being broken the said permission may be revoked by the board.
- Sale of diseased food. 11. No person shall offer for sale within this municipality, as food, any diseased animal, or any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk, or other article of food which, by reason of disease, adulteration, impurity, or other cause is unfit for use.
- Supply of drinking water. 12. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house within this municipality to provide for the occupants of the same a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water; and if any occupant of the house is not satisfied with the wholesomeness or sufficiency of such supply, he may apply to the local board of health to determine as to the same; and if the supply is sufficient and wholesome, the expense incident to such determination shall be paid by such occupant; and if not, by the owner; and in either case such expense shall be recoverable in the same manner as municipal taxes.
- Wells to be cleaned out, etc. 13. If the local board of health or the medical officer of health certify that any well should be filled in or otherwise treated, such well shall be dealt with accordingly by the owner or occupant of the premises. Pending compliance with the order of the local board of health, or the local medical officer of health, the local medical officer of health shall take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the use of water from the said well. No well shall be used as a privy, privy vault or cess-pool.
- Details of establishment of privy vaults, etc., to be approved by M.O.H. 14. No privy-vault, cess-pool, septic tank or reservoir into which a privy, water-closet, stable or sink is drained, shall be established until the approval in writing of the medical officer of health has been obtained.
- Time deposits to be removed. 15. The next preceding section shall not apply to privies or closets with a water-tight container above the surface of the ground, but sufficient dry earth, wood ashes, coal ashes or other material to absorb all fluids of the deposit must be thrown upon the contents of such privies daily, and the contents covered completely with chloride of lime once each week. The contents, when removed shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner to the satisfaction of the medical officer of health or the local sanitary inspector.
- Cleaning out and disinfecting privy vaults, etc. 16. If the exigencies or circumstances of the municipality require that privy-vaults, cess-pools and reservoirs shall be allowed in accordance with section 14, they shall be cleaned out or disinfected or both on the order of the medical officer of health, or the local board of health.
- Deodorization before removal. 17. Within the limits of this municipality no night-soil or contents of any cess-pool, septic tank or reservoir shall be removed, unless the removal is by some odourless process.
- Time for removal of decayed animal or vegetable matter. 18. It shall be the duty of the owner of every house, apartment and place of business within this municipality to provide for the occupants, employees and customers adequate sanitary closets and toilet accommodation.
19. All putrid and decaying animal or vegetable matter must be removed from all cellars, buildings, out-buildings and yards on or before the 1st day of May in each year.



20. Every householder and every hotel and restaurant-keeper or other person shall dispose of all garbage, for the disposal of which he is responsible, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered receptacle, the contents of which shall be regularly removed, at least twice a week.

Time for removal of garbage.

21. All restaurants or eating houses operated in this municipality shall be required to have wash rooms and toilets, one for males and one for females for the accommodation of the public.

Restaurants to have wash rooms, etc.

22. Swine shall not be kept within the limits of this municipality, except in pens, with floors, kept free from standing water and regularly cleansed and disinfected, and distant at least one hundred feet from any dwelling house, school house or church.

Hogs.

23. The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and stable-yard clean, and shall not permit more than two waggon-loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time, and shall at all times keep such manure in a proper covered receptacle.

Livery stable.

24. No house shall be built upon any site, the soil of which has been made up of any refuse, unless such soil has been removed from such site and the site disinfected, or unless the soil has been covered with a layer of charcoal or ashes, covered by a layer of concrete at least six inches thick and of such additional thickness as may be requisite under the circumstances to prevent the escape of gases into such proposed house.

House construction. Soil of building sites to be disinfected.

25. The drain of every house connected with a sewer or cess-pool shall be properly ventilated by means of a pipe extending upward from the highest point of the main soil or waste-pipe, and also by a pipe carried upward from the drain outside the walls of the house. Such pipes shall be of the same dimensions as the main soil or waste-pipe, and shall be constructed of the same material or of stout galvanized iron, and no trap shall intervene between the ventilating pipes. If a trap intervenes between the sewer or cess-pool and the ventilating pipes, then a four-inch ventilating pipe of such material shall be carried from a point between such trap and the sewer. Every ventilating pipe shall be carried above the roof of the house, and shall open above at points sufficiently remote from every window, door, sky-light, chimney or other opening leading into any house to prevent the escape into it of gases from such ventilating pipes.

Ventilation of drains, etc.

26. No pipe from any drain or soil-pipe shall be connected with any chimney in a dwelling-house.

27. Every house-drain shall be constructed of vitrified earthenware or iron pipe; and every soil and waste-pipe of iron pipe shall be rendered impervious to gas or liquids, by the joints being run with lead and caulked, or constructed of lead pipe weighing at least six pounds to the square foot; and the waste-pipe from every closet, sink, tub, wash-basin or other service shall have as near as possible to the point of junction with such service a trap so constructed, vented and furnished, that it shall at no time allow of the passage of gas into the house. And all joints shall be so constructed as to prevent gas escaping through them.

Description of drain pipes.

28. The construction of any closet or other convenience which allows of the escape from it or from the drain or soil-pipe into the house of air or gas is prohibited.

Certain closets prohibited.

29. No pipe supplying water to a water-closet or urinal shall be directly connected with a pipe supplying water for drinking purposes.

Pipes supplying water to closets.

30. Every person who erects or causes to be erected any building shall within two weeks after the completion thereof, deposit with the local board of health plans of the drainage and plumbing of the same as executed, and in the case of any alteration of any such plumbing or drainage, it shall be the duty of the owner of the house, within two weeks of the making of the alteration, to deposit in the same manner a plan of any such alteration; if such alteration is made by an occupant it shall be his duty to deposit or cause to be deposited the plan.

Plumbing and drainage plans to be filed.

Rules respecting infectious and contagious diseases. Duties of M.O.H.

31. The medical officer of health or the secretary of the local board of health, shall provide each legally qualified medical practitioner, practising within this municipality, with blank forms on which he shall report cases of communicable disease to the medical officer of health, officer or secretary, and, also, with other blank forms on which to report death or recovery from any such disease.

Forms, kind of.

32. All such forms shall be so printed, gummed and folded that they may be readily sealed, without the use of any envelope, and shall call for the following information:

*Report of Communicable Disease.*

Blank forms.

- Christian name and surname of patient:
- Age of patient:
- Locality (*giving street, number of house or lot*), where patient is:
- Name of disease:
- Name of school attended by children from that house:
- Measures employed for isolation and disinfection:
- (*Signature of physician*):

*Report of Death or Recovery from Infectious Disease.*

- Christian name and surname of patient:
- Locality (*giving street, number of house or lot*), where patient is:
- Name of disease:
- How long sick:
- Whether dead or recovered:
- Means of disinfection employed, and when employed:
- (*Signature of physician*):

Placarding communicable disease and contacts

33. The medical officer of health within six hours after he has received notice of the existence in any house of any communicable disease or the presence of any communicable disease contacts in respect of which it is his duty to do so, shall affix or cause to be affixed near the entrance of such house, in plain view of the public, a card at least twelve inches wide and nine inches long, stating that such premises are under quarantine on account of such disease and the penalty for removal of such card without the permission of the medical officer of health, and no person shall remove such card without his permission.

Animals, affected.

34. No animal suffering from any communicable disease shall be brought or kept within this municipality, except by permission of the medical officer of health.

Penalties.

35. Any person who violates sections 4, 6, 7, 9, or 11 of this by-law or section 24 or sections 33 or 34, shall for every offence, incur a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50; and any person who violates any other provision of this by-law shall for every offence incur a penalty of not more than \$20; and such penalties shall be recoverable under *The Summary Convictions Act*.

Rev. Stat., c. 121.

# The Vaccination Act.

R.S.O. 1927, CHAPTER 263

Duty of trustees, etc., of hospitals, etc., to keep vaccine matter.

1. The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or persons having at any time the control and management of any hospital or dispensary receiving aid from the public funds of Ontario shall keep at all times in such hospital or dispensary an adequate supply of vaccine matter for,—

For vaccination at hospital.

(a) the vaccination, by a legally qualified medical practitioner attached to such hospital or dispensary, at the expense of the same, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons, who attend at such hospital or dispensary for that purpose, during one day in every week; the fee to be charged for such vaccination not in any case to exceed fifty cents, and to be used and applied for the benefit of the hospital or dispensary;

For furnishing practitioners.

(b) furnishing, on application, to every legally qualified medical practitioner, such reasonable quantities of vaccine matter as he from time to time requires;

For the use of the Indians.

(c) furnishing, on application, to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, or his assistant, or to any visiting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, such reasonable quantities of vaccine matter as he may from time to time require for the use and benefit of any settlement of Indians. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 1.

No payment of Legislative grant to any hospital unless it has a sufficient quantity of vaccine matter on hand, etc.

2. No warrant shall issue for the payment of any money granted by this Legislature to any hospital or dispensary, unless a certificate has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Executive Council, signed by a medical officer of such hospital or dispensary, to the effect that there is actually on hand therein a supply of vaccine matter which is believed to be sufficient for the purposes mentioned in section 1 from the date of such certificate, or setting forth reasons in explanation of any deficiency in such supply to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, nor unless, nor until a certificate so signed has been filed to the effect that at no time since the date of the then last certificate, has the demand upon such hospital or dispensary for vaccine matter for such purposes exceeded the supply in hand in such hospital or dispensary, or setting forth reasons in explanation of any deficiency in such supply, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 2.

Annual statement to be laid before Assembly respecting vaccination.

**3.** The trustees, governors, directors or other officers or persons having for the time being the control and management of any hospital or dispensary to which aid has been granted during any session of the Assembly shall cause to be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary, in time for copies thereof to be laid before the Assembly during the first fifteen days of the then next session, a statement certified by the proper officers of such hospital or dispensary showing the number of persons who have applied for and received free vaccination, the number of persons who have applied for and received vaccination at their own expense, and the number, amount and application of fees charged and received for vaccination. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 3.

Employment by municipalities of medical practitioners to vaccinate residents.

**4.**—(1) The corporation of every city, town, township and village shall contract with one or more legally qualified medical practitioners, for the period of one year, and so from year to year as such contract expires, for the vaccination, at the expense of the corporation, of all poor persons, and at their own expense of all other persons resident in such municipality who come to such medical practitioners for that purpose.

Remuneration to depend on success.

(2) It shall be a condition of every such contract, that the amount of the remuneration to be received under the same shall depend on the number of persons who, not having been previously successfully vaccinated, are successfully vaccinated by such medical practitioners. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 4.

Powers of local board of health in default of municipality.

**5.**—(1) If the corporation neglects to make such contract and such neglect continues for one month after the attention of the council has been called in writing by the local board of health to such neglect, and to the powers which, in case of such neglect, it may exercise under the authority of this Act, the local board may contract with the medical officer of health of the municipality, or other legally qualified medical practitioner, to perform all the duties which may be performed by or are incumbent upon a medical practitioner under this Act if appointed or contracted with by the corporation under the next preceding section, and the corporation shall be liable to the medical practitioner for the fees for vaccination or for duties performed to the extent provided for by this Act as if the contract had been made by or with the corporation.

Local board to appoint place and give notice.

(2) The local board of health may also, unless the council has already done so, appoint the places and give the notice where and when such vaccination shall be performed, as is required by the next succeeding section, to be done by the council. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 5.

6. The council of every city and town shall appoint a convenient place in each ward, and the council of every township and village shall appoint a convenient place therein for the performance, at least once in each month, of such vaccination, and shall take effectual means for giving, from time to time, to all persons resident within each such ward or within the township or village due notice of the days, hours and place at which the medical practitioner or one of the medical practitioners contracted with for such purpose will attend to vaccinate all persons not successfully vaccinated who may then appear there, and also of the days, hours and place at which such medical practitioner will attend to inspect the progress of such vaccination in the persons so vaccinated. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 6.

Municipalities to appoint convenient places for performance of vaccination.

7.—(1) The father and mother of every child born in such city, town, township, or village shall, at some appointed time within three months after the birth of such child, or in the event of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father and mother, then the person who has the care, nurture or custody of the child, shall at some appointed time within four months after the birth of the child, take or cause to be taken the child to the medical practitioner in attendance at the appointed place, according to the provisions of the preceding sections, for the purpose of being vaccinated, unless the child has been previously vaccinated by a legally qualified medical practitioner and the vaccination has been duly certified; and the medical practitioner so appointed shall thereupon, or as soon after as it can conveniently and properly be done, vaccinate the child.

Parents, etc., bound to take children to be vaccinated.

(2) Upon the eighth day following the day on which any child has been so vaccinated, the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, shall again take or cause to be taken the child to the medical practitioner by whom the operation was performed, or the other medical practitioner in attendance, in order that he may ascertain by inspection the result of the operation.

And exhibit them to the medical practitioner on eighth day.

(3) Immediately after the successful vaccination of a child born in any city, town, township or village the medical practitioner who performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother, or other person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 1, that the child has been successfully vaccinated, and shall transmit a duplicate of the certificate to the clerk of the municipality in which the operation was performed.

Certificate of successful vaccination to be given.

(4) Such certificate shall, without further proof, be admissible as evidence of the successful vaccination of the child in any information or complaint brought against the father

What to be evidence of.

or mother, or the person who had the care, nurture or custody of the child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

If the child be found unfit for vaccination.

(5) If the medical practitioner is of opinion that a child brought to him is not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated he shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, on demand and without fee, a certificate under his hand, Form 2, that the child is in an unfit state for successful vaccination.

Certificate.

How long to be in force.

(6) Such certificate or a similar certificate of a legally qualified medical practitioner shall remain in force for two months from its delivery; and the father or mother, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, unless within each succeeding period of two months a renewal of such certificate has been obtained from a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall, within two months after the delivery of the certificate, and if the child is not vaccinated by the termination of such period, then during each succeeding period of two months until the child has been successfully vaccinated, take or cause to be taken to the medical practitioner, so appointed, such child to be vaccinated by him.

Re-presentation of the child to be repeated until successful vaccination.

Vaccination and certificate thereof.

(7) If the medical practitioner deems the child to be then in a fit and proper state for successful vaccination, he shall forthwith vaccinate it, and shall immediately after the successful vaccination of the child deliver to the father or mother, or the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 1, that the child has been successfully vaccinated.

Certificate of unfitness for vaccination on re-examination.

(8) If the medical practitioner is of opinion that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination he shall again deliver to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 2, that the child is still in an unfit state for successful vaccination, and the medical practitioner, so long as the child remains in an unfit state for vaccination and unvaccinated, shall, at the expiration of every succeeding period of two months, deliver, if required, to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a fresh certificate under his hand, Form 2.

Effect of certificate.

(9) The production of such certificate or a similar certificate from a legally qualified medical practitioner shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of such child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(10) If a medical practitioner employed under the provisions of this Act, or any other duly qualified medical practitioner, is of opinion that any child vaccinated by him is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, he shall deliver to the father or mother, or to the person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, a certificate under his hand, Form 3, and the production of the certificate shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may be brought against the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of the child, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act.

If the child is found insusceptible of vaccine disease.

(11) This section shall also apply to all children over the age of three months who become resident in a municipality, and such children shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as children born in the municipality at the date on which they became resident within it. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 7.

Children brought into municipality.

8. In all contracts made under the provisions of this Act the sums contracted to be paid shall not be more than twenty-five cents for each person successfully vaccinated, including all or any of the certificates required by this Act. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 8.

Fees under this Act.

9. If the father or mother, or person having the care, nurture or custody of a child, does not cause the child to be vaccinated within the periods prescribed by this Act, or does not, on the eighth day after the vaccination has been performed, take or cause to be taken the child for inspection, according to the provisions of this Act, the father or mother, or other person so offending shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$5. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 9.

Penalty for non-compliance with the requirements of this Act.

10.—(1) After the expiration of two months from the conviction of any person for an offence against this Act, in respect of any child, no plea of such conviction shall be a sufficient defence against any complaint which may then be brought against the same or any other person for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act in respect of the same child.

How far and when plea of conviction shall avail.

(2) The production of a certificate Form 1, or 3, under the hand of a legally qualified medical practitioner, shall be a sufficient defence against such complaint; but the production of a certificate, Form 2, shall not be a sufficient defence unless the vaccination is thereby postponed to a day subsequent to that on which the complaint is brought. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 10.

Production of certificates in defence.

11.—(1) In every municipality where smallpox exists, or in which the Department of Health or local board of health has notified the council that in its opinion there is danger of its

Enforcing vaccination.

breaking out owing to the facility of communication with infected localities, the council of the municipality shall order the vaccination or re-vaccination of all persons resident in the municipality who have not been vaccinated within seven years, and that such vaccination or re-vaccination shall be carried out in so far as the same may be applicable in the same manner as the vaccination of children, except that a person of fourteen years of age or over, but under the age of twenty-one years, who is not in the custody or under the control of his father or mother or of any other person, and every person of twenty-one years or over, shall present himself for vaccination by the medical practitioner, or by some other legally qualified medical practitioner, and the medical practitioner shall adopt the same measures to secure the vaccination or re-vaccination of every such person as he is required to take with regard to children.

Proclamation by head of municipality.

(2) A proclamation issued by the head of the municipality, and published in posters and in at least one newspaper published within the municipality, or, if there is no such newspaper, in at least one newspaper published in the county or district in which such municipality is situate, warning the public that this section is in force shall be sufficient evidence to justify the conviction of any person who has failed to comply with the law within a period of seven days from the publication of the proclamation.

Penalty for neglect by member of municipality.

(3) Every member of a municipal council which neglects or refuses to make the order required by subsection 1 or to make proper provision for carrying the same into effect, shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25, unless he proves that he did everything in his power to secure the making of the order or the making of proper provision for carrying any such order into effect, and causes his protest against such refusal or neglect to be recorded in the proceedings of the council.

By head of municipality.

(4) If the head of a municipality neglects or refuses to issue and publish the proclamation required by subsection 2 he shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25.

Penalty for neglect to obey order of council.

(5) Every person who wilfully neglects or refuses to obey the order of the council shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$25. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 11.

Vaccination of pupils and students.

**12.**—(1) Where it is deemed necessary by the medical officer of health of any municipality, owing to the presence or threatened presence of smallpox, he may, with the approval of the local board of health, require certificates of successful vaccination or of insusceptibility on re-vaccination within seven years, of all pupils or students of a public, separate, continuation or high school or collegiate institute, and of a



college or university, or of any other public or private institution of learning within the municipality, to be presented to the proper authorities of the institution, and no pupil or student refusing to produce such certificate on demand shall be admitted to further attendance in the institution until the certificate is furnished.

(2) Any principal, teacher, superintendent or officer of any such institution who commits or is party or privy to any contravention of subsection 1 shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$20. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 12. Penalty.

**13.** Any person who by inoculation with or by wilful exposure to variolous matter or by any matter, article or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or wilfully by any other means produces or attempts to produce the disease of smallpox in any person, shall upon conviction thereof be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 13. Penalty for inoculating with variolous matter. C.S.C., c. 39, s. 1. R.S.C. 1886. App. No. 1, p. 2.

**14.** If a legally qualified medical practitioner is convicted of an offence against section 13, his name shall be erased from the Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, but the medical council at any time after the expiration of the term of imprisonment of any such person may restore his name to the Register. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 14. Erasure from register of medical council.

**15.** Every prosecution under this Act shall take place before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace and *The Summary Convictions Act* shall apply thereto. R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, s. 15. Prosecutions. Rev. Stat., c. 121.

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FORM 1.

(Sections 7 and 10.)

CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_, the child of \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_ Ward, in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ (or as the case may be), has been successfully vaccinated by me.

A.B.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 1.

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## FORM 2.

*(Sections 7 and 10.)*

## CERTIFICATE OF UNFITNESS FOR VACCINATION.

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that I am of opinion that \_\_\_\_\_ the child of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Ward, in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ (*or as the case may be*), aged \_\_\_\_\_, is not now in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated, and I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

A.B.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 2.

## FORM 3.

*(Sections 7 and 10.)*

## CERTIFICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO VACCINE DISEASE.

I, the undersigned, a legally qualified medical practitioner, hereby certify that I am of opinion that \_\_\_\_\_ the child of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Ward, in the City of \_\_\_\_\_ (*or as the case may be*), is insusceptible of the vaccine disease.

A.B.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263, Form 3.

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TO

## The Vaccination Act

R.S.O. 1927, c. 263

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# SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS  
AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

# Hospitals for the Insane Feeble-minded and Epileptic

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Being for the Year ended 31st October

# 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928





Toronto, November 26th, 1928.

The following Sixtieth Annual Report of the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-minded and Epileptics is submitted herewith, and covers the period from November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.

The subject of psychiatry is of world-wide interest, and as the study of the statistics in connection therewith can be facilitated by a uniformity of tables, we have in this report, adopted a set of tables, which to a great extent conform to those used by the American Psychiatric Association, covering the operation of the mental hospitals in the whole of the United States.

It will now be possible to compare the operations of the mental hospitals in this province with those of all other countries which have adopted this uniform classification.

In lieu of further introductory remarks, we are making a separate comment on the information contained in each individual table as a guidance to those interested in psychiatry, and in order to acquaint them with the new arrangement of the classification.

H. M. ROBBINS,

*Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE

December 1st, 1927.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,

*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*

Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Sir:—

In compliance with the statute, I beg herewith to submit the thirty-second annual report of this hospital, being for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

At the beginning of the year there were 823 patients in residence with ten on probation, and on October 31st, 1927, we had 800 in residence and fifty-seven on probation.

Our actual new admissions were 147 and together with re-admissions and transfers from other hospitals, our total number admitted was 214.

A rather striking incident is that of our total patients, ninety-eight gave a positive Wasserman and were placed under anti-syphilitic treatment.

*Special Medical Treatment.*—Early in June we commenced with the active and earnest assistance of every member of the medical staff, the treatment of selected cases who were suffering with paresis with the malarial plasmodium, and our efforts have proved most satisfactory and equal to those of Dr. Geo. W. Kirby, of New York, and other well-known authorities.

We have also made considerable progress with the Walbum method of treating cases of dementia praecox with intra-venous injections of manganese chloride, having administered it to 160 cases with most promising results.

*Vocational Work.*—This most useful method of treatment was virtually at a standstill, but has been revived to some extent and many of the indolent, uninterested catatonic and depressed cases have shown marked benefit.

*Movement of Patients.*—We were successful in having transferred to town and county houses of industry or refuge, twenty-eight men and women, and consequently our probational discharge list is considerably in advance of former years.

There are still, however, some thirty-nine patients quite suitable to be transferred to such homes, and it is earnestly hoped that we may be enabled to effect their removal this year.

*Change in Staff.*—On May 1st, by the direction of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, I was transferred from Hamilton and took charge here, and I now desire to express my appreciation of the hearty support I have received from the officers and staff.

*Act of Valour.*—I am proud to report an act of valour on the part of one of our attendants—John Garrett, who, fully clothed, on October 7th, last, went

into the St. Lawrence River, and rescued, after a severe struggle, a thirty-seven-year-old female patient, who made a determined attempt to drown herself.

Thanking you for your ever ready kindness and courtesy, I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. ENGLISH,

*Superintendent.*

---

THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, COBOURG

August 16th, 1928.

Mr. H. M. Robbins,

*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

S. R.

I beg to transmit herewith the annual report for the year ending 31st of October, 1927.

During the year the new hospital building has been completed and is now occupied, affording much needed accommodation and solving the problem of isolation which has heretofore been a constantly recurring difficulty.

The new industrial wing is now about ready to be occupied and will permit of considerable expansion in all the various occupational pursuits, a demand made by the ever-increasing population.

This has been a year of special activity in maintenance and repair. The buildings, fences, drains, etc., have been extensively overhauled and improved. The usual concerns of the institution have been actively pursued with a fine spirit of co-operation on behalf of the staff, and your ever-ready support and counsel, for which we tender a grateful thanks.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

W. C. HERRIMAN,

*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, HAMILTON

March 9th, 1928.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit to you the fifty-second annual report for the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

We had registered on our books on November 1, 1926, a total of 1,416 patients, 721 male and 695 female.

We admitted during the year 154 males, 148 females, making a total of 302, and the total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,718 or 875 males and 843 females.

The total number of patients discharged during the year, was 173 males, 109 females—282. One hundred and eighty-four patients were discharged as "improved," and seventeen, as "unimproved."

The total number who died during the year was 110, being fifty-six males and fifty-four females.

We had remaining on our books on October 31st, 1927, 659 male patients, 605 female patients, making a total of 1,264.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. WILLIAMS

*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, KINGSTON

Kingston, March 26th, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—

Under separate cover I have to-day mailed you copy of annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD RYAN,

*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, LONDON

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

April 26th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:—

I am sending you under separate cover, the twenty-two tables of the annual report, duly completed for the year 1926-27.

Yours very truly,

W. J. ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, PENETANGUISHENE

H. M. Robbins,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

February 15th, 1928.

SIR:—

I beg to submit herewith the annual report of this hospital, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. K. ROSS,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, TORONTO

March 15th, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR:—

I have the honour to submit the eighty-seventh annual report of this hospital, for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

F. S. VROOMAN,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, WHITBY

Mr. H. M. Robbins,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

March 13th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:—

I enclose herewith statistical records of the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. STEVENSON,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, GUELPH

February 23rd, 1928.

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario,

DEAR SIR:—

Enclosed please find annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1927, for the Ontario Hospital, Guelph.

Yours very truly,

N. C. WALLACE,  
*Medical Officer.*

## THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL, MIMICO

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:—

In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honour to submit the thirty-third annual report of the Ontario Hospital at Mimico for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

## DENTAL CLINIC

A pronounced step in efficiency at this hospital has been taken during the year in the inauguration of a dental parlor and the appointment to the staff of a dental surgeon in the person of Dr. Hall, of Mimico.

In former years patients who were needing special dental surgery were sent to a neighbouring dentist living outside of the hospital, but many who would have been benefitted by the treatment though not suffering acutely were unable to obtain that special care and attention which could only have been provided by a regularly attending dental surgeon.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

During the past ten or twelve years a good deal of special effort has been made to facilitate the bestowal of Christmas presents upon the patients living at the hospital by their friends, and at the last Christmas season over fifteen hundred invitations were sent out to their relatives and friends indicating the pleasure which remembrances at this time would give. Over thirty of these invitations were forwarded to friends in Great Britain and others were sent to relatives or friends in all parts of Canada, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Poland and Austria, and responses from every quarter were numerous and generous. Altogether the parcels and money contributions numbered eleven hundred and seventy-one, and the joy of being remembered by the friends at home in this manner was beyond any attempt to describe it.

Gratefully acknowledging your helpful counsel and support at all times throughout the year,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEEMER.

## ONTARIO HOSPITAL, ORILLIA

H. M. Robbins, Esq.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

August 18th, 1928.

DEAR SIR:—

In reply to your letter of Aug. 13th, please find attached our annual report for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1927. As previously pointed out, the forms used in this annual report are specially prepared for hospitals treating psychosis and are only, in part, applicable to this institution.

Yours truly,

DR. B. T. MCGHIE,  
*Superintendent.*

## ONTARIO HOSPITAL, WOODSTOCK

March 1st, 1928.

Mr. H. M. Robbins,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Toronto, Ontario.

SIR:—

I beg to present the annual return of the Ontario Hospital, Woodstock, for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. D. CUMBERLAND,

*Superintendent.*

---



TABLE No. 1

Contains information in regard to the date of opening of the Hospitals, the acreage, and the real estate value of the property, not including the value of the buildings.

Hospital	Date of Opening	Total Acreage	Area Under Cultivation (acres)	Acreage in Grounds and Buildings	Value of Real Estate
Brockville.....	1894	569	534	35	\$64,860
Cobourg.....	1920	40	10	30	16,500
Hamilton.....	1876	525	461	64	245,500
Kingston.....	1854	254	213	41	68,600
London.....	1870	519	449	70	165,800
Mimico.....	1890	82	34	48	243,500
Orillia.....	1876	530	500	30	47,090
Penetanguishene.....	1904	383	378	5	13,220
Toronto.....	1846	20	5	15	300,000
Whitby.....	1920	640	490	150	128,000
Woodstock.....	1906	324	297	27	65,900
*Guelph.....	1921				
		3,886	3,371	515	\$1,358,970

\*Property comprises East Wing of the Ontario Reformatory. The Hospital owns no property.

TABLE No. 2

Furnishes a summary of the entire staffs at each Institution, together with the kind of work at which they are employed. The Superintendents of the various Hospitals are thereby enabled to make a comparative study of this phase of their operations.

Hospital	SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES																Total					
	Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent	Assistant Physicians	Bursar or Steward and Assistant	Storekeeper	(Other Clerks, Stenographers, etc.)	M.	F.	Matron and Assistants	Graduate Nurses	Other Female Nurses	Male Attendants	Social Workers	Teachers	Occupational Workers	Kitchen and Dining Room Help		Laundry and Other Domestic Help	Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants	Engineers and Other Mechanical Staff	Other Male Employees	Other Female Employees
Brockville.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	12	50	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	10	23	3	3	183
Cobourg.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2	5	2	.....	56
Hamilton.....	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	15	36	87	.....	.....	1	4	15	10	17	21	4	2	225
Kingston.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	45	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	11	4	2	143
London.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	11	64	74	.....	.....	.....	1	19	14	13	24	4	2	239
Mimico.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	26	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	6	11	5	1	122
Orillia.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	25	41	.....	.....	10	13	11	4	8	9	1	.....	138
Penetanguishene.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	19	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	4	5	5	.....	61
Toronto.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	3	1	6	57	49	.....	.....	.....	1	12	4	1	15	1	.....	155
Whitby.....	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	9	81	70	.....	.....	.....	2	19	21	13	18	3	1	251
Woodstock.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	7	3	.....	.....	49
Guelph.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
	11	10	18	12	9	10	28	11	71	445	523	.....	.....	11	21	104	83	85	145	32	11	1640

TABLE No. 3

Is the first table dealing with patients and furnishes the Psychoses and Industrial classification. The interest in this table lies in the variation of employment as shown at the different Hospitals.

Hospital	PSYCHIATRIC CLASSIFICATION										INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION																		
	Insane Patients		Epileptic Patients (not insane)		Mental Defectives (not insane)		Alcoholic Patients (not insane)		Drug Addicts (not insane)		Neuro-Syphilitics (not insane)		Other Types		Total		Industrial Work		Farm and Garden		General Internal Work		General External Work		No Regular Work		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brockville.....	437	419																30	29	37		147	118	50		173	273	857	
Cobourg.....		368				26												54		6			209					394	
Hamilton.....	643	679			3	1												71	115	75		185	200	61		254	365	1326	
Kingston.....	335	241																64	95	39		110	96	45		77	50	576	
London.....	685	733																120	150	75		210	175	80		200	408	1418	
Mimico.....	329	327																20	14	65		22	125	127	20	99	125	656	
Orillia.....	5	12	60	56	622	606					1							88	45	41		150	224	37		372	405	1362	
Penetanguishene.....	162	214			1	2												18	17	26		20	20	15		84	179	379	
Toronto.....	410	449																40	30	30		70	75	60		210	344	859	
Whitby.....	783	786																55	58	69		42	194	152	131	94	334	440	1569
Woodstock.....	26	35	67	65																12		37	55	15		29	45	193	
Guelph.....	115		1		1		1											12		20		8		8		71		119	
	3930	4263	128	121	627	635	1				1							518	607	489		70	1256	1451	522	133	1903	2759	9708

TABLE

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the Hospitals. It gives the classification of and improved in each Hospital, as

	Brockville			Cobourg		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	418	405	823	.....	407	407
On probation or otherwise absent.....	3	7	10	.....	3	3
Total.....	421	412	833	.....	410	410
Admissions during the year:						
First admissions.....	74	73	147	.....	10	10
Readmissions.....	33	33	66	.....	1	1
Transfers from other mental hospitals.....		1	1	.....		
Total received during the year.....	107	107	214	.....	11	11
Admitted by physician's certificates.....	94	98	192	.....	10	10
Admitted by inspector's warrant.....	1		1	.....	1	1
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....				.....		
Admitted by voluntary application.....	12	9	21	.....		
Total on books during year.....	528	519	1,047	.....	421	421
Discharged from books during the year:						
As recovered.....	24	37	61	.....		
As improved.....	25	29	54	.....	10	10
As unimproved.....	11	5	16	.....		
As without psychosis.....	4	1	5	.....		
Transferred to other mental hospitals.....		1	1	.....		
Died during the year.....	27	26	53	.....	17	17
Total, discharged, transferred and died.....	91	99	190	.....	27	27
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	405	395	800	.....	388	388
On probation or otherwise absent.....	32	25	57	.....	6	6
Total.....	437	420	857	.....	394	394
Total admitted since opening of hospital....	2,778	2,724	5,502	.....	643	643
Total discharged since opening of hospital....	1,417	1,512	2,929	.....	106	106
Total died since opening of hospital.....	924	792	1,716	.....	143	143
Total.....	2,341	2,304	4,645	.....	249	249
Patients remaining as above.....	437	420	857	.....	394	394

No. 4

the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered compared with the total population.

Hamilton			Kingston			London			Mimico		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
704	676	1,380	296	248	544	683	710	1,393	311	291	602
17	19	36	.....	5	5	9	14	23	5	10	15
721	695	1,416	296	253	549	692	724	1,416	316	301	617
125	116	241	41	44	85	121	153	274	63	65	128
28	30	58	24	9	33	58	39	97	5	12	17
1	2	3	49	1	50	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
154	148	302	114	54	168	179	193	372	68	78	146
82	112	194	72	46	118	102	162	264	20	37	57
66	35	101	32	.....	32	48	18	66	48	41	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	7	10	8	18	29	12	41	.....	.....	.....
875	843	1,718	410	307	717	871	917	1,788	384	379	763
4	4	8	20	19	39	59	61	120	13	20	33
93	91	184	30	22	52	54	56	110	8	12	20
13	4	17	8	3	11	4	2	6	7	2	9
12	9	21	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
51	1	52	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	3	6
56	54	110	16	22	38	65	64	129	24	15	39
229	163	392	75	66	141	186	184	370	55	52	107
605	659	1,264	324	234	558	679	724	1,403	305	311	616
41	21	62	11	7	18	6	9	15	24	16	40
646	680	1,326	335	241	576	685	733	1,418	329	327	656
5,222	5,088	10,310	3,754	3,098	6,852	5,227	5,035	10,262	2,667	2,391	5,058
2,783	2,813	5,596	2,266	1,915	4,181	2,625	2,563	5,188	1,504	1,382	2,886
1,793	1,595	3,388	1,153	942	2,095	1,917	1,739	3,656	834	682	1,516
4,576	4,408	8,984	3,419	2,857	6,276	4,542	4,302	8,844	2,338	2,064	4,402
646	680	1,326	335	241	576	685	733	1,418	329	327	656

TABLE

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the hospitals. It gives the classification of and improved in each hospital, as

	Orillia			Penetanguishene		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	649	650	1,299	165	217	382
On probation or otherwise absent.....	17	5	22	.....	1	1
Total.....	666	655	1,321	165	218	383
Admissions during the year:						
First admissions.....	89	42	131	.....	2	2
Readmissions.....	2	2	4	1	.....	1
Transfers from other mental hospitals.....	.....	5	5	4	11	15
Total received during the year.....	91	49	140	5	13	18
Admitted by physician's certificates.....	84	47	131	1	10	11
Admitted by inspector's warrant.....	7	2	9	4	3	7
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admitted by voluntary application.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total on books during year.....	757	704	1,461	170	231	401
Discharged from books during the year:						
As recovered.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
As improved.....	23	3	26	1	1	2
As unimproved.....	13	1	14	.....	.....	.....
As without psychosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to other mental hospitals.....	1	6	7	.....	1	1
Died during the year.....	32	20	52	6	11	17
Total, discharged, transferred and died..	69	30	99	7	13	20
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	670	656	1,326	161	216	377
On probation or otherwise absent.....	18	18	36	1	1	2
Total.....	688	674	1,362	162	217	379
Total admitted since opening of hospital....	2,279	1,839	4,118	400	512	912
Total discharged since opening of hospital...	451	193	644	69	64	133
Total died since opening of hospital.....	1,140	972	2,112	169	231	400
Total.....	1,591	1,165	2,756	238	295	533
Patients remaining as above.....	688	674	1,362	162	217	379

No. 4—Continued

the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered compared with the total population.

Toronto			Whitby			Woodstock		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
395	422	817	735	725	1,460	101	114	215
9	21	30	32	35	67	3	.....	3
404	443	847	767	760	1,527	104	114	218
115	94	209	138	138	276	10	4	14
53	59	112	33	27	60	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....
168	154	322	179	167	346	10	4	14
83	116	199	101	124	225	10	4	14
57	20	77	50	23	73	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
28	18	46	28	19	47	.....	.....	.....
572	597	1,169	946	927	1,873	114	118	232
34	33	67	30	37	67	.....	1	1
68	56	124	59	30	89	10	9	19
8	6	14	10	15	25	7	2	9
2	3	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
10	9	19	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
40	41	81	64	59	123	4	6	10
162	148	310	165	144	309	21	18	39
396	425	821	741	731	1,472	92	97	189
14	24	38	42	55	97	1	3	4
410	449	859	783	786	1,569	93	100	193
9,311	8,935	18,246	1,461	1,427	2,888	486	383	869
6,373	6,485	12,858	411	426	837	218	149	367
2,528	2,001	4,529	267	215	482	175	134	309
8,901	8,486	17,387	678	641	1,319	393	283	676
410	449	859	783	786	1,569	93	100	193

TABLE No. 4—*Concluded*

Deals entirely with the movement of the population of the hospitals. It gives the classification of the admissions and discharges, and furnishes a study in regard to the number shown as recovered and improved in each hospital, as compared with the total population.

	Guelph			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patients on books of hospital at beginning of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	119		119	4,576	4,865	9,441
On probation or otherwise absent.....				95	120	215
Total.....	119		119	4,671	4,985	9,656
Admissions during the year:						
First admissions.....	7		7	783	741	1,524
Readmissions.....	1		1	238	212	450
Transfers from other mental hospitals.....	5		5	67	25	92
Total received during the year.....	13		13	1,088	978	2,066
Admitted by physician's certificates.....	5		5	654	766	1,420
Admitted by inspector's warrant.....	5		5	318	143	461
Admitted by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant.....	3		3	3	2	5
Admitted by voluntary application.....				113	67	180
Total on books during year.....	132		132	5,759	5,963	11,722
Discharged from books during the year:						
As recovered.....	2		2	186	212	398
As improved.....	13		13	384	319	703
As unimproved.....				81	40	121
As without psychosis.....				24	13	37
Transferred to other mental hospitals.....	4		4	70	25	95
Died during the year.....	6		6	340	335	675
Total, discharged, transferred and died..	25		25	1,085	944	2,029
Patients on books of hospital at end of hospital year:						
In hospital.....	111		111	4,489	4,836	9,325
On probation or otherwise absent.....	8		8	198	185	383
Total.....	119		119	4,687	5,021	9,708
Total admitted since opening of hospital....	168		168	33,753	32,075	65,828
Total discharged since opening of hospital....	30		30	18,147	17,608	35,755
Total died since opening of hospital.....	19		19	10,919	9,446	20,365
Total.....	49		49	29,066	27,054	56,120
Patients remaining as above.....	119		119	4,687	5,021	9,708



TABLE No. 4a

Provides an opportunity for the study of the percentage of patients admitted during the year. To further this study they are shown under age groups, from fifteen years to seventy and over. The table is divided between Native and Foreign born.

Age Groups	NATIVE-BORN				FOREIGN-BORN					
	Percentage				Foreign-Born Foreign-Parents	Length of residence in Canada before admission. Shown in age groups on a percentage basis.				Unascertained
	Native	Foreign	Mixed	Unascertained		Under 5 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15 Years and over	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Under 15 years.....	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	12.4	7.2	11.4	40.8	29.2
15-19 "	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4					40.8
20-24 "	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	3.4					11.4
25-29 "	3.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	3.3					7.2
30-34 "	3.6	0.5	1.2	1.6	3.4					12.4
35-39 "	4.0	0.5	1.4	1.1	4.0					
40-44 "	2.5	1.0	0.6	1.4	3.2					
45-49 "	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.3	3.3					
50-54 "	2.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.6					
55-59 "	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.9	2.1					
60-64 "	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.0					
65-69 "	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4					
70 and over.....	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	3.4					
Total.....	32.5	11.1	9.3	14.4	32.7					
					14.4					
					9.3					
					11.1					
					32.5					
					100.					

TABLE No. 5

Permits of a very interesting study of the nativity of patients. This table should be of especial interest to all those interested in the immigration problem.

	First Admissions			Readmissions		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Canada.....	527	512	1,039	174	149	323
Africa.....						
Australia.....						
Armenia.....						
Austria.....	7	2	9	2	1	3
Belgium.....	3	1	4			
Bulgaria.....	1		1	1		1
Central America.....						
China.....	2		2	1		1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	5	1	6			
Denmark.....						
England.....	93	109	202	28	33	61
Finland.....	12	5	17		1	1
France.....		1	1			
Germany.....	2	3	5		2	2
Greece.....	3		3			
Holland.....						
Hungary.....	3	2	5			
India.....		1	1			
Ireland.....	15	21	36	6	6	12
Italy.....	9	5	14	4	1	5
Japan.....						
Jugo-Slavia.....		1	1	1	1	2
Norway.....	1	2	3			
Newfoundland.....	2		2		1	1
Poland.....	13	6	19	3	1	4
Roumania.....	4	3	7	2	2	4
Russia.....	13	1	14	2	3	5
Scotland.....	26	35	61	5	6	11
South America.....						
Spain.....		1	1			
Sweden.....	3	1	4	1		1
Switzerland.....	3		3			
Turkey.....						
United States.....	23	20	43	6	5	11
West Indies.....		1	1			
Other British Possessions.....	3		3	2		2
Other Countries.....	5	5	10			
Unascertained.....	5	2	7			
Total.....	783	741	1,524	238	212	450

TABLE No. 5A

Covers the citizenship of the first admissions.

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	526	516	1,042
Citizens by naturalization.....	59	56	115
Aliens.....	117	37	154
Citizenship unascertained.....	2	1	3
Citizens of British birth outside Canada.....	79	131	210
Total.....	783	741	1,524

TABLE No. 6

Covers the Psychoses of first admissions. It will be noted that these Psychoses are arranged in twenty-two classifications, which are standardized throughout the following tables.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	...	...	...	2	1	3
2. Senile psychoses.....	...	...	...	93	98	191
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	...	...	...	28	38	66
4. General paresis.....	...	...	...	69	19	88
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	...	...	...	3	2	5
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Psychoses with brain tumour.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases, total.....	...	...	...	12	6	18
(a) Cerebral embolism.....	1	...	1	...	...	...
(b) Paralysis agitans.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
(c) Meningitis, tubercular or other forms.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Multiple sclerosis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Tabes dorsalis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Acute chorea.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Other diseases.....	11	5	16	...	...	...
9. Alcoholic psychoses, total.....	...	...	...	20	1	21
(a) Delirium tremens.....	9	...	9	...	...	...
(b) Korsakow's psychoses.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Acute hallucinosis.....	8	1	9	...	...	...
(d) Other types, acute or chronic.....	3	...	3	...	...	...
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins, total.....	...	...	...	2	4	6
(a) Opium (and derivatives,) cocaine bromides, chloral, etc., alone or combined.....	1	1	2	...	...	...
(b) Metals, as lead, arsenic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Gases.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other exogenous toxins.....	1	3	4	...	...	...
11. Psychoses with pellagra.....	...	...	...	229	169	398
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases, total.....	...	...	...	12	28	40
(a) Delirium with infectious diseases.....	...	3	3	...	...	...
(b) Post-infectious psychosis.....	8	3	11	...	...	...
(c) Exhaustion delirium.....	2	8	10	...	...	...
(d) Delirium of unknown origin.....	...	1	1	...	...	...
(e) Cardio-renal diseases.....	...	2	2	...	...	...
(f) Diseases of the ductless glands.....	1	4	5	...	...	...
(g) Other diseases or conditions.....	1	7	8	...	...	...
13. Manic-depressive psychoses, total.....	...	...	...	82	121	203
(a) Manic type.....	52	47	99	...	...	...
(b) Depressive type.....	26	70	96	...	...	...
(c) Other types.....	4	4	8	...	...	...
14. Involution melancholia.....	...	...	...	19	45	64
15. Dementia praecox (schizophrenia).....	...	...	...	208	235	443
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.....	...	...	...	26	15	41
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	...	...	...	28	17	45
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses, total.....	...	...	...	9	13	22
(a) Hysterical type.....	1	4	5	...	...	...
(b) Psychasthenic type (anxiety and obsessive forms).....	1	3	4	...	...	...
(c) Neurasthenic type.....	6	6	12	...	...	...
(d) Other types.....	1	...	1	...	...	...
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.....	...	...	...	3	2	5
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	...	...	...	32	31	63
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	...	...	...	3	4	7
22. Without psychosis, total.....	...	...	...	132	61	193
(a) Epilepsy without psychosis.....	23	7	30	...	...	...
(b) Alcoholism without psychosis.....	6	2	8	...	...	...
(c) Drug addiction without psychosis.....	4	3	7	...	...	...
(d) Psychopathic personality without psychosis.....	4	1	5	...	...	...
(e) Mental deficiency.....	88	44	132	...	...	...
(f) Others.....	7	4	11	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	783	741	1,524



No. 7

differs in certain respects from Table No. 5 where the admissions were shown under countries.

With cerebral syphilis			With Huntington's chorea			With brain tumor			With other brain or nervous diseases			Alcoholic			Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins			With pellagra		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
									1		1									
									3	4	7	9		9		1	1			
												1		1						
1		1										1		1	1	1	2			
									1		1									
									1		1									
									3		3	4	1	5						
									2		2									
									1		1				1		1			
1		1									1	1								
1	1	2									1	1	1	1		1	1			
													4	4		1	1			

TABLE

Furnishes the distribution of the patients in regard to race under the different psychoses. This

RACE	With other somatic diseases			Manic-depressive			Involution melancholia			Dementia praecox			Paranoia and paranoid conditions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
African										2	2	4			
American Indian					1	1									
Armenian															
Bulgarian										1		1			
Chinese										1		1			
Dutch and Flemish				1		1				1	1	2			
East Indian															
English	5	13	18	25	46	71	8	15	23	79	81	160	7	11	18
Finnish				2	5	7		2	2	8	2	10	1		1
French		1	1	2	5	7	1	2	3	8	5	13	2		2
German		2	2	3	3	6				8	10	18	1		1
Greek															
Hebrew						2		2		2		2			
Irish	2	6	8	9	10	19	3	3	6	15	23	38	4		4
Italian				1		1				1	4	5			
Japanese															
Roumanian							1		1	2	1	3			
Russian				2	2	4				7	3	10	1		1
Scandinavian										4	6	10		1	1
Scotch	2	2	4	7	14	21		5	5	14	22	36	2		2
Slavonic		1	1	2	1	3	1		1	8	4	12	3		3
Spanish															
Syrian		1	1	1		1					2	2			
Turkish															
Other Specific Races	1	2	3	3	2	5				5	1	6			
Mixed Races	2		2	13	14	27		8	8	8	31	39	4	1	5
Races Unascertained				11	16	27	5	10	15	34	37	71	1	2	3

No. 7—Concluded

differs in certain respects from Table No. 5, where the admissions were shown under countries.

Epileptic psychoses			Psycho-neuroses and neuroses			With psychopathic personality			With mental deficiency			Undiagnosed psychoses			Without psychoses		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1		1							1		1					1	1
1	2	3															
9	6	15	3	5	8	2	1	3	9	17	26	2	1	3	43	13	56
3		3							1		1					2	2
			1		1				1	2	3				3	3	6
															1		1
1	2	3		1	1		1	1	3		3				3	6	9
1		1							1		1					1	1
															5	1	6
																1	1
2	1	3							5	4	9	1	1	2	11	6	17
1		1															
									4		4						
	1	1				1		1	1	1	2						
3	2	5	2	2	4				1	1	2					1	1
6	3	9	3	5	8				6	6	12		2	2	65	27	92

TABLE

Furnishes an interesting study in regard to the

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 Years			15-19 Years			20-24 Years			25-29 Years			30-34 Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	2	1	3													1		1
2. Senile.....	93	98	191															
3. With cerebral arterio-sclerosis.....	28	38	66															
4. General paralysis.....	69	19	88										1		1	5	3	8
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	3	2	5											1	1			
6. With Huntington's chorea.....																		
7. With brain tumour.....																		
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	12	6	18	1		1										3	1	4
9. Alcoholic.....	20	1	21							1		1	6		6	2		2
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	2	4	6							1	1	1	1		1		1	1
11. With pellagra.....																		
12. With other somatic diseases.....	12	28	40				1	1		3	3	2	4	6	1	6	7	
13. Manic-depressive.....	82	121	203				4	4	8	7	8	15	8	7	15	9	17	26
14. Involution melancholia.....	19	45	64															
15. Dementia praecox.....	208	235	443				16	7	23	43	33	76	34	29	63	31	43	74
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	26	15	41										5	1	6	4	5	9
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	28	17	45				4	2	6	7	3	10	4	2	6	3	1	4
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	9	13	22							1	1	1	5	6	3	2	5	
19. With psychopathic personality.....	3	2	5							1	1	2	2		2			
20. With mental deficiency.....	32	31	63	1	1	1	2	3	7	6	13	2	7	9	1	3	4	
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	4	7									1		1		1	1	1
22. Without psychoses.....	132	61	193	68	26	94	18	5	23	9	7	16	6	3	9	8	6	14
Total.....	783	741	1524	69	27	96	44	20	64	75	63	138	73	59	132	71	89	160



No. 8

age of the patients under the different psychoses.

35-39 Years			40-44 Years			45-49 Years			50-54 Years			55-59 Years			60-64 Years			65-69 Years			70 Years and over			Unascertained			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
				1	1				1																		
				1	1				2	2	2	8	10	10	8	18	20	20	40	61	59	120					
						2	3	5	4	7	11	9	9	18	6	5	11	3	12	15	4	2	6				
16	5	21	12	5	17	16	2	18	9		9	5	2	7	2	2	4	1		1	1						1
			1		1								1	1	1		1	1		1							
	1	1	1		1	2	1	3	1	1	2				4	1	5		1	1							
3	1	4	2		2	3		3	2		2	1		1													
		2	2		1																						
2	3	5	2	3	5	2	5	7		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		1	1							
9	19	28	7	17	24	9	13	22	7	9	16	11	12	23	7	10	17	3	2	5	1	3	4				
	3	3	5	7	12	2	15	17	5	9	14	2	7	9	5	4	9										
30	40	70	17	27	44	11	20	31	11	11	22	8	10	18	1	8	9	4	7	11	1		1				
	5	3	8	1	3	4	1		1	4	1	5	5		5	1	1	2		1	1						
2	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	6		1	1	1	1	2	2		2					1		1			
		2	2	1	1	2				3	1	4	1	1	2												
														1	1												
	6	6	12	2		2	6	2	8	3	1	4	2		2	2	4		1	1							
		1	1							1	1	2							1	1	1		1				
	7	5	12	5	2	7	6	1	7	2		2	2	4	6		1	1		1	1	1	1		1		
80	93	173	59	68	127	62	66	128	53	45	98	50	57	107	42	43	85	32	47	79	71	64	135	1		1	



TABLE No. 10

Shows the environment of first admissions, and should be studied in conjunction with the population figures for the Province, as divided between Urban and Rural.

Psychoses	Total			Urban, 2,500 and over			Rural			Unascertained		
1. Traumatic.....	2	1	3	2	1	3						
2. Senile.....	93	98	191	49	73	122	42	23	65	2	2	4
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis..	28	38	66	16	25	41	12	13	25			
4. General paralysis.....	69	19	88	53	16	69	15	3	18	1		1
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	3	2	5	3	2	5						
6. With Huntington's chorea.....												
7. With brain tumour.....												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	12	6	18	9	5	14	3	1	4			
9. Alcoholic.....	20	1	21	18	1	19	2		2			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	2	4	6	1	4	5	1		1			
11. With pellagra.....												
12. With other somatic diseases...	12	28	40	11	21	32	1	7	8			
13. Manic-depressive.....	82	121	203	45	75	120	35	46	81	2		2
14. Involution-melancholia.....	19	45	64	16	29	45	3	16	19			
15. Dementia praecox.....	208	235	443	127	176	303	75	58	133	6	1	7
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	26	15	41	18	6	24	8	9	17			
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	28	17	45	16	11	27	12	6	18			
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses..	9	13	22	6	10	16	3	3	6			
19. With psychopathic personality	3	2	5	3	1	4		1	1			
20. With mental deficiency.....	32	31	63	20	15	35	12	16	28			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	4	7	2	4	6	1		1			
22. Without psychoses.....	132	61	193	97	48	145	33	13	46	2		2
Total.....	783	741	1524	512	523	1035	258	215	473	13	3	16

TABLE No. 11

Shows the economic conditions of first admissions with principal psychoses.

Psychoses	Total			Dependent			Living on Daily Earnings			Comfortable, Ample for 4 Months			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Senile.....	93	98	191	24	16	40	35	35	70	29	36	65	5	11	16
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	28	38	66	1	.....	1	18	15	33	9	20	29	.....	3	3
4. General paralysis.....	69	19	88	8	4	12	48	12	60	12	.....	12	1	3	4
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. With Huntington's chorea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. With brain tumour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	12	6	18	4	1	5	6	4	10	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
9. Alcoholic.....	20	1	21	1	.....	1	16	1	17	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
11. Pellagra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. With other somatic diseases.....	12	28	40	1	1	2	8	19	27	2	7	9	1	1	2
13. Manic-depressive.....	82	121	203	12	9	21	43	56	99	24	52	76	3	4	7
14. Involution melancholia.....	19	45	64	2	1	3	12	22	34	5	22	27	.....	.....	.....
15. Dementia praecox.....	208	235	443	20	17	37	141	125	266	40	83	123	7	10	17
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	26	15	41	3	1	4	15	7	22	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	28	17	45	11	1	12	15	14	29	1	2	3	1	.....	1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	9	13	22	.....	1	1	5	7	12	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....
19. With psychopathic personality.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
20. With mental deficiency.....	32	31	63	8	5	13	18	13	31	5	10	15	1	3	4
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
22. Without psychoses.....	132	61	193	96	43	139	20	13	33	16	5	21	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	783	741	1524	194	101	295	409	350	759	161	255	416	19	35	54

TABLE No. 12

As the use of Alcohol as a beverage has always been a controversial subject, the classification of the first admissions under the headings in this table forms an interesting study.

	Total			Abstinent			Temperate			Intemperate			Unascertained		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.....	2	1	3	2	1	3									
2. Senile.....	93	98	191	58	91	149	20	3	23	7	2	9	8	2	10
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	28	38	66	14	37	51	12		12	1		1	1	1	2
4. General paralysis.....	69	19	88	36	15	51	21	2	23	10	2	12	2		2
5. With cerebral syphilis.....	3	2	5	1		1			1	1	1	2	1		1
6. With Huntington's chorea.....															
7. With brain tumour.....															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.....	12	6	18	7	5	12	3	1	4	1		1	1		1
9. Alcoholic.....	20	1	21				1		1	19	1	20			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	2	4	6	1	4	5	1		1						
11. With pellagra.....															
12. With other somatic diseases.....	12	28	40	4	27	31	5	1	6	3		3			
13. Manic-depressive.....	82	121	203	51	112	163	14	3	17	13	2	15	4	4	8
14. Involution melancholia.....	19	45	64	13	43	56	4	1	5	2		2		1	1
15. Dementia praecox.....	208	235	443	136	219	355	41	9	50	13	2	15	18	5	23
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions.....	26	15	41	14	14	28	8		8	2		2	2	1	3
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	28	17	45	23	15	38	4	1	5				1	1	2
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.....	9	13	22	6	13	19	2		2				1		1
19. With psychopathic personality.....	3	2	5	2	2	4				1		1			
20. With mental deficiency.....	32	31	63	20	24	44	5		5	5	2	7	2	5	7
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.....	3	4	7	1	4	5	2		2						
22. Without psychoses.....	132	61	193	81	55	136	23		23	16	3	19	12	3	15
Total.....	783	741	1524	470	681	1151	166	22	188	94	15	109	53	23	76



TABLE No. 14

Is the first and only table dealing with the psychoses of re-admissions. A study of this as compared with the discharges of previous years will prove interesting.

Psychoses	Males	Females	Total
1. Traumatic psychoses.	7	12	19
2. Senile psychoses.	1	8	9
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.	9	1	10
4. General paralysis.	1		1
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.			
6. Psychoses with Huntington's chorea.			
7. Psychoses with brain tumour.			
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases.			
9. Alcoholic psychoses.	10		10
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.	6	2	8
11. Psychoses with pellagra.	1		1
12. Psychoses with somatic diseases.	1	2	3
13. Manic-depressive psychoses.	73	98	171
14. Involution melancholia.	8	3	11
15. Dementia praecox.	72	64	136
16. Paranoia and paranoid conditions.	3	1	4
17. Epileptic psychoses.	18	8	26
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.	4	5	9
19. Psychoses with psychopathic personality.	2	1	3
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.	13	6	19
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.			
22. Without psychoses.	9	1	
Total.	238	212	450

TABLE No. 15

Deals with the discharges of patients under the different psychoses, together with the condition of the patient at the time of discharge. From this table the reader is enabled to compare the recoveries and improvements with the total admissions for the year.

Psychoses	Total			Recovered			Improved			Unimproved		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic.	2	2	4	1	2	3				1		1
2. Senile.	33	38	71	4	4	8	25	28	53	4	6	10
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis.	10	15	25	1	1	2	6	10	16	3	4	7
4. General paralysis.	31	12	43	1	1	2	25	10	35	5	1	6
5. With cerebral syphilis.	1	1	2		1	1	1		1			
6. With Huntington's chorea.	1	1	2				1	1	2			
7. With brain tumour.												
8. With other brain or nervous diseases.	6	5	11	4	2	6	2	2	4		1	1
9. Alcoholic.	38	1	39	30	1	31	8		8			
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.	12	8	20	7	5	12	5	3	8			
11. With pellagra.												
12. With other somatic diseases.	10	22	32	7	14	21	2	8	10	1		1
13. Manic-depressive.	131	189	320	76	120	196	51	65	116	4	4	8
14. Involution melancholia.	14	34	48	1	14	15	12	18	30	1	2	3
15. Dementia praecox.	214	160	374	37	26	63	141	124	265	36	10	46
16. Paranoia and other paranoid conditions.	9	10	19	3	5	8	6	4	10		1	1
17. Epileptic psychoses.	22	14	36	2	2	4	18	10	28	2	2	4
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses.	14	12	26	3	5	8	9	4	13	2	3	5
19. With psychopathic personality.	11	3	14		2	2	11	1	12			
20. With mental deficiency.	28	17	45	3	4	7	24	13	37	1		1
21. Undiagnosed psychoses.	4	8	12	2	5	7	2	2	4		1	1
22. Without psychoses.	84	32	116	10	4	14	56	25	81	18	3	21
Total.	675	584	1259	192	218	410	405	328	733	78	38	116

TABLE

Deals with the deaths in the Institutions during the period covered, and furnishes the psychoses

Causes of Death	Total			Senile			With Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis			General Paralysis			Alcoholic			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
<b>I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES:</b>																
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever.....																
Measles.....																
Scarlet fever.....																
Diphtheria.....																
Influenza.....																
Dysentery.....																
Erysipelas.....	1	7	8		2	2		1	1							
Lethargic encephalitis.....																
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	36	29	65		1	1				2		2				
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	3	3	6													
Syphilis (non-nervous forms).....																
Purulent infection, septicaemia.....	1	1	2													
Other infectious diseases.....	2		2													
<b>II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN CLASS I:</b>																
Cancer and other malignant tumours.	4	6	10	1	1	2									1	1
Tumour (non-cancerous).....	1		1													
Rheumatism.....		1	1		1	1										
Pellagra.....																
Diabetes.....																
Alcoholism (acute or chronic).....																
Other general diseases.....	10	5	15	3		3	2		2		1	1				
<b>III. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM:</b>																
Meningitis (non-epidemic).....																
Tabes dorsalis (locomotor ataxia).....																
Other diseases of spinal cord.....																
Cerebral haemorrhage, apoplexy.....	12	15	27	4	5	9	2		2	3	2	5				
General paralysis of the insane.....	30	6	36		1	1				29	6	35				
Other forms of mental disease.....	46	46	92	13	14	27	3	3	6							
Epilepsy.....	14	18	32		1	1										
Chorea.....																
Other diseases of the nervous system..	2	4	6		1	1										
<b>IV. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:</b>																
Pericarditis.....																
Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	34	39	73	9	12	21	4	6	10							
Angina pectoris.....																
Other diseases of the heart.....	14	11	25	2		2							2		2	
Arteriosclerosis.....	29	13	42	23	7	30	1	5	6	1		1	1		1	
Other diseases of the arteries.....																
Other diseases of the circulatory system	10	28	38	7	24	31										
<b>V. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:</b>																
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	2										
Broncho-pneumonia.....	27	35	62	11	13	24	4	1	5	1		1				
Lobar pneumonia.....	7	19	26	1	5	6				2		2				
Pleurisy.....	1		1													
Asthma.....	1		1													
Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted).....	14	6	20	9	2	11				1		1				





TABLE

Deals with the deaths in the Institutions during the period covered, and furnishes the psychoses

Causes of Death	Total			Senile			With Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis			General Paralysis			Alcoholic		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:</b>															
Diseases of the pharynx and tonsils.....															
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1		1	1		1									
Other diseases of stomach (cancer excepted).....															
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	6	2	8												
Appendicitis and typhilitis.....															
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	2	2	4												
Other diseases of intestines.....	2	3	5		1	1									
Cirrhosis of liver.....															
Biliary calculi.....															
Other diseases of liver.....	2		2												
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....															
<b>VII. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA:</b>															
Nephritis.....	5	2	7	1	1	2									
Other diseases of kidneys and annexa.....															
Diseases of bladder.....															
Diseases of prostate.....															
Benign tumours of uterus.....															
Other diseases of genital organs.....															
Other diseases of genito-urinary system.....	1	2	3												
<b>VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE:</b>															
Gangrene.....	2		2	2		2									
Other diseases of skin and annexa.....	1	1	2												
<b>IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted):</b>															
<b>X. OTHER DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE GROUPS:</b>															
	9	20	29	5	11	16							1		1
<b>XI. EXTERNAL CAUSES:</b>															
Suicide.....	5	1	6										2		2
Homicide.....															
Accidental poisoning.....		1	1												
Accidental traumatism.....	1	2	3							1		1			
Other external causes.....	3	6	9	1	5	6									
Total.....	340	335	675	94	109	203	16	16	32	40	9	49	6	1	7



TABLE

Shows the age of the patients at the time of death in groups from under fifteen years

Psychoses	Total			Under 15 Years			15-19 Years			20-24 Years			25-29 Years			30-34 Years		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic . . . . .	1		1															
2. Senile . . . . .	91	102	193															
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis . . . . .	14	18	32															
4. General paralysis . . . . .	39	9	48				1	1					4	1	5	2		2
5. With cerebral syphilis . . . . .																		
6. With Huntington's chorea . . . . .		1	1															
7. With brain tumour . . . . .																		
8. With other brain or nervous diseases . . . . .	5	4	9				1	1					1	1				
9. Alcoholic . . . . .	4	1	5															
10. Due to drugs and other exogenous toxins . . . . .																		
11. With pellagra . . . . .													1	1	2	1		1
12. With other somatic diseases . . . . .	4	6	10															
13. Manic-depressive . . . . .	27	30	57															1
14. Involution melancholia . . . . .	13	17	30															1
15. Dementia praecox . . . . .	75	88	163							3	3	6	5	4	9	7	11	18
16. Paranoia or paranoid conditions . . . . .	3	4	7															
17. Epileptic psychoses . . . . .	20	18	38							3	1	4	1		1	3	3	6
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses . . . . .	1	2	3															1
19. With psychopathic personality . . . . .																		
20. With mental deficiency . . . . .	8	6	14															
21. Undiagnosed psychoses . . . . .																		
22. Without psychoses . . . . .	35	29	64	13	4	17	4	6	10	4	1	5		1	1	3	4	7
Total . . . . .	340	335	675	13	4	17	5	7	12	10	5	15	11	8	19	17	19	36

No. 17

of age, to seventy years and over, and is also divided under principal psychoses.

35-39 Years			40-44 Years			45-49 Years			50-54 Years			55-59 Years			60-64 Years			65-69 Years			70 Years and over			Unascertained		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	12	12	18	30	69	73	142	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	6	4	5	9	5	4	9	...	1	1
7	2	9	5	1	6	8	2	10	2	1	3	6	...	6	2	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	5	8	1	4	5	4	3	7	3	1	4	2	2	4	3	6	9	3	4	7	7	5	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	6	7	3	3	6	5	2	7	2	2	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
6	7	13	7	8	15	5	9	14	7	10	17	8	11	19	11	4	15	5	2	7	10	18	28	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
1	3	4	2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	6	8
20	22	42	21	22	43	23	26	49	22	22	44	35	23	58	32	28	60	28	34	62	97	105	202	6	10	16

TABLE  
Furnishes valuable information in regard to the length of stay in the

Psychoses	Total			Less than 1 Month			1-3 Months			4-7 Months			8-12 Months		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Traumatic .....	1		1												
2. Senile .....	91	102	193	9	8	17	13	11	24	11	6	17	7	6	13
3. With cerebral arteriosclerosis...	14	18	32	1	1	2	2	2	4				1	2	3
4. General paralysis .....	39	9	48	3		3	4	1	5	6	2	8	4	2	6
5. With cerebral syphilis .....															
6. With Huntington's chorea .....		1	1												
7. With brain tumour .....															
8. With other brain or nervous diseases .....	5	4	9							1	1	2			
9. Alcoholic .....	4	1	5										2		2
10. Due to drugs or other exogenous toxins .....															
11. With pellagra .....															
12. With other somatic diseases .....	4	6	10		2	2	1	3	4	2		2			
13. Manic-depressive .....	27	30	57	2	5	7	2		2	2	2	4	3	2	5
14. Involution melancholia .....	13	17	30	2	5	7	2	2	4		3	3	3	1	4
15. Dementia praecox .....	75	88	163	3	5	8	6	6	12	6	3	9	4		4
16. Paranoid or paranoid conditions	3	4	7											2	2
17. Epileptic psychoses .....	20	18	38				1		1	1	1	2	1		1
18. Psychoneuroses and neuroses...	1	2	3				1		1						
19. With psychopathic personality...															
20. With mental deficiency .....	8	6	14					1	1	1		2			
21. Undiagnosed psychoses .....															
22. Without psychoses .....	35	29	64				4		4	2		2		2	2
Total .....	340	335	675	20	26	46	36	26	62	32	18	50	25	17	42

No. 18

various Institutions of patients who died during the current year.

1-2 Years			3-4 Years			5-6 Years			7-8 Years			9-10 Years			11-12 Years			13-14 Years			15-19 Years			20 Years and Over		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
24	24	48	9	10	19	5	9	14	2	7	9				0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	1	0	1
2	1	3	0	3	3	2	1	3				3	4	7	1		1	2	4	6				0	1	1
9	2	11	8	1	9							1	0	1				1	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	2
									1	1																
2	1	3				1	1	2				1	1	2												
			1	1					2		2															
1	1	2																								
4	5	9	2	4	6	3	6	9	2	0	2	1		1				2		2	1	2	3	3	4	7
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1				1	1	2				0	1	1	1	0	1
6	9	15	8	7	15	5	10	15	8	13	21	2	2	4	2	6	8	4	4	5	4	9	20	19	39	
1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1															2		2	
3	3	6	4	6	10	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
			1	1		1	1																			
1	0	1	1	2	3	1	0	1				1	0	1							0	1	1	3	2	5
4	6	10	7	1	8	1	3	4	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	3	10	2	6	8
58	54	112	41	37	78	21	34	55	19	25	44	12	12	24	6	12	18	9	14	23	15	15	30	46	45	91

TABLE No. 19

Shows the abnormal conditions in relations of first admissions, classified with reference to principal psychoses.

Psychoses	Total No.	Psy- choses	Neu- roses	Men- tal Defi- ciency	Suici- dal At- tempts	Psy- cho- pathic Per- son- ality	Alco- hol, Drugs, etc.	Un- ascer- tained	Denied
1. Traumatic psychoses.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2. Senile psychoses.....	191	36	.....	.....	1	1	3	54	96
3. Psychoses with cerebral arteriosclerosis.....	66	16	1	3	.....	.....	.....	15	31
4. General paralysis.....	89	9	3	.....	3	.....	3	34	37
5. Psychoses with cerebral syphilis.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
6. Psychoses with Hunting- ton's chorea.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Psychoses with brain tu- mour.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases....	18	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7
9. Alcoholic psychoses.....	21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	11
10. Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
11. Psychoses with pellagra...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Psychoses with other somatic diseases.....	43	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	13	22
13. Manic-depressive psy- choses.....	202	46	10	.....	6	2	1	12	125
14. Involuntary melancholia	61	15	2	1	4	.....	3	10	26
15. Dementia praecox (Schizophrenia).....	442	107	13	4	3	2	10	49	254
16. Paranoia or paranoid con- ditions.....	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	30
17. Epileptic psychoses.....	44	10	.....	2	.....	.....	1	9	22
18. Psychoneuroses and neu- roses.....	23	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	8	7
19. Psychoses with psycho- pathic personality....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1
20. Psychoses with mental deficiency.....	60	10	.....	3	.....	.....	2	17	28
21. Undiagnosed psychoses..	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
22. Without psychoses.....	73	4	2	4	.....	1	7	16	39
	1,401	274	40	18	17	6	37	265	744



TABLE No. 20

To those interested in the matter of the religion of the patients, this table furnishes a classification under the Church headings, for admissions of the year, the total number in residence, and the admissions since the opening of the Hospitals.

Religion	Admissions of Year			In Residence			Admissions Since Opening		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Baptists.....	47	51	98	251	259	510	1,377	1,530	2,907
Congregationalists....	1	2	3	26	25	51	56	54	110
Episcopalians.....	173	195	368	779	925	1,704	7,007	7,011	14,018
Jews.....	25	15	40	48	58	106	118	117	235
Presbyterians.....	166	151	317	645	778	1,423	5,927	6,033	11,960
Roman Catholics....	252	164	416	1,096	980	2,076	7,449	6,487	13,936
United Church.....	205	224	429	849	1,068	1,917	6,821	7,289	14,110
Other Denominations..	142	128	270	544	589	1,133	3,116	2,513	5,629
Unascertained.....	77	48	125	251	154	405	1,882	1,041	2,923
Total ....	1,088	978	2,066	4,489	4,836	9,325	33,753	32,075	65,828

TABLE No. 21

This table should prove interesting in the study of the vocations of the patients admitted during the current year. It will be noted that the mechanical class has been divided as between outside and inside work.

Occupation	Admitted this Year		
	Male	Female	Total
Professional:			
Clergy, military and naval officers, physicians, lawyers, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, surveyors, etc. ....	20	1	21
Commercial:			
Bankers, merchants, accountants, clerks, salesmen, stenographers, typewriters, etc. ....	143	37	180
Agricultural and Pastoral:			
Farmers, gardeners, stockmen, etc. ....	199	.....	199
Mechanics at Outdoor Vocations:			
Railway and stationary engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, engine fitters, sawyers, painters, police, etc. ....	103	1	104
Mechanics, etc., at Sedentary Vocations:			
Shoemakers, bookbinders, compositors, weavers, tailors, seamstresses, bakers, factory workers, etc. ....	68	33	101
Domestic Service:			
Waiters, cooks, servants, etc. ....	17	190	207
Education and Higher Domestic Duties:			
Governesses, teachers, students, housekeepers, nurses, etc. ....	8	539	547
Miners, Marine Engineers, Railway Employees, Seamen, etc. ....	21	.....	21
Labourers.....	335	.....	335
No Occupation.....	168	173	341
Unascertained.....	6	4	10
Total.....	1,088	978	2,066

TABLE No. 22

This table is a geographical study in regard principally to the Province of Ontario, and shows from what Counties in the Province the patients came, classified under the headings, admitted during the year, and remaining in residence. It also furnishes statistics in regard to warrant cases, by showing those admitted during the year, and admitted since the opening of the Hospital.

Counties and Districts	Admitted during Year			Warrant Cases						Remaining in Residence		
	M.	F.	T.	Admitted during Year			Admitted since Opening			M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Algoma District....	9	14	23	6	6	12	248	103	350	135	117	252
Brant.....	12	13	25	2	2	4	151	79	230	73	73	146
Bruce.....	9	12	21	5	6	11	224	123	350	67	79	146
Carleton.....	54	65	119	.....	.....	.....	359	264	623	200	238	438
Cochrane.....	14	6	20	13	4	17	16	5	21	25	5	30
Dufferin.....	2	.....	2	1	1	2	56	53	109	7	19	26
Dundas.....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	13	6	19	24	19	43
Durham.....	7	3	10	3	1	4	84	48	132	36	39	75
Elgin.....	15	21	36	1	.....	1	102	43	145	63	77	140
Essex.....	27	26	53	18	8	26	199	101	300	121	34	155
Frontenac.....	23	16	39	.....	.....	.....	262	154	416	70	76	146
Glengarry.....	4	5	9	1	.....	1	17	4	21	20	25	45
Grenville.....	8	7	15	.....	.....	.....	20	18	38	34	25	59
Grey.....	21	8	29	7	2	9	299	148	447	110	81	191
Haldimand.....	8	5	13	7	2	9	114	41	155	27	24	51
Haliburton.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	14	4	18	6	6	12
Halton.....	5	3	8	2	.....	2	83	45	128	25	26	51
Hastings.....	16	17	33	.....	.....	.....	234	165	399	39	34	73
Huron.....	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	183	104	287	70	79	149
Kenora.....	5	5	10	2	4	6	13	17	30	6	11	17
Kent.....	13	12	25	7	.....	7	164	56	220	64	68	132
Lambton.....	11	14	25	1	.....	1	251	93	344	83	77	160
Larark.....	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	155	136	291	61	53	114
Leeds.....	14	18	32	1	.....	1	131	90	221	55	84	139
Lennox and Addington.....	8	10	18	.....	.....	.....	134	77	211	36	32	68
Lincoln.....	13	8	21	2	.....	2	152	75	227	54	50	104
Manitoulin.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	19	15	34	18	16	34
Middlesex.....	40	54	94	.....	.....	.....	59	31	90	435	243	678
Muskoka District....	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	80	34	114	64	63	127
Nipissing District....	14	9	23	9	5	14	299	129	428	53	28	81
Norfolk.....	6	7	13	2	1	3	81	52	133	28	43	71
Northumberland....	8	9	17	1	1	2	182	110	292	64	80	144
Ontario.....	19	12	31	2	1	3	263	153	416	84	71	155
Oxford.....	12	15	27	1	1	2	232	80	312	69	82	151
Parry Sound District	7	5	12	5	1	6	89	42	131	31	28	59
Peel.....	4	7	11	2	.....	2	102	62	164	15	34	49
Perth.....	5	17	22	3	1	4	201	100	301	75	71	146
Peterborough.....	11	14	25	5	.....	5	204	114	318	62	80	142
Prescott.....	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	105	77	182	57	44	101
Prince Edward.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	52	25	77	26	15	41
Rainy River District	4	6	10	3	5	8	76	42	118	15	9	24
Renfrew.....	9	13	22	.....	.....	.....	79	38	117	55	65	120
Russell.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11	29	36	65
Simcoe.....	20	18	38	2	2	4	419	225	644	104	112	216
Stormont.....	7	10	17	.....	.....	.....	173	89	262	40	47	87
Sudbury.....	15	6	21	10	3	13	57	30	87	30	20	50
Themiskaming.....	6	6	12	5	5	10	146	52	198	40	19	59
Thunder Bay Distr't	28	12	40	24	11	35	255	149	404	72	52	124
Victoria.....	10	11	21	7	6	13	257	152	409	43	50	93
Waterloo.....	31	28	59	8	3	21	206	90	296	82	89	171
Welland.....	30	22	52	2	.....	2	144	68	212	66	77	143
Wellington.....	32	11	43	12	2	14	236	95	331	101	82	183
Wentworth.....	70	85	155	36	21	57	840	465	1,305	267	308	575
York.....	340	277	617	88	35	123	2,856	1,651	4,507	1,078	1,669	2,747
Unascertained.....	3	1	4	.....	1	1	142	31	173	31	30	61
Other Provinces....	16	6	22	3	.....	3	31	6	37	42	7	49
Total.....	1,088	978	2,066	312	141	453	11,572	6,260	17,832	4,687	5,021	9,708

PER CAPITA COST STATEMENT

The foregoing tables have dealt with the various classifications of the patients, but the report would be incomplete without information as to the cost of operations of the various hospitals.

The following table shows the per capita cost of maintaining each patient per day and is shown divided under the different items of expenditure.

	Brockville	Cobourg	Hamilton	Kingston	London	Mimico	Orillia	Penetang	Toronto	Whitby	Woodstock
Medicines.....	cents 1.36	cents .58	cents 1.29	cents 1.61	cents 1.50	cents 1.59	cents 1.13	cents 1.21	cents 1.29	cents 1.67	cents 2.92
Provisions.....	20.06	17.75	18.03	23.58	17.93	20.69	14.12	18.22	24.09	21.73	23.42
Fuel, light, and water..	12.85	11.98	11.34	17.35	9.40	12.71	7.91	11.04	11.75	13.99	14.24
Clothing.....	3.65	3.03	3.25	4.73	4.18	4.68	4.87	5.51	4.52	5.24	1.10
Laundry and Cleaning..	1.79	1.10	1.12	2.24	2.71	2.23	1.49	1.37	6.66	2.67	3.55
Furniture and furnish- ings.....	4.32	3.26	4.53	4.64	4.63	6.06	5.12	3.43	8.15	5.26	4.28
Office expense.....	.48	.22	.25	.46	.27	.44	.21	.15	.37	.31	1.04
Salaries.....	45.47	29.64	42.06	55.05	36.88	41.56	24.19	39.91	38.17	34.47	52.30
Allowances.....	8.42	6.40	11.20	9.33	5.74	7.58	3.51	6.74	7.96	8.14	9.55
Farm and garden.....	5.84	.52	4.45	3.76	5.06	2.87	2.57	6.25	.33	4.68	10.38
Contingencies.....	1.32	.76	.95	1.87	.81	.89	.89	.38	.61	7.99	.90
	\$1.05.56	.75.24	.98.47	1.24.62	89.11	1.01.30	.66.01	.94.21	1.03.90	1.06.15	1.23.68







FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

# Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928

# Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

In compiling the Fifty-eighth Annual Report on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1927, I have grouped the hospitals according to size as measured by bed capacity. This is done for the purpose of facilitating comparison of costs of maintenance, etc., and I would respectfully request the Governing Boards of the within-named hospitals to carefully scrutinize the following tables in order to ascertain how their individual institution compares with others in the same group.

An explanatory note accompanies each table, showing the information that may be derived from the statistics given.

There are operating at the present time in the Province of Ontario:

111 Public Hospitals.	31 Orphanages.
17 Red Cross Outpost Hospitals.	31 County Houses of Refuge.
6 Hospitals for Incurables.	72 Private Hospitals.
10 Public Sanitaria.	2 Private Sanitaria.
42 City Refuges.	2 Private Sanitaria (Mental).
3 Convalescent Homes.	

## THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS

From the statistical tables I have selected the following items in connection with the Public General Hospitals, Red Cross Outpost Hospitals, Hospitals for Incurables, and Sanitaria, which appear to be of special interest:

	General Hospitals	Red Cross Outpost Hospitals	Hospitals for Incurables	Sanitaria	Totals
Number of patients in hospitals on October 1st, 1926	6,284	234	425	1,508	8,451
Number of patients admitted during the year . . . . .	155,116	1,718	126	2,066	159,026
Number of births during the year . . . . .	17,157	193	.....	2	17,352
Total number under treatment . . . . .	178,557	2,145	551	3,576	184,829
Patients remaining in September 30th, 1927 . . . . .	6,588	78	440	1,688	8,794
Total number of employees on payrolls September 30th, 1927 . . . . .	5,749	67	247	829	6,892
Total number of deaths during the year . . . . .	8,171	86	82	412	8,751
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	4.57	3.89	14.88	11.52	4.19
Total number of days' stay	2,359,978	17,957	198,471	581,766	3,158,172
Total maintenance expenditure . . . . .	\$8,043,548.46	\$106,774.31	\$351,236.88	\$1,350,328.68	\$9,831,888.33
Average cost per patient per day . . . . .	3.41	5.95	1.55	2.29	3.12
Total bed capacity . . . . .	10,088	125	452	1,857	12,522
Average number of beds per 1,000 population, General, Red Cross, Incurable, and Sanitaria . . . . .					3.93



These institutions have received as far as possible official visits of inspection during the year, and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the Statutes have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature.

#### PROVINCIAL AID TO HOSPITALS

1. A Provincial grant is made for all patients in the hospital during the first ten years of its existence at the rate of fifty cents per day, irrespective of the amount contributed by the patients.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years, the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance, \$10.50 per week, or less, is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and for patients remaining beyond that period the refuge rate of ten cents per day is allowed.

4. No allowance is made for infants born in hospital, wards of the Department of Indian Affairs, or D.S.C.R. patients.

#### PROVINCIAL AID TO SANITARIA

1. A grant of \$4,000.00 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings.

2. A grant of seventy-five cents per day for the maintenance and treatment of each indigent patient.

These grants to be in consideration of proper accommodation being provided, and only to assist in the maintenance and treatment of indigent patients from the Province of Ontario. There were 3,576 patients cared for in the ten Public Sanitaria for Consumptives during the past year.

A. L. MCPHERSON,  
*Inspector of Hospitals.*

H. M. ROBBINS,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

TABLE I.—This table furnishes information in regard to the bed capacity as given in the last returns from the several institutions. It also shows the number of patients treated during the year, together with the mortality statistics, and valuable comparisons may be made along these lines.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed Capacity.	Number remaining under treatment Oct. 1st, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30th, 1927.
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25									
Rosamond Memorial	Almonte	20	18	284	68	370	338	15	17
General Hospital	Bowmanville	23	16	311	68	395	365	19	11
Peel Memorial	Brampton	20	6	228	46	280	262	9	9
Public Hospital	Clinton	25	11	207	32	250	234	12	4
Haldimand County Memorial	Dunnville	18	6	329	43	378	353	21	4
General Hospital	Durham	15	12	161	41	214	195	12	7
General and Marine	Goderich	25	13	257	41	311	286	19	6
Memorial Hospital	Hanover	19	10	237	35	282	269	5	8
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	14	5	169	32	206	196	5	5
General Hospital	Kincardine	21	12	266	84	362	330	17	15
Listowel Memorial	Listowel	20	5	257	27	289	273	9	7
Rosedale War Memorial	Matheson	12	5	92	29	126	123	1	2
Mount Forest General	Mount Forest	15	10	90	22	122	117	4	1
York County Hospital	Newmarket	15	0	229	54	283	272	11	1
Cottage Hospital	Niag.-on-the-L.	10	3	109	27	139	129	7	3
Willett Hospital	Paris	16	16	394	71	481	453	18	10
General Hospital	Penetang	18	9	215	36	260	241	12	7
Victoria General	Renfrew	21	14	456	30	500	455	27	18
Seaforth Memorial	Seaforth	15	9	193	25	227	214	5	8
General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	16	8	221	27	256	235	9	12
Presbyterian Hospital	So. Porcupine	9	4	189	15	208	192	10	6
Soldiers' Memorial	Tillsonburg	25	6	272	44	322	298	10	14
General Hospital	Wingham	20	16	242	22	280	255	9	16
Total		412	214	5,408	919	6,544	6,085	266	190
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50									
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	33	16	456	26	498	466	14	18
Cobalt Mines	Cobalt	36	17	624		641	605	19	17
General Hospital	Cobourg	35	15	473	64	552	522	20	10
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	37	37	594	58	689	615	41	33
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	40	36	500	43	579	518	37	24
Alexandra Hospital	Ingersoll	30	10	227	53	290	274	8	8
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	33	9	372	45	426	392	22	12
General Hospital	Kenora	50	20	598	52	670	637	15	18
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	40	10	526	61	597	557	17	23
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	35	12	660	68	740	681	33	26
Bethesda Hospital	London	50	18	192	183	393	363	16	14
General Hospital	Mattawa	40	12	335	3	350	330	11	9
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	45	25	693	84	802	731	39	32
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	50	42	824	79	945	890	41	14
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	35	21	356	42	419	368	33	18
Salvation Army Maternity	Ottawa	40	48	844	593	1,485	1,393	46	46
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	35	9	416	32	457	430	16	11
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	30	14	329	48	391	361	12	18
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	50	19	761	40	820	753	36	31
Great War Memorial	Perth	36	24	591	64	679	634	15	30
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	40	16	502	59	577	536	24	17
Prince Edward County	Pictou	30	3	252	46	301	285	8	8
General Hospital	Port Arthur	50	28	965	63	1,056	994	38	24
General Hospital	Port Hope	26	14	497	72	583	539	31	13
Plummer Memorial	Sault Ste. Marie	30	13	506	44	563	528	17	18
Norfolk General	Simcoe	30	13	624	100	737	677	34	26
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	50	21	685	111	817	748	34	35
St. Francis' Hospital	"	50	25	442	42	509	463	22	24
General Hospital	Strathroy	50	26	407	40	473	431	21	21
St. Mary's Hospital*	Timmins	35							
Mt. Sinai Hospital	Toronto	28	18	967	139	1,124	1,089	18	17
Orthopedic Hospital	"	39	28	785		813	770	5	29
Women's College Hospital	"	50	51	1,153	377	1,581	1,482	51	48
General Hospital	Walkerton	26	12	258	27	294	265	23	6
Welland County Hospital	Welland	50	25	855	70	950	847	82	21
Total		1,364	707	19,266	2,828	22,801	21,183	899	719

\*This hospital placed on the list for Provincial aid as of date Nov. 15th, 1927. Will be fully reported in next annual report.

TABLE I.—This table furnishes information in regard to the bed capacity as given in the last returns from the several institutions. It also shows the number of patients treated during the year, together with the mortality statistics, and valuable comparisons may be made along these lines.—Continued.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Beds Capacity.	Number remaining under treatment (ct. 1st, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30th, 1927.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100									
Royal Victoria Hospital.....	Barrie.....	60	26	709	90	825	760	29	36
General Hospital.....	Belleville.....	100	53	1,880	230	2,163	1,980	110	73
General Hospital.....	Brockville.....	80	37	1,016	85	1,138	1,040	49	49
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.....	".....	100	43	1,127	68	1,238	1,140	37	61
Public General Hospital.....	Chatham.....	100	43	1,391	133	1,567	1,422	94	51
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	".....	100	33	1,050	143	1,226	1,093	76	57
Cornwall General Hospital.....	Cornwall.....	62	43	778	92	913	822	52	39
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	".....	80	38	1,631	135	1,804	1,690	76	38
Royal Alexandra Hospital.....	Fergus.....	55	18	391	37	446	419	20	7
General Hospital.....	Galt.....	80	35	1,446	144	1,625	1,515	67	43
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Guelph.....	75	50	1,522	106	1,678	1,553	59	66
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital.....	Kitchener.....	50	42	1,520	138	1,700	1,575	84	41
St. Mary's Hospital.....	".....	96	47	1,296	121	1,464	1,370	53	41
Niagara Falls General Hospital.....	Niagara Falls.....	68	53	1,278	134	1,465	1,354	78	33
Orillia Soldiers' Memorial.....	Orillia.....	76	47	1,173	170	1,390	1,309	43	38
Oshawa General.....	Oshawa.....	80	30	1,625	211	1,866	1,775	40	51
Ottawa Protestant Children's General and Marine Hospital.....	Ottawa.....	65	22	226	.....	248	221	10	17
Nicholls Hospital.....	Owen Sound.....	74	50	976	111	1,137	1,047	45	45
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Peterborough.....	90	47	1,414	213	1,674	1,541	88	45
General Hospital.....	".....	85	35	1,064	150	1,249	1,142	58	49
Memorial Hospital.....	St. Catharines.....	100	67	2,258	322	2,647	2,448	128	71
General Hospital.....	St. Thomas.....	100	49	1,466	181	1,696	1,548	92	56
St. John's Hospital.....	Sarnia.....	70	40	1,056	203	1,299	1,172	80	47
Salvation Army Women's Hospital.....	Toronto.....	60	48	1,721	1	1,770	1,702	29	39
Wellesley Hospital.....	".....	67	43	1,040	699	1,782	1,653	65	64
Woodstock Hospital.....	Woodstock.....	100	78	2,216	247	2,541	2,381	78	82
		60	50	968	135	1,153	1,066	60	27
Total.....		2,133	1,167	34,238	4,299	39,704	36,738	1,700	1,266
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200									
The Brantford General Hospital.....	Brantford.....	200	106	2,945	379	3,430	3,103	182	145
McKellar General Hospital.....	Fort William.....	180	108	3,956	257	4,321	4,109	108	104
Guelph General Hospital.....	Guelph.....	150	61	1,755	159	1,975	1,833	78	64
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Hamilton.....	170	135	3,482	421	4,038	3,735	192	111
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	Kingston.....	200	77	2,273	131	2,481	2,313	69	99
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	London.....	160	120	2,454	290	2,864	2,618	119	127
General Hospital.....	Pembroke.....	150	47	1,395	62	1,504	1,364	69	71
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Port Arthur.....	155	62	2,071	236	2,369	2,212	82	75
General Hospital.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	125	44	1,266	76	1,386	1,274	57	55
Stratford General Hospital.....	Stratford.....	125	54	1,530	221	1,808	1,668	83	54
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	Sudbury.....	150	70	1,994	121	2,185	2,066	56	63
Grace Hospital.....	Toronto.....	128	121	2,939	487	3,547	3,305	121	121
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	".....	150	110	2,793	287	3,190	2,901	163	126
The Salvation Army Grace Hospital.....	Windsor.....	110	92	2,820	371	3,283	3,029	171	83
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	".....	150	107	3,559	566	4,232	3,872	251	109
Total.....		2,303	1,314	37,232	4,064	42,610	39,402	1,801	1,407
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over									
General Hospital.....	Hamilton.....	509	387	8,715	841	9,943	9,061	495	387
Kingston General.....	Kingston.....	315	159	4,376	191	4,726	4,361	187	178
Victoria General.....	London.....	400	242	4,491	325	5,058	4,519	265	282
Ottawa Civic Hospital.....	Ottawa.....	600	340	8,194	518	9,052	8,368	342	342
General Hospital.....	".....	225	173	4,393	148	4,714	4,421	129	164
Misericordia Hospital.....	".....	220	138	4,21	275	834	594	87	153
General Hospital.....	Toronto.....	750	711	11,879	1,396	13,986	12,485	789	712
Hospital for Sick Children.....	".....	262	233	5,539	.....	5,772	4,981	521	270
St. Michael's Hospital.....	".....	295	239	4,710	462	5,411	4,828	310	273
Western Hospital.....	".....	300	260	6,254	891	7,405	6,730	380	245
Total.....		3,876	2,882	58,972	5,047	66,901	60,390	3,505	3,006
General Hospitals, Grand Totals.....		10,088	6,284	155,116	17,157	178,557	163,798	8,171	6,588

TABLE II.—This table furnishes information in regard to the length of stay of patients, and the comparison of the average stay in the different institutions should be valuable information for those in charge.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25						
Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Almonte	370	802	4,112	4,914	13
General Hospital	Bowmanville	395	769	4,872	5,641	14
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	260	563	3,899	4,462	17
Public Hospital	Clinton	250	169	2,367	2,536	10
Haldimand County Memorial Hospital	Dunnville	378	447	2,887	3,334	9
General Hospital	Durham	214	597	3,457	4,054	19
General and Marine Hospital	Godерich	311	453	4,552	5,005	16
Memorial Hospital	Hanover	282	447	3,328	3,775	13
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	206	284	1,934	2,218	11
General Hospital	Kincardine	362	677	3,512	4,189	11
Listowel Memorial Hospital	Listowel	289	413	2,851	3,264	11
Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	Matheson	126	323	999	1,322	10
Mount Forest General Hospital	Mount Forest	122	287	1,451	1,738	14
York County Hospital	N. W. market	283	484	2,845	3,329	12
Cottage Hospital	Niagara-on-the-Lake	139	320	1,529	1,849	13
Willcett Hospital	Paris	481	720	6,199	6,919	14
General Hospital	Penetang	260	46	1,897	1,943	7
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	500	210	4,539	4,749	9
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	227	71	1,938	2,009	9
General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	256	80	2,843	2,923	11
Presbyterian Hospital	South Porcupine	208	177	1,564	1,741	8
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	322	244	2,892	3,136	10
General Hospital	Wingham	280	133	2,787	2,920	10
Brebeuf Hospital	Sturgeon Falls			80	80	..
Total		6,521	8,716	69,334	78,050	12
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50						
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	498	20	5,956	5,976	12
Cobalt Mines Hospital	Cobalt	641	20	7,052	7,072	11
General Hospital	Cobourg	552	652	4,277	4,929	9
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	689	559	11,579	12,138	18
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	579	485	11,169	11,654	20
Alexandra Hospital	Ingersoll	290	530	2,933	3,463	12
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	426	14	4,039	4,053	9
General Hospital	Kenora	670	541	13,698	14,239	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	597	533	5,851	6,384	11
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	740	745	7,969	8,714	12
Bethesda Hospital	London	393	2,439	4,003	6,442	16
General Hospital	Mattawa	350	62	5,805	5,867	17
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	802	661	8,021	8,682	11
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital	North Bay	945	838	10,221	11,059	12
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	419	234	5,601	5,835	14
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Ottawa	1,485	63	9,256	9,319	7
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	457	316	3,227	3,543	8
St. Joseph's General Hospital	"	391	525	4,057	4,582	12
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	820	436	9,937	10,373	12
Great War Memorial Hospital	Perth	679	791	8,145	8,936	13
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	577	677	7,786	8,463	14
Prince Edward County Hospital	Pictou	301	389	1,966	2,355	8
General Hospital	Port Arthur	1,056	742	12,320	13,062	12
Port Hope Hospital	Port Hope	583	731	4,702	5,433	9
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	563	557	5,673	6,230	11
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	737	2	6,926	6,928	9
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	817	999	10,292	11,291	14
St. Francis General Hospital	"	509	398	8,249	8,647	16
Strathroy General Hospital	Strathroy	473	558	6,332	6,890	14
St. Mary's Hospital	Timmins	450	77	9,436	9,513	21
Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto	1,124	1,160	5,449	6,609	6
Toronto Orthopedic Hospital	"	815	23	10,000	10,023	12
Women's College Hospital	"	1,581	4,642	14,063	18,705	12
General Hospital	Walkerton	294	260	3,635	3,895	13
Welland County General Hospital	Welland	950	733	9,416	10,149	11
Total		23,253	22,412	259,041	281,453	12

TABLE II.—This table furnishes information in regard to the length of stay of patients, and the comparison of the average stay in the different institutions should be valuable information for those in charge.—Continued.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
<b>Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100</b>						
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	825	1,271	6,981	8,252	10
Belleville General Hospital	Belleville	2,165	2,315	21,179	23,494	11
Brockville General Hospital	Brockville	1,138	1,040	16,809	17,849	16
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	"	1,238	752	15,435	16,187	13
Public General Hospital	Chatham	1,567	1,258	18,241	19,499	12
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,226	1,395	18,747	20,142	16
Cornwall General Hospital	Cornwall	913	1,166	12,310	13,476	15
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,804	1,421	17,793	19,214	11
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	409	393	5,080	5,473	13
Galt General Hospital	Galt	1,625	1,510	16,948	18,458	11
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	1,678	892	22,405	23,297	14
Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital	Kitchener	1,700	1,564	16,187	17,751	10
St. Mary's Hospital	"	1,464	1,378	15,123	16,501	11
Niagara Falls General Hospital	Niagara Falls	1,465	1,307	18,169	19,476	13
Orillia Soldiers' Hospital	Orillia	1,390	1,868	13,230	15,098	11
Oshawa General Hospital	Oshawa	1,866	2,634	14,236	16,870	9
Protestant Children's Hospital	"	226	3,161	6,311	9,472	42
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	1,137	1,159	12,696	13,855	12
Nicholls Hospital	Peterborough	1,674	2,276	19,773	22,049	13
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,249	1,752	17,080	18,832	15
St. Catharines General Hospital	St. Catharines	2,647	3,175	27,475	30,650	12
Memorial Hospital	St. Thomas	1,696	1,737	20,347	22,084	14
Sarnia General Hospital	Sarnia	1,299	1,669	18,447	20,116	15
St. John's Hospital	Toronto	1,770	23	22,272	22,295	13
Salvation Army Women's Hospital	"	1,782	8,654	15,887	24,541	14
Wellesley Hospital	"	2,541	3,835	30,336	34,171	13
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1,153	1,505	11,239	12,744	11
<b>Total</b>		<b>39,647</b>	<b>51,110</b>	<b>450,736</b>	<b>501,846</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Group 4—Bed capacity, 100 to 200</b>						
Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	3,430	4,909	42,872	47,781	14
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	4,321	1,150	50,026	51,176	12
Guelph General Hospital	Guelph	1,975	2,094	25,824	27,918	14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	4,038	4,533	41,206	45,739	11
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	2,481	1,495	39,787	41,282	17
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	2,864	5,393	39,400	44,793	16
General Hospital	Pembroke	1,504	624	21,572	22,196	15
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	2,369	2,326	25,892	28,218	12
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	1,386	785	17,583	18,368	14
Stratford General Hospital	Stratford	1,584	2,378	19,260	21,638	14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	2,185	1,357	23,677	25,034	11
Grace Hospital	Toronto	3,547	6,473	36,022	42,485	12
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,190	3,098	39,823	42,911	13
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Windsor	3,283	3,930	30,864	34,794	11
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	4,232	5,530	47,149	52,679	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>42,389</b>	<b>46,065</b>	<b>500,957</b>	<b>547,022</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over</b>						
General Hospital	Hamilton	9,943	8,637	154,936	163,573	16
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	4,726	1,418	81,875	83,293	18
Victoria General Hospital	London	5,058	4,059	95,497	99,566	19
Ottawa Civic Hospital	Ottawa	9,052	6,713	142,796	149,509	16
Ottawa General Hospital	"	4,714	2,443	63,690	66,133	14
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	834	21,526	26,952	48,478	58
Toronto General Hospital	Toronto	13,986	19,315	241,063	260,378	19
Hospital for Sick Children	"	5,772	19,114	99,200	118,314	20
St. Michael's Hospital	"	5,411	5,316	88,548	93,864	17
Toronto Western Hospital	"	7,405	9,943	94,789	104,732	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>66,901</b>	<b>98,194</b>	<b>1,089,346</b>	<b>1,187,840</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>General Hospitals, Grand Total</b>		<b>178,711</b>	<b>226,797</b>	<b>2,369,414</b>	<b>2,596,211</b>	<b>15</b>

TABLE III.—Shows the proportion of pay patients to the total amount, and it will be noted that there is a wide variation of these between the different institutions. It also shows the number of days for which Government grant is allowed.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of age	Deduction for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of days for which Government grant is allowed
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25					
Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Almonte	4,112	470	1,586	2,056
General Hospital	Bowmanville	4,872	837	2,471	1,564
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	3,899	176		3,723
Public Hospital	Clinton	2,367		2,122	245
Haldimand County Memorial Hospital	Dunnville	2,887			2,887
General Hospital	Durham	3,457	1,089		2,368
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	4,552	430	3,152	970
Memorial Hospital	Hanover	3,328	337		2,991
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	1,934			1,934
General Hospital	Kincardine	3,512	681	2,177	654
Listowel Memorial Hospital	Listowel	2,851	99		2,752
Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	Matheson	999			999
Mount Forest General Hospital	Mount Forest	1,451	20		1,431
York County Hospital	Newmarket	2,845			2,845
Cottage Hospital	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1,529	69		1,460
Willett Hospital	Paris	6,199	986		5,213
General Hospital	Penetang	1,897		775	1,122
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	4,539	109	2,043	2,387
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	1,938			1,938
General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	2,843			2,843
Presbyterian Hospital	South Porcupine	1,564			1,564
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	2,892			2,892
General Hospital	Wingham	2,787	31	2,386	370
Brebeuf Hospital	Sturgeon Falls	80			80
Total		69,334	5,334	16,712	47,288
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50					
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	5,956		3,936	2,020
Cobalt Mines Hospital	Cobalt	7,052	502		6,550
General Hospital	Cobourg	4,277	40	1,536	2,701
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	11,579	3,048	4,767	3,764
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	11,169	3,162	3,890	4,117
Alexandra Hospital	Ingersoll	2,933		1,691	1,242
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	4,039	55		3,984
General Hospital	Kenora	13,698	5,470	5,437	2,791
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,851	19	2,251	3,581
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	7,969	76	4,727	3,166
Bethesda Hospital	London	4,003	50		3,953
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,805		1,256	4,549
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	8,021	262	4,642	3,117
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	10,221		5,868	4,353
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	5,601	292	3,054	2,255
Salvation Army Maternity Hospital	Ottawa	9,256		287	8,969
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	3,227		1,318	1,909
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,057	300	326	3,431
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	9,937	697	5,636	3,604
Great War Memorial Hospital	Perth	8,145	898		7,247
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	7,786	1,508	4,426	1,852
Prince Edward County Hospital	Pictou	1,966			1,966
General Hospital	Port Arthur	12,320	1,104	6,083	5,133
General Hospital	Port Hope	4,702	652	1,479	2,571
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	5,673			5,673
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	6,926	384		6,542
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	10,292	1,225	2,655	6,412
St. Francis Hospital	"	8,249	1,025	3,970	3,254
General Hospital	Strathroy	6,332	687	3,759	1,886
St. Mary's Hospital	Timmins	9,436	239		9,197
Mt. Sinai Hospital	Toronto	5,449			5,449
Orthopedic Hospital	"	10,000	1,100	6,069	2,831
Women's College Hospital	"	14,063	33	6,621	7,409
General Hospital	Walkerton	3,635	239	1,642	1,754
Welland County Hospital	Welland	9,416	67	5,484	3,865
Total		259,041	23,134	92,810	132,997

\*Two months only.

TABLE III.—Shows the proportion of pay patients to the total amount, and it will be noted that there is a wide variation of these between the different institutions. It also shows the number of days for which Government grant is allowed.—Continued.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year of age	Deduction for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of days for which Government grant is allowed
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100					
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	6,981	394	4,306	2,281
General Hospital	Belleville	21,179	562	15,616	5,001
General Hospital	Brockville	16,809	2,735	8,958	5,086
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	"	15,435	1,150	8,618	5,667
Public General Hospital	Chatham	18,241	1,412	7,803	9,026
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,747	4,738	9,045	4,964
Cornwall General Hospital	Cornwall	12,310	459	5,366	6,485
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	17,793	244	3,230	14,319
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	5,080	4	3,565	1,511
General Hospital	Galt	16,948	1,104	8,790	7,054
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	22,405	1,109	7,241	14,055
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital	Kitchener	16,187	1,110	7,947	7,130
St. Mary's Hospital	"	15,123	331		14,792
Niagara Falls General Hospital	Niagara Falls	18,169	1,830	5,839	10,500
Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Orillia	13,230	150	5,724	7,356
Oshawa General Hospital	Oshawa	14,236	156	8,284	5,796
Ottawa Protestant Children's Hospital	Ottawa	6,311	712		5,599
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	12,696	1,618	6,745	4,333
Nicholls Hospital	Peterborough	19,773	1,346	12,180	6,247
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	17,080	3,062	4,544	9,474
General Hospital	St. Catharines	27,475	3,120	17,352	7,003
Memorial Hospital	St. Thomas	20,347	3,923		16,424
General Hospital	Sarnia	18,447	5,159	9,260	4,028
St. John's Hospital	Toronto	22,272	5,573		16,699
Salvation Army Women's Hospital	"	15,887	56		15,831
Wellesley Hospital	"	30,336		30,175	161
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	11,239	281	8,491	2,467
Total		450,736	42,338	199,109	209,289
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200					
The Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	42,872	2,737	11,472	28,663
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	50,026	15,880	18,369	15,777
Guelph General Hospital	Guelph	25,824	3	13,316	12,505
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	41,206		26,503	14,703
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	39,787	811	11,931	27,045
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	39,400	1,796	29,801	7,803
General Hospital	Pembroke	21,572	1,121	7,327	13,124
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	25,892	1,373	11,187	13,332
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	17,583	1,442	7,201	8,940
Stratford General Hospital	Stratford	19,260	1,977	10,323	6,960
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	23,677	911	6,161	16,605
Grace Hospital	Toronto	36,022	551	14,580	20,891
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	39,823	2,090		37,733
The Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Windsor	30,864	5,284		25,580
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	47,149	614	27,437	19,098
Total		500,957	36,590	195,608	268,759
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over					
General Hospital	Hamilton	154,936	15,723	40,098	99,115
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	81,875	20,493	36,335	25,047
Victoria General Hospital	London	95,497	11,586	47,542	36,369
Ottawa Civic Hospital	Ottawa	142,796	11,206	6,238	125,352
General Hospital	"	63,690	1,347	31,455	30,888
Misericordia Hospital	"	26,952	18,981	3,916	4,055
General Hospital	Toronto	241,063	15,947	80,538	144,578
Hospital for Sick Children	"	99,200	17,694	5,440	76,066
St. Michael's Hospital	"	88,548	5,029	26,580	56,939
Western Hospital	"	94,789	5,044	35,796	53,949
Total		1,089,346	123,050	313,938	652,358
General Hospitals, Grand Total		2,369,414	230,446	818,177	1,320,791

TABLE IV.—This table deals with financial matters only, and shows the comparative income of the different institutions, as between amounts received from Municipalities, patients' maintenance, investments and donations. In the first item, Grant from Municipalities, it will be noted that there is great difference in the financial treatment accorded to Hospitals by the different Municipalities. This table should serve as a guide in reaching a more equitable basis in the outstanding cases.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Amount from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grants.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<b>Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25</b>						
Rosamond Memorial	Almonte	626 50	9,716 22	977 96	1,886 70	13,207 38
Bowmanville Hospital	Bowmanville	1,800 00	12,865 48		188 27	14,853 75
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	1,000 00	9,800 26		1,455 55	12,255 81
Clinton Public Hospital	Clinton	750 00	5,292 73		514 34	6,557 07
Haldimand War Memorial Hospital	Dunville	1,881 00	9,848 53		757 22	12,486 75
General Hospital	Durham	1,072 67	6,500 02	5 16	1,221 09	8,798 94
General Marine Hospital	Goderich	9,774 00	8,654 00		3,696 00	22,124 00
Hanover Memorial Hospital	Hanover	1,750 00	9,355 14	12 42	4,170 94	15,288 50
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst		3,098 60		3,885 20	6,983 80
Kincardine General Hospital	Kincardine	2,500 00	7,836 27	176 25	271 75	10,784 27
Listowel Memorial Hospital	Listowel	2,500 00	9,790 20		595 48	12,885 68
Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	278 50	1,574 25		3,107 70	4,960 45	
General Hospital	Mount Forest	991 75	4,210 80	22 80	1,292 04	6,517 39
York County Hospital	Newmarket	1,660 00	7,429 69	6 60	157 15	9,253 44
Niagara Cottage Hospital	Niag-on-the-L.	2,034 00	3,535 50		722 77	6,292 27
Willct Hospital	Paris	2,335 00	10,382 58	714 50	2,790 91	16,223 49
Penetanguishene General Hospital	Penetang	2,100 00	5,221 24		2,884 71	10,205 95
Penetang Hospital	Renfrew	2,452 04	9,668 82		3,672 01	15,802 87
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	771 00	6,611 96			7,382 96
Sioux Lookout General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	250 00	9,042 28		831 16	10,123 44
Presbyterian Hospital	So. Porcupine	3,864 00	5,407 20		310 00	9,581 20
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	231 50	8,950 61	4,500 00	1,628 35	15,310 46
Wingham General Hospital	Wingham	1,150 00	9,925 21	49 12	326 19	10,450 52
Total		41,782 46	173,717 59	6,464 81	36,365 53	258,330 39
<b>Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50</b>						
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	300 00	11,000 19	150 00	3,444 11	14,894 30
Cobalt Mines Hospital	Cobalt	440 00	12,898 35	110 00	11,805 69	25,254 04
Cobourg General Hospital	Cobourg	1,822 00	12,756 55		1,523 27	16,101 82
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	520 21	12,212 93		6,786 04	19,519 18
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,600 00	23,455 47	303 82	1,502 76	26,862 05
Alexandra Hospital	Ingersoll	2,300 00	7,922 24	1,146 54	1,111 55	12,480 33
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	414 00	13,936 01			14,350 01
Kenora General Hospital	Kenora	1,520 50	19,841 07		25 00	21,386 57
St. Joseph's Hospital		318 00	13,323 58	2,362 10	2,544 42	18,548 10
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	1,700 00	19,315 86	5,800 00	3,426 79	30,242 65
Bethesda Hospital	London	6,880 51	8,698 71		3,918 68	19,497 90
Mattawa General Hospital	Mattawa	100 00	7,620 67		5,617 69	13,338 36
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	850 00	19,839 74		835 00	21,574 74
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital	North Bay	3,353 20	28,954 25		231 24	32,538 69
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	3,046 35	12,847 83		2,071 45	17,965 64
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Ottawa	2,204 50	21,943 84		4,429 91	28,583 25
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	32 20	7,715 01		3,642 98	11,390 19
St. Joseph's General Hospital		371 25	7,526 95		335 75	8,133 95
The Cottage Hospital	Pembroke		27,474 59	270 00	28,016 81	55,761 40
The Great War Memorial Hospital	Perth	831 00	21,749 97		1,095 71	23,676 68
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	3,000 00	20,997 71	2,400 00	165 00	26,562 71
Prince Edward County Hospital	Pictou	2,183 00	8,304 38	462 25	1,808 99	12,758 62
General Hospital	Port Arthur	6,008 56	28,718 00	181 40	4,357 96	39,265 92
General Hospital	Port Hope	1,500 00	9,806 47	1,201 81	1,144 99	13,653 27
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	1,678 50	18,212 34	180 00	710 53	20,781 37
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	4,299 75	19,468 67	1,344 34	8,683 11	33,795 87
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	2,000 00	23,707 75	2,431 07	4,386 75	32,615 57
St. Frances General Hospital		1,100 00	17,764 82		4,577 90	23,442 72
Strathroy General Hospital	Strathroy	1,720 50	18,097 77	75 00		19,893 27
Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto	1,569 50	18,012 72		12,726 85	32,309 07
Orthopedic Hospital		4,155 50	30,888 23	1,456 56	57,718 20	94,218 49
Women's College Hospital		7,144 84	50,390 26		1,966 54	59,501 64
General Hospital	Walkerton	2,800 00	8,693 22		11,129 95	22,623 17
Welland County General Hospital	Welland		31,528 01			31,528 01
Total		67,763 87	615,709 16	19,874 89	191,641 63	894,989 55



TABLE IV.—This table deals with financial matters only, and shows the comparative income of the different institutions, as between amounts received from Municipalities, patients' maintenance, investments and donations. In the first item, Grants from Municipalities, it will be noted that there is great difference in the financial treatment accorded to Hospitals by the different Municipalities. This table should serve as a guide in reaching a more equitable basis in the outstanding cases.—Continued.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location	Amount from municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property of investments belonging to hospital	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grants.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100						
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	3,908 50	23,250 93	460 23	325 98	27,945 64
Belleville General Hospital	Belleville	15,632 15	70,508 08		614 59	86,754 82
Brockville General Hospital	Brockville	2,750 00	47,863 52	1,616 71	1,589 00	53,819 23
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	"	3,080 00	36,332 57	96 52	7,230 24	46,739 33
Public General Hospital	Chatham	8,837 90	51,140 97		1,151 41	61,130 28
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,950 79	53,561 23		4,937 39	60,449 41
Cornwall General Hospital	Cornwall	2,800 00	27,796 31	2,410 24	18,021 61	51,028 16
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	2,800 00	25,024 85	2,745 00	21,407 42	51,977 27
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	1,494 50	14,103 23		125 53	15,724 26
General Hospital	Galt	9,700 00	37,896 03		828 68	48,424 71
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	3,351 50	39,945 49		8,174 72	51,471 71
Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital	Kitchener	14,496 31	49,964 07	352 56	1,290 73	66,103 67
St. Mary's Hospital	"	6,319 00	31,681 05		21,312 91	59,312 96
Niagara Falls General Hospital	Niagara Falls	5,018 85	46,062 47	450 00	2,055 26	53,586 58
Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Orillia	2,848 34	36,850 95		2,615 67	42,314 96
Oshawa Hospital	Oshawa	3,722 70	53,959 50	26 25	214 50	57,922 95
Nicholls Hospital	Peterboro	69 52	50,083 31	12,057 91		62,210 74
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,453 50	30,165 95			34,619 45
Ottawa Protestant Children's Hos.	Ottawa	7,994 80	7,743 27		2,250 00	17,988 07
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	3,078 68	27,855 49		5,255 00	36,189 17
St. Catharines General Hospital	St. Catharines	21,954 00	71,292 08	3,500 69	7,982 60	104,729 37
Memorial Hospital	St. Thomas	16,975 70	51,372 85		1,742 46	70,091 01
General Hospital	Sarnia	4,800 00	39,340 54	3,020 74	605 00	47,766 28
St. John's Hospital	Toronto		77,398 17	373 60	5,879 76	83,651 54
Salvation Army Women's Hospital	"	718 50	39,059 36		6,308 11	46,085 97
Wellesley Hospital	"	420 00	207,063 65			207,483 65
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	5,000 00	40,250 47	1,885 81	1,948 65	49,084 93
Total		154,176 24	1,287,566 40	28,996 26	123,867 22	1,594,606 12
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200						
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	41,876 35	70,984 81	253 85	14,237 17	127,352 18
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	20,585 62	86,077 61	100 00	610 55	107,373 78
Guelph General Hospital	Guelph	12,984 75	64,963 72		6,386 22	84,334 69
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	3,967 88	124,337 16		1,522 68	129,827 72
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	9,873 25	63,880 50		40,150 00	113,903 75
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	4,241 50	110,925 21		36,898 49	152,065 20
General Hospital	Pembroke	10,636 14	35,747 16	126 00	20,719 17	67,228 47
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	5,258 75	62,862 58	726 00	4,542 99	73,390 32
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	8,588 35	30,236 93		3,391 00	42,216 28
Stratford General Hospital	Stratford	14,280 71	51,670 73	111 53	2,108 95	68,171 92
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	3,528 50	59,185 75		8,232 72	70,946 97
Grace Hospital	Toronto	17,880 64	114,624 77	2,778 96	4,266 90	139,551 27
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	23,705 87	84,965 63	70 74	34 00	108,776 24
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Windsor	7,229 10	92,373 60		17,466 18	117,068 88
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	14,271 00	75,118 50		45,139 48	134,528 98
Total		198,908 41	1,127,954 66	4,167 08	205,706 50	1,536,736 65
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over						
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
General Hospital	Hamilton	206,238 11	237,275 41		17 25	443,530 77
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	32,402 45	135,455 96	12,233 81	8,055 50	188,147 72
Victoria Hospital	London	214,653 48	185,059 81	9,368 98	7,150 26	416,232 53
Ottawa Civic Hospital	Ottawa	10,126 75	372,142 77		70,713 53	452,983 05
Ottawa General Hospital	"	18,310 49	150,196 22	3,000 00	32,048 07	203,554 78
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	4,297 00	19,128 11		36,477 96	59,903 07
Toronto General Hospital	Toronto	133,754 46	735,454 24	65,580 00	25,931 25	960,719 95
The Hospital for Sick Children	"	107,400 04	89,288 75	32,727 26	75,635 83	305,051 88
St. Michael's Hospital	"	68,611 24	185,168 85		1,814 73	255,594 82
Toronto Western Hospital	"	52,220 35	229,241 26		61,702 85	343,164 46
Total		848,014 37	2,338,411 38	122,910 05	319,547 23	3,628,883 03
General Hospitals, Grand Total		1,310,645.35	5,533,359.19	182,413.09	877,128.11	7,903,545.74

TABLE V. Shows the compilation of the Government Grant. The days' stay upon which these grants are based is taken from the Statistical return furnished by the Institutions and corrected in accordance with the monthly admission, discharge and death sheets as furnished by the Institutions.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate.	Amount at refuge rate.	Days at \$2.00 per day.	Amount at \$2.00 per day.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1926.	
			\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Group 1—B-1 capacity, 1 to 25									
Rosamond Memorial Hos.	Almonte	2,056	1,028 00	470	47 00			1,075 00	
General Hospital	Bowmanville	1,564	782 00	837	83 70			865 70	
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	3,723	1,861 50	176	17 60			1,879 10	
Public Hospital	Clinton	245	122 50					122 50	
Haldimand Co. Mem. Hos.	Dunnville	2,887	1,443 50					1,443 50	
General Hospital	Durham	2,368	1,184 00	1,080	108 90			1,292 90	
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	970	485 00	430	43 00			528 00	
Memorial Hospital	Hanover	2,991	1,495 50	337	33 70			1,529 20	
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	1,934	967 00					967 00	
General Hospital	Kincardine	654	327 00	681	68 10			395 10	
Listowel Memorial Hospital	Listowel	2,752	1,376 00	99	9 90			1,385 90	
Rosedale War Mem. Hospital	Matheson	999	499 50					499 50	
Mount Forest General Hos.	Mount Forest	1,431	715 50	20	2 00			717 50	
York County Hospital	Newmarket	2,845	1,422 50					1,422 50	
Cottage Hospital	Niagara-on-the-Lake	1,450	730 00	69	6 90			736 90	
Willett Hospital	Paris	5,213	2,606 50	986	98 60			2,705 10	
General Hospital	Pen-tang	1,122	561 00					561 00	
Victoria General Hospital	Port Hope	2,387	1,193 50	109	10 90			1,204 40	
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	1,938	969 00					969 00	
General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	2,574	1,287 00			269	538 00	1,825 00	
Presbyterian Hospital	So. Porcupine	1,564	782 00					782 00	
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	2,892	1,446 00					1,446 00	
General Hospital	Wingham	370	185 00					185 00	
Brebant Hospital	Surgeon Falls	80	40 00					40 00	
Total		47,019	23,509 50	5,303	530 30	269	538 00	24,577 80	
Group 2—B-1 capacity, 26 to 50									
			\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	1,563	781 50			457	914 00	1,695 50	
Cobalt Mines Hospital	Cobalt	6,550	3,275 00	502	50 20			3,325 20	
General Hospital	Cobourg	2,701	1,350 50	40	4 00			1,354 50	
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	2,328	1,164 00	3,048	304 80	1436	2,872 00	4,340 80	
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	4,117	2,058 50	3,162	316 20			2,374 70	
Alexander Hospital	Ing-rsoll	1,242	621 00					621 00	
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	3,954	1,977 00	55	5 50	30	60 00	2,042 50	
General Hospital	Kenora	2,791	1,395 50	5,470	547 00			1,942 50	
St. Joseph's Hospital		3,581	1,790 50	19	1 90			1,792 40	
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	3,166	1,583 00	76	7 60			1,590 60	
Bethesda Hospital	London	3,953	1,976 50	50	5 00			1,981 50	
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,549	2,274 50					2,274 50	
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	2,997	1,498 50	262	26 20			1,524 70	
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	4,353	2,176 50			163	326 00	2,502 50	
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	2,255	1,127 50	292	29 20			1,156 70	
Salvation Army Mat. Hospital	Ottawa	8,969	4,484 50					4,484 50	
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	1,909	954 50			636	1,272 00	2,226 50	
St. Joseph's Hospital		3,431	1,715 50	300	30 00	132	264 00	2,009 50	
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	3,604	1,802 00	697	69 70			1,871 70	
Great War Memorial Hospital	Perth	7,247	3,623 50	898	89 80			3,713 30	
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	1,352	676 00	1,508	150 80			1,076 80	
Prince Edward Co. Gen. Hos.	Pictou	1,966	983 00					983 00	
General Hospital	Port Arthur	5,133	2,566 50	1,104	110 40	43	86 00	2,762 90	
General Hospital	Port Hope	2,571	1,285 50	652	65 20			1,350 70	
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	5,673	2,836 50					2,836 50	
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	6,542	3,271 00	384	38 40			3,309 40	
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,412	3,206 00	1,225	122 50			3,328 50	
St. Francis' Hospital		3,254	1,627 00	1,025	102 50			1,729 50	
General Hospital	Strathroy	1,886	943 00	687	68 70			1,011 70	
St. Mary's Hospital	Timmins	8,977	4,488 50	239	23 90	220	440 00	4,952 40	
Mt. Sinai Hospital	Toronto	5,449	2,724 50					2,724 50	
Orthopedic Hospital		2,831	1,415 50	1,100	110 00			1,525 50	
Women's College Hospital		5,138	2,569 00	33	3 30			2,572 30	
General Hospital	Walkerton	1,494	747 00	239	23 90			770 90	
Welland County Hospital	Welland	3,865	1,932 50	67	6 70			1,939 20	
Total		138,303	69,151 50	23,134	2,313 40	3117	6,234 00	77,698 90	

\*Two months only.

TABLE V.—Shows the compilation of the Government Grant. The days' stay upon which these grants are based is taken from the Statistical return furnished by the Institutions and corrected in accordance with the monthly admission, discharge and death sheets as furnished by the Institutions.—Continued.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate.	Amount of refuge rate.	Days at \$2.00 per day.	Amount at \$2.00 per day.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature of 1926.	
			\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100									
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,281	1,140 50	394	39 40			1,179 60	
General Hospital	Belleville	5,001	2,500 50	562	56 20			2,556 70	
General Hospital	Brockville	5,086	2,543 00	2,735	273 50			2,816 50	
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital		5,667	2,833 50	1,150	115 00			2,948 50	
Public General Hospital	Chatham	9,026	4,513 00	1,412	141 20			4,654 20	
St. Joseph's Hospital		4,964	2,482 00	4,738	473 80			2,954 80	
Cornwall General Hospital	Cornwall	6,483	3,242 50	459	45 90			3,288 40	
Hotel Dieu Hospital		14,319	7,159 50	244	24 40			7,183 90	
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	1,511	755 50	4	40			755 90	
General Hospital	Galt	7,054	3,527 00	1,104	110 40			3,637 40	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	14,053	7,027 50	1,109	110 90			7,138 40	
Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital	Kitchener	7,130	3,565 00	1,110	111 00			3,676 00	
St. Mary's Hospital		14,792	7,396 00	331	33 10			7,429 10	
Niagara Falls General Hos.	Niagara Falls	9,500	4,750 00	1,830	183 00			4,933 00	
Orillia Soldiers' Mem. Hos.	Orillia	7,356	3,678 00	150	15 00			3,693 00	
Oshawa General Hospital	Oshawa	5,796	2,898 00	156	15 60			2,913 60	
Ottawa Protestant Chil. Hos.	Ottawa	5,599	2,799 50	712	71 20			2,870 70	
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,333	2,166 50	1,618	161 80			2,328 30	
Nicholls Hospital	Peterborough	6,247	3,123 50	1,346	134 60			3,258 10	
St. Joseph's Hospital		9,474	4,737 00	3,052	305 20			5,043 20	
General Hospital	St. Catharines	7,093	3,501 50	3,120	312 00			3,813 50	
Memorial Hospital	St. Thomas	16,424	8,212 00	3,923	392 30			8,604 30	
General Hospital	Sarnia	4,028	2,014 00	5,159	515 90			2,529 90	
St. John's Hospital	Toronto	16,699	8,349 50	5,573	557 30			8,906 80	
Salvation Army Women's Ho.		15,831	7,915 50	56	5 60			7,921 10	
Wellesley Hospital		161	80 50					80 50	
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	2,467	1,233 50	281	28 10			1,261 60	
Total		208,289	104,144 50	42,338	4,233 80			108,378 30	
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200									
Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	28,647	14,323 50	2,737	273 70	16	\$ 32 00	14,629 20	
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	15,777	7,888 50	15,880	1,588 00			9,476 50	
Guelph General Hospital	Guelph	12,505	6,252 50	3	30			6,252 80	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	14,703	7,351 50					7,351 50	
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	27,045	13,522 50	811	81 10			13,603 60	
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	7,803	3,901 50	1,796	179 60			4,081 10	
General Hospital	Pembroke	13,124	6,562 00	1,121	112 10			6,674 10	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	13,332	6,666 00	1,373	137 30			6,803 30	
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	8,808	4,404 00	1,442	144 20	132	264 00	4,812 20	
Stratford General Hospital	Stratford	6,960	3,480 00	1,977	197 70			3,677 70	
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	12,532	6,266 00	911	91 10	4073	8,146 00	14,503 10	
Grace Hospital	Toronto	20,891	10,445 50	551	55 10			10,500 60	
St. Joseph's Hospital		37,773	18,866 50	2,090	209 00			19,075 50	
Salvation Army Grace Hos.	Windsor	25,580	12,790 00	5,284	528 40			13,318 40	
Hotel Dieu Hospital		12,550	6,275 00	614	61 40			6,336 40	
Total		257,990	128,995 00	36,590	3,659 00	4221	8,442 00	141,076 00	
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over									
General Hospital	Hamilton	99,115	49,557 50	15,723	1,572 30			51,129 80	
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	25,047	12,523 50	20,493	2,049 30			14,572 80	
Victoria General Hospital	London	36,369	18,184 50	11,586	1,158 60			19,343 10	
Ottawa Civic Hospital	Ottawa	125,255	62,627 50	11,206	1,120 60	97	194 00	63,942 10	
General Hospital		30,888	15,444 00	1,347	134 70			15,578 70	
Misericordia Hospital		4,055	2,027 50	18,981	1,898 10			3,925 60	
General Hospital	Toronto	143,981	71,990 50	15,947	1,594 70	597	1,194 00	74,779 20	
Hospital for Sick Children		75,599	37,799 50	17,694	1,769 40	467	934 00	40,502 90	
St. Michael's Hospital		56,939	28,469 50	5,029	502 90			28,972 40	
Western Hospital		53,815	26,907 50	5,044	504 40	134	268 00	27,679 90	
Total		651,063	325,531 50	123,050	12,305 00	1295	2,590 00	340,426 50	
General Hospitals, Grand	Total	1,302,664	651,332.00	230,415	23,041.50	8902	17,804.00	692,177.50	

TABLE VI.—This is a very important table showing the comparison of costs, under the headings "Average cost per patient per day," and "Dietary" and "Salary cost per patient per day." Under all three headings there is quite a variation, and it would appear that a careful study of these, with a view of bringing the more outstanding ones into line, would be profitable in the cases of the Hospitals affected.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietitians.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25									
Roseland Mem. Hospital.	Almonte.	20	4,112	2,274 15	10,855 34	13,159 49	3 20	55	55
Bowmanville Hospital.	Bowmanville	23	4,872	4,107 60	12,877 48	16,995 08	3 49	84	1.23
Peel Memorial Hospital.	Brampton.	20	3,899	2,009 13	7,621 74	9,630 87	2 47	52	1.08
Clinton Public Hospital.	Clinton	25	2,367	2,256 75	6,272 60	8,529 35	3 00	95	9.03
Haldimand War Mem. Hos.	Dunnville.	18	2,887	2,218 22	12,281 03	14,499 25	5 02	77	2.05
General Hospital.	Durham	15	3,457	1,592 06	5,367 46	6,959 52	2 01	46	5.09
General and Marine Hos.	Goderich.	25	4,552	3,038 00	9,612 00	12,650 00	2 78	67	1.01
Hanover Memorial Hos.	Hanover.	19	3,328	2,192 89	7,912 25	10,105 14	3 04	66	1.63
St. Paul's Hospital.	Hearst	14	1,934	1,269 45	6,472 52	7,741 97	4 00	65	2.03
Kincardine General Hos.	Kincardine.	21	3,512	1,851 62	8,107 19	9,958 81	2 84	53	1.85
Listowel Memorial Hospital	Listowel	20	2,851	2,724 33	11,298 16	14,022 49	4 91	96	1.63
Rosedale War Mem. Hos.	Matheson	12	909	1,148 93	4,068 49	5,217 42	2 22	1.15	2.05
General Hospital.	Mount Forest	15	1,451	1,012 53	5,198 68	6,211 21	4 28	70	1.54
York County Hospital.	Newmarket	15	2,845	1,996 02	7,387 60	9,383 62	3 29	70	1.20
Niagara Cottage Hospital.	Niag.on-the-l.	10	1,579	2,191 97	5,643 67	7,835 64	5 12	1.43	1.43
Willett Hospital	Paris	16	6,199	2,903 70	14,591 90	17,495 60	2 82	47	1.59
Penetanguishene General	Penetang	16	1,897	1,513 84	9,229 32	10,743 16	5 66	80	1.15
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	21	4,530	3,283 69	11,876 46	15,160 15	3 34	72	1.07
Scaforth Memorial Hos.	Scaforth	15	1,938	2,49 63	6,676 20	9,150 83	4 72	1.29	1.86
Sioux Lookout Gen. Hos.	Sioux Lookout.	16	2,843	3,236 75	6,829 69	10,069 44	3 54	1.14	1.49
Presbyterian Hospital	So. Porcupine	9	1,564	1,998 37	9,285 51	11,283 88	7 21	1.28	1.09
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	25	2,892	1,850 67	11,350 98	13,201 65	4 56	64	2.00
Wingham General Hospital	Wingham	20	2,787	2,886 30	8,236 71	11,123 01	3 99	1.04	1.13
Brebeuf Hospital*	Sturgeon Falls		80						
Total.		412	69,334	52,054 60	199,072 98	251,127 58	3 62	75	1.33
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50									
Lady Minto Hospital.	Chapleau	33	5,956	1,934 20	8,282 97	10,217 17	1 72	32	.92
Cobalt Mines Hospital.	Cobalt.	36	7,052	6,321 32	21,848 69	28,170 01	3 99	.90	1.64
Cobourg General Hospital.	Cobourg	35	4,277	3,108 43	13,110 66	16,219 09	3 79	.73	1.29
Lady Minto Hospital.	Cochrane	37	11,579	5,768 09	16,332 19	22,100 28	1 99	.50	.56
General & Marine Hospital	Collingwood	40	11,169	7,098 94	20,186 35	27,285 29	2 44	.63	.82
Alexandra Hospital.	Ingersoll	30	2,933	2,382 22	8,918 33	11,300 55	3 82	81	1.04
Anson General Hospital.	Iroquois Falls	33	4,039	3,411 31	17,265 16	20,676 47	1 12	.84	3.38
St. Joseph's Hospital.	Kenora	50	5,851	5,100 00	13,579 54	18,679 54	1 19	.87	.91
General Hospital.	"	40	13,698	5,093 05	17,298 55	22,391 60	1 63	.37	.75
Ross Memorial Hospital.	Lindsay	35	7,969	7,491 11	23,603 73	31,094 83	3 90	.94	1.17
Bethesda Hospital.	London	50	4,003	5,120 26	15,534 54	20,654 80	1 55	1.28	.83
General Hospital.	Mattawa	40	5,805	4,192 23	12,161 35	16,353 58	2 82	.72	.51
St. Andrew's Hospital.	Midland.	45	8,021	4,325 42	17,750 22	22,075 64	2 75	.54	.89
Queen Victoria Hospital.	North Bay	50	10,221	8,059 75	27,223 67	35,283 42	3 45	.79	1.12
Lord Dufferin Hospital.	Orangeville.	35	5,601	4,449 13	13,651 58	18,100 71	3 23	.79	.96
Salvation Army Grace Hos.	Ottawa	40	9,256	11,116 41	27,786 18	38,902 59	2 00	1.20	1.75
Stone Memorial Hospital.	Parry Sound	35	3,227	2,730 88	9,370 06	12,100 94	3 75	.85	1.69
St. Joseph's General Hos.	"	30	4,057	2,635 84	6,773 41	9,409 25	2 32	.65	.55
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	50	9,937	7,427 38	27,639 22	35,066 60	3 53	.75	1.05
Great War Mem. Hospital.	Perth	36	8,145	6,416 42	16,949 44	23,365 86	2 87	.79	1.07
C. E. Englehart Hospital.	Petrolia	40	7,786	4,107 69	23,532 22	27,639 91	3 55	.53	.97
Prince Edward Co. Hos.	Pictou	30	1,966	2,526 61	9,340 77	11,867 38	4 04	1.27	1.48
General Hospital.	Port Arthur.	50	12,320	9,008 52	25,593 88	34,602 40	2 80	.73	1.06
Port Hope Hospital	Port Hope	26	4,702	2,537 27	13,275 16	15,812 43	3 36	.54	1.68
Pumper Memorial Hos.	Sault Ste. Marie	30	5,673	5,402 68	15,595 63	20,998 31	3 70	.95	1.44
Norfolk General Hospital.	Simcoe	30	6,926	5,418 03	19,686 65	25,104 68	3 62	.78	1.66
Public Hospital.	Smith's Falls.	50	10,292	8,004 06	27,750 94	35,755 00	3 47	.78	.97
St. Francis General Hos.	"	50	8,249	9,826 73	14,907 24	24,733 97	3 00	1.19	.38
Strathroy General Hospital	Strathroy.	50	6,332	4,527 79	14,423 05	18,950 84	2 99	.71	.71
Mount Sinai Hospital.	Toronto	28	5,449	6,001 23	22,152 60	28,153 83	5 17	1.10	1.87
Orthopedic Hospital	"	39	10,000	8,824 85	27,104 06	35,928 91	3 59	.88	1.37
Women's College Hospital.	"	50	14,063	12,020 81	48,813 58	60,834 39	4 32	.85	1.23
General Hospital.	Walkerton	26	3,635	2,203 20	9,968 67	12,171 87	3 35	.61	1.10
Welland County General	Welland	50	9,416	7,766 55	28,139 66	35,906 21	3 81	.82	1.06
St. Mary's Hospital†	Timmins	35							
Total.		1,364	249,605	192,358 41	635,549 95	827,908 36	3 32	.77	1.14

The "Average cost of each patient per day" does not include any reserve for depreciation or bad and doubtful debts.

\*Operating two months only in this hospital year.

†This hospital listed for Provincial aid as of date Nov. 5th, 1927. Will be fully reported in next annual report.

TABLE VI.—This is a very important table showing the comparison of costs, under the headings "Average cost per patient per day," and "Dietary" and "Salary cost per patient per day." Under all three headings there is quite a variation, and it would appear that a careful study of these, with a view of bringing the more outstanding ones into line, would be profitable in the cases of the Hospitals affected.—Continued.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.	
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100										
Royal Victoria Hospital.	Barrie.	60	6,981	9,272 88	20,256 56	29,529 44	4 23	1 32	.71	
Belleville General Hospital.	Belleville.	100	21,179	18,899 43	49,675 68	68,575 11	3 24	.89	.97	
Brockville General Hospital.	Brockville.	80	16,809	16,192 91	36,418 60	52,611 51	3 13	.96	.87	
St. Vincent de Paul Hos.		100	15,435	15,131 66	32,666 91	47,398 57	3 07	.98	.32	
Public General Hospital.	Chatham.	100	18,241	14,964 87	41,827 27	56,792 14	3 11	.82	.84	
St. Joseph's Hospital.		100	18,747	17,724 93	42,055 18	59,780 11	3 19	.94	.41	
Cornwall General Hospital.	Cornwall.	62	12,310	9,227 90	28,753 80	37,981 70	3 09	.78	.79	
Hotel Dieu Hospital.		80	17,793	12,229 30	43,534 85	55,764 15	3 13	.69	.15	
Royal Alexandria Hos.	Fergus.	55	5,080	4,201 92	12,470 47	16,672 39	3 28	.83	.69	
General Hospital.	Galt.	80	16,948	14,779 69	38,366 13	53,145 82	3 13	.87	.80	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	Guelph.	75	22,405	19,786 28	29,132 63	48,918 91	2 18	.88	.42	
Kitchener-Waterloo Hos.	Kitchener	50	16,187	13,064 35	48,104 65	61,169 00	3 78	.81	.01	
St. Mary's Hospital.		96	15,123	13,468 37	48,783 77	62,252 14	4 12	.89	1.51	
Niagara Falls General Hos.	Niagara Falls.	68	18,169	16,280 41	37,250 61	53,531 02	2 95	.90	1.05	
Orillia Soldiers' Mem Hos.	Orillia.	76	13,230	10,402 09	27,211 03	37,613 12	2 96	.79	.64	
Oshawa General Hospital.	Oshawa.	80	14,236	13,126 53	42,077 62	55,204 15	3 88	.92	1.02	
Ottawa Pro. Children's Hos		65	6,311	1,663 30	18,218 58	19,381 88	3 15	.26	.82	
General & Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	74	12,696	12,861 41	23,434 18	36,295 59	2 86	1 01	.81	
Nicholls Hospital.	Peterboro.	90	19,773	15,284 59	36,342 46	71,627 05	3 62	.77	1.12	
St. Joseph's Hospital.		85	17,080	9,352 85	23,148 71	32,501 56	3 93	1 04	.28	
St. Catharines Gen. Hos.	St. Catharines.	100	27,475	28,651 50	76,569 93	105,221 43	3 80	1 04	1.28	
Memorial Hospital.	St. Thomas	100	20,347	17,726 56	42,717 26	60,443 82	2 97	.87	1 10	
General Hospital.	Sarnia.	70	18,447	13,836 47	32,835 23	46,671 70	3 53	.75	.84	
St. John's Hospital.	Toronto	60	22,272	29,689 21	57,364 40	87,053 61	3 91	1.33	1.16	
S. A. Women's Hospital		67	15,887	12,964 55	45,592 81	57,557 36	3 62	.82	1.01	
Wesley Hospital.		100	30,336	61,393 64	117,774 32	179,167 96	5 91	2 02	1.68	
Woodstock Hospital.	Woodstock	60	11,239	12,264 46	35,155 76	47,415 22	4 22	1 09	1.29	
Total.		2,133	450,736	434,442 06	1,106,334 40	1,540,776 46	3 42	.96	.88	
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200										
Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	200	42,872	28,460 41	115,879 35	144,339 76	3 36	.66	1.10	
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William.	180	50,026	27,552 09	94,956 82	122,508 91	2 44	.58	1.14	
Guelph General Hospital.	Guelph	150	25,824	19,924 81	61,384 67	81,309 48	3 15	.77	.84	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	Hamilton	170	41,206	40,526 30	84,919 75	125,446 05	3 04	.96	.67	
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	Kingston	200	39,787	35,051 25	94,435 04	129,486 29	3 26	.88	.87	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	London	160	39,400	42,538 28	94,935 75	137,492 03	3 01	1.08	.94	
General Hospital.	Pembroke	150	21,572	14,982 40	42,300 59	57,282 99	2 65	.69	.55	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	Port Arthur.	155	25,892	17,477 90	27,584 25	45,062 15	1 70	.67	.28	
General Hospital.	Sault Ste. Marie	125	17,583	13,047 44	30,667 08	43,714 52	2 49	.74	.57	
Stratford General Hospital.	Stratford	125	19,260	17,753 65	46,755 53	64,509 18	3 34	.92	.93	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	Sudbury.	150	23,677	14,539 86	57,428 43	71,968 29	3 04	.61	1.41	
Grace Hospital.	Toronto	128	36,022	36,705 20	107,281 96	143,987 16	3 17	1 02	1.40	
St. Joseph's Hospital.		150	39,823	25,930 20	88,462 36	114,392 65	2 87	.60	1.11	
S. A. Grace Hospital.		110	30,864	27,910 26	99,607 22	127,517 48	4 13	.90	1.37	
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	150	47,149	32,890 31	103,936 07	136,826 38	3 11	.69	.67	
Total.		2,303	500,957	395,290 45	1,150,552 87	1,545,843 32	3 08	.79	.92	
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over										
General Hospital.	Hamilton	509	154,936	122,133 72	373,360 45	495,494 17	2 20	.78	1.33	
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	315	81,875	68,043 43	117,003 84	185,047 27	2 26	.83	.82	
Victoria Hospital.	London.	400	95,497	90,290 94	333,918 98	424,209 92	4 44	.94	1.74	
Civic Hospital.	Ottawa	600	142,796	148,350 33	366,974 00	515,324 33	3 61	1 04	1.52	
General Hospital.	"	225	63,690	43,441 51	126,998 57	170,440 08	2 68	.68	.57	
Misericordia Mat. Hos.*.	"	220	26,952	13,933 03	40,207 57	54,140 60	2 01	.52	.35	
General Hospital.	Toronto	750	241,063	228,119 61	758,372 33	986,491 94	0 99	.95	1.66	
Hospital for Sick Children.		262	99,200	66,208 98	313,016 72	379,225 70	3 82	.66	2.00	
St. Michael's Hospital.	"	295	88,548	79,827 68	209,395 70	289,223 38	2 77	.90	1.20	
Toronto Western Hospital.	"	300	94,789	82,567 14	295,976 37	378,295 35	3 99	.87	1.56	
Total.		3,876	1,089,346	942,916 37	2,934,976 37	3,877,892 74	3 56	.86	1.27	
General Hospitals, Grand Total		10,088	2,359,978	2,017,061 89	6,026,486 57	8,043,548 46	3 41	.85	1 11	

The "Average cost of each patient per day" does not include any reserve for depreciation, or bad and doubtful debts.

The "Average dietary cost per day" covers only the actual cost of raw foodstuffs.

\*The bed capacity of this hospital is now given at 48, and will therefore be shown in future reports in Group 2.

TABLE VII.—Shows the amount of Government grant, as reported in the financial statements submitted by the hospitals, together with all other earnings, and the total hospital maintenance expense.

GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital	Location.	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance as taken from hospital statement.	Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance.	Total expense for maintenance.
Group 1—Bed capacity, 1 to 25					
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Rosamond Memorial Hospital	Almonte	13,207 38	804 20	14,011 58	13,159 49
Bowmanville Hospital	Bowmanville	14,853 75	744 80	15,598 55	16,995 08
Peel Memorial Hospital	Brampton	12,255 81	1,694 50	13,950 31	9,630 87
Public Hospital	Clinton	6,557 07	831 00	7,388 07	8,529 35
Haldimand War Memorial Hospital	Dunnville	12,486 75	1,316 00	13,802 75	14,499 25
General Hospital	Durham	8,798 94	1,028 20	9,827 14	6,959 52
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	22,124 00	507 00	22,631 00	12,650 00
Hanover Memorial Hospital	Hanover	15,288 50	1,246 90	16,535 40	10,105 14
St. Paul's Hospital	Hearst	6,983 80	823 00	7,806 80	7,741 97
General Hospital	Kincardine	10,784 27	332 00	11,116 27	9,958 81
Memorial Hospital	Listowel	12,885 68	1,294 20	14,179 88	14,022 49
Rosedale War Memorial Hospital	Matheson	4,960 45	467 00	5,427 45	5,217 42
General Hospital	Mount Forest	6,517 39	891 50	7,408 89	6,211 21
York County Hospital	Newmarket	9,253 44	1,471 90	10,725 34	9,383 62
Cottage Hospital	Niagara-on-Lake	6,292 27	571 00	6,863 27	7,835 64
Willett Hospital	Paris	16,223 49	2,703 80	18,927 29	17,495 60
Penetanguishene General Hospital	Penetang	10,205 95	416 10	10,622 05	10,743 16
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	15,802 87	2,223 54	18,026 41	15,165 15
Seaforth Memorial Hospital	Seaforth	7,382 96	878 00	8,260 96	9,150 83
Sioux Lookout General Hospital	Sioux Lookout	10,123 44	1,457 50	11,580 94	10,069 44
Presbyterian Hospital	South Porcupine	9,581 20	800 00	10,381 20	11,283 88
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Tillsonburg	15,310 46	1,284 50	16,594 96	13,201 65
Wingham General Hospital	Wingham	10,450 52	172 50	10,623 02	11,123 01
Total		258,330 39	23,959 14	282,289 53	251,127 58
Group 2—Bed capacity, 26 to 50					
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lady Minto Hospital	Chapleau	14,894 30	1,095 00	15,989 30	10,217 17
Cobalt Mines Hospital	Cobalt	25,254 04	2,966 20	28,220 24	28,170 01
General Hospital	Cobourg	16,101 82	1,129 00	17,230 82	16,219 09
Lady Minto Hospital	Cochrane	19,519 18	4,569 60	24,088 78	22,100 28
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	26,862 05	2,024 90	28,886 95	27,285 29
Alexandra Hospital	Ingersoll	12,480 33	439 50	12,919 83	11,300 55
Anson General Hospital	Iroquois Falls	14,350 01	3,160 70	17,510 71	32,608 81
General Hospital	Kenora	21,386 57	821 10	22,207 67	22,391 60
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	18,548 10	2,000 90	20,549 00	18,679 54
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	30,242 65	1,277 50	31,520 15	31,094 84
Bethesda Hospital	London	19,497 90	3,074 30	22,572 20	20,654 80
General Hospital	Mattawa	13,338 36	1,657 00	14,995 36	16,353 58
St. Andrew's Hospital	Midland	21,574 74	1,369 20	22,943 94	22,075 64
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital	North Bay	32,538 69	2,144 50	34,683 19	35,283 42
Lord Dufferin Hospital	Orangeville	17,965 64	608 00	18,573 64	18,100 71
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Ottawa	28,583 25	4,515 50	33,098 75	38,902 59
Stone Memorial Hospital	Parry Sound	11,390 19	1,300 30	12,690 49	12,100 94
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,133 95	1,672 50	9,806 45	9,409 25
Cottage Hospital	Pembroke	55,761 40	1,010 50	56,771 90	55,066 60
Great War Memorial Hospital	Perth	23,676 68	2,670 20	26,443 88	23,365 86
C. E. Englehart Hospital	Petrolia	26,562 71	764 10	27,326 81	27,639 91
Prince Edward County Hospital	Pictou	12,758 62	1,002 50	13,761 12	11,867 38
General Hospital	Port Arthur	39,265 92	2,519 80	41,785 72	34,602 40
General Hospital	Port Hope	13,653 27	1,071 50	14,724 77	15,812 43
Plummer Memorial Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	20,781 37	2,592 10	23,373 47	20,998 31
Norfolk General Hospital	Simcoe	33,795 87	3,013 50	36,809 37	25,104 68
Public Hospital	Smith's Falls	32,615 57	2,426 50	35,042 07	35,755 00
St. Francis General Hospital	"	23,442 72	2,065 84	25,508 56	24,733 97
Strathroy General Hospital	Strathroy	19,893 27	778 90	20,672 17	18,950 84
Mount Sinai Hospital	Toronto	32,300 97	3,099 00	35,408 07	28,153 83
Orthopedic Hospital	"	94,218 94	1,629 40	95,847 89	35,928 91
Women's College Hospital	"	59,501 64	2,375 50	61,877 14	60,834 39
General Hospital	Walkerton	22,623 17	862 10	23,485 27	12,171 87
Welland County General Hospital	Welland	31,528 01	2,308 60	33,836 61	35,906 21
Total		895,049 55	66,112 74	961,162 29	839,840 71

TABLE VII.—Shows the amount of Government grant, as reported in the financial statements submitted by the hospitals, together with all other earnings, and the total hospital maintenance expense.—Continued.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS—Continued

Name of Hospital,	Location.	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance, as taken from hospital statement.	Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance.	Total expense for maintenance.
Group 3—Bed capacity, 51 to 100					
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	27,945 64	1,096 59	29,042 23	29,529 44
General Hospital	Belleville	86,754 82	1,787 30	88,542 12	68,575 11
General Hospital	Brockville	53,819 23	1,797 80	55,617 03	52,611 51
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital		46,739 33	3,109 10	49,848 43	47,398 57
Public General Hospital	Chatham	61,130 28	2,228 50	63,358 78	56,792 14
St. Joseph's Hospital		60,449 41	1,586 50	62,035 91	59,780 11
General Hospital	Cornwall	51,028 16	3,173 30	54,201 46	37,981 70
Hotel Dieu Hospital		51,977 27	7,411 40	59,388 67	55,764 15
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Forgus	15,724 26	1,100 20	16,824 46	16,672 39
General Hospital	Galt	48,424 71	3,432 30	51,857 01	53,145 82
St. Joseph's Hospital	Guelph	51,471 71	6,797 00	58,268 71	48,918 91
Kitchener and Waterloo Hospital	Kitchener	66,103 67	3,494 00	69,597 67	61,169 00
St. Mary's Hospital		59,312 96	6,841 70	66,154 66	62,252 14
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	53,586 58	4,814 10	58,400 68	53,531 02
Soldiers' Memorial Hospital	Orillia	40,566 62	4,052 50	44,619 12	37,613 12
Oshawa General	Oshawa	57,922 95	2,303 40	60,226 35	55,204 51
Nicholls Hospital	Peterboro	62,210 74	3,406 20	65,616 94	71,627 05
St. Joseph's Hospital		34,619 45	4,977 20	39,596 65	32,501 56
Ottawa Protestant Children's Hospital	Ottawa	17,988 07	3,857 50	21,845 57	19,881 88
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	36,189 17	2,079 80	38,268 97	36,295 59
General Hospital	St. Catharines	104,729 37	3,630 60	108,359 97	105,221 43
Memorial Hospital	St. Thomas	70,091 01	3,430 90	73,521 91	60,443 82
General Hospital	Sarnia	47,766 28	2,096 70	49,862 98	46,671 70
St. John's Hospital	Toronto	83,651 54	9,111 10	92,762 64	87,053 61
Salvation Army Women's Hospital		46,085 97	7,592 10	53,678 07	57,557 36
Wellesley Hospital		207,483 65		207,483 65	179,167 96
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	49,084 93	1,499 80	50,584 73	47,415 22
Total		1,592,857 78	96,707 59	1,689,565 37	1,540,776 46
Group 4—Bed capacity, 101 to 200					
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brantford General Hospital	Brantford	127,352 18	14,376 20	141,728 38	144,339 76
McKellar General Hospital	Fort William	107,373 78	10,523 10	117,896 88	122,508 91
General Hospital	Guelph	84,334 69	6,537 30	90,871 99	81,309 48
St. Joseph's Hospital	Hamilton	129,827 72	8,504 90	138,332 62	125,446 05
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Kingston	113,903 75	10,314 70	124,218 45	129,486 29
St. Joseph's Hospital	London	152,065 20	3,915 00	155,980 20	137,492 03
General Hospital	Pembroke	67,228 47	5,778 50	73,006 97	57,282 99
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	73,390 32	7,114 00	80,504 32	45,062 15
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	42,216 28	4,008 89	46,225 17	43,714 52
General Hospital	Stratford	68,171 92	2,873 00	71,044 92	64,509 18
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	70,946 97	15,401 50	86,348 47	71,968 29
Grace Hospital	Toronto	139,551 27	11,271 20	150,822 47	143,987 16
St. Joseph's Hospital		108,776 24	19,049 00	127,825 24	114,392 65
Salvation Army Grace Hospital	Windsor	117,068 88	12,420 30	129,489 18	127,517 48
Hotel Dieu Hospital		134,528 98	6,223 90	140,752 88	136,826 38
Total		1,536,736 65	138,311 49	1,675,048 14	1,545,843 32
Group 5—Bed capacity, 200 and over					
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
General Hospital	Hamilton	443,530 77	51,963 40	495,494 17	495,494 17
Kingston General Hospital	Kingston	188,147 72	12,937 60	201,085 32	185,047 27
Victoria Hospital	London	416,232 53	9,158 60	425,391 13	424,209 92
Civic Hospital	Ottawa	452,983 05	61,541 10	514,524 15	515,324 33
General Hospital	"	203,554 78	14,004 59	217,559 37	170,440 08
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	59,903 07	2,015 90	61,918 97	54,140 60
General Hospital	Toronto	960,719 95	86,672 10	1,047,392 05	986,491 94
Hospital for Sick Children	"	305,051 88	44,795 80	349,847 68	379,225 70
St. Michael's Hospital	"	255,594 82	35,576 90	291,171 72	289,223 38
Western Hospital	"	343,164 46	31,765 10	374,929 56	378,295 35
Total		3,628,883 03	350,431 09	3,979,314 12	3,877,892 74
General Hospitals, Grand Total		7,911,857 40	675,522 05	8,587,379 45	8,055,480 81

RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS

TABLE I.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity.	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30, 1927.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	2	11	4		15	13	2	
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	6	71	19		90	81	4	5
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	17	11	300	45	356	340	10	6
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	10	8	145	21	174	163	7	4
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	10	10	206	15	231	214	11	6
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	6	2	40	10	52	50	1	1
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	6	9	477	18	501	467	19	15
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	3		15	6	21	20	1	
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	2		10	2	12	12		
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	6		59	10	69	68	1	
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	23	5	216	26	247	232	8	7
Red Cross Hospital	Quibelle	2	11	3		14			14
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	8	4	98	21	123	112	6	5
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	3	1	81	16	98	83	6	9
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	10	94	12		106	92	8	6
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	4		18	1	19	18	1	
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	2		15	2	17	16	1	
Total		125	234	1,718	193	2,145	1,981	86	78

TABLE II.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of patients, including infants.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	15	35	95	130	8.8
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	90	186	606	792	8.8
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	356	442	2,676	3,118	8.76
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	174	791	1,164	1,955	11.70
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	231	170	2,048	2,218	9.6
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	52	80	323	403	7.76
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	501	238	3,717	3,955	16.24
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	21	63	184	247	11.50
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	12	20	102	122	9.75
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	69	153	376	529	7.77
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	247	326	2,513	2,839	8.70
Red Cross Hospital	Quibelle	14	30	87	77	
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	123	283	1,149	1,432	11.70
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	94	251	1,378	1,629	15.1
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	106	125	1,215	1,340	9.
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	19	15	146	160	9.
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	17	23	188	211	14
Total		2,145	3,231	17,927	21,154	9.83



RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS—Continued

TABLE III.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under 1 year of age.	Deduction for incurable and long-in patients. (Refuge rate.)	Deduction for pay patient days.	No. of days for which Government grant is allowed.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	107			107
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	560			560
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	2,697	92		2,605
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	1,764	174		1,590
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	1,885			1,885
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	350			350
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	3,294			3,294
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	177			177
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	117			117
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	427	6		421
Red Cross Hospital	New Liskeard	2,585	255	2,159	171
Lady Minto Hospital	Quibell	47			47
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	1,239			1,239
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	1,462	25		1,337
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	1,179	19		1,160
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	178			178
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	189			189
Total		18,157	571	2,159	15,427

TABLE IV.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property or investments belonging to patients.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grant.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley		283 25			283 25
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden		8,256 68			8,256 68
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft		907 52			907 52
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart		3,372 00			3,372 00
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury		6,674 14			6,674 14
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne		863 75			863 75
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake		10,112 70			10,112 70
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head		349 50			349 50
Red Cross Hospital	Loring		501 64			501 64
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina		1,555 59			1,555 59
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard		7,534 66			7,534 66
Red Cross Hospital	Quibell		228 05			228 05
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River		2,094 85			2,094 85
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island		3,383 09			3,383 09
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon		2,228 50			2,228 50
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce		456 22			456 22
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney		250 25			250 25
Total			49,052 39			49,052 39

## RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS—Continued

TABLE V.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Collective days' stay in excess of 120 days.	Computation at refuge rate of 10c. per day.	No. of days at \$2.00.	Amount at \$2.00.	Total grant payable by Legislature.
			\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	107	53 50					53 50
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	560	280 00					280 00
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	2,376	1,188 00	92	9 20	229	458 00	1,655 20
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	1,154	577 00	174	17 40	436	872 00	1,466 40
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	1,868	934 00			17	34 00	968 00
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	350	175 00					175 00
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	3,294	1,647 00					1,647 00
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	177	88 50					88 50
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	117	58 50					58 50
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	421	210 50			6	12 00	222 50
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	92	46 00	255	25 50	79	158 00	229 50
Red Cross Hospital	Quibell	34	17 00			13	26 00	43 00
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	1,116	558 00			123	246 00	804 00
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	1,337	668 50	25	2 50			671 00
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	1,160	580 00	19	1 90			581 90
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	159	79 50			19	38 00	117 50
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	189	94 50					94 50
Total		14,511	7,255 50	565	56 50	922	1,844 00	9,156 00

TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.*	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	95	544 19	1,907 06	2,451 25	25 80	58	10 28
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	2,676	2,248 51	8,769 51	11,018 02	4 11	84	1 73
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	606	456 36	3,029 60	3,485 96	5 75	75	2 85
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	1,164	1,663 48	7,346 58	9,010 06	7 74	1 42	2 35
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	2,048	2,015 43	8,670 09	10,685 53	5 21	98	2 27
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	323	905 32	3,594 45	4,999 77	13 93	2 80	6 74
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	3,717	3,595 08	12,147 64	15,742 72	4 20	97	1 80
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	184	498 74	2,066 45	2,565 19	13 94	2 71	6 61
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	102	459 30	1,793 98	2,253 28	22 08	4 50	11 17
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	376	1,059 81	4,670 55	5,730 36	15 24	2 87	5 43
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	2,513	2,421 90	11,127 28	13,549 18	5 39	96	2 17
Red Cross Hospital	Quibell	77	449 08	2,130 76	2,579 84	33 50	5 83	23 79
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	1,149	726 93	4,108 28	4,835 21	4 20	63	2 04
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	1,378	1,091 74	5,447 06	6,538 80	4 74	79	2 51
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	1,215	1,266 58	5,023 07	6,289 65	5 17	1 04	2 76
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	188	354 79	2,074 51	2,429 30	12 92	1 88	8 50
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	146	488 67	2,621 52	3,110 19	21 31	3 34	12 25
Total		17,957	20,245 92	85,528 39	106,774 31	5 94	1 93	6 19

\*The "Average cost of each patient per day" includes cost of attendance on out-patients, which entails heavy travelling expenses in the outlying districts.

RED CROSS OUTPOST HOSPITALS—Continued

TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Location	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant		Government grant in aid of maintenance		Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance		Total expense for maintenance	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Red Cross Hospital	Apsley	283	25	53	50	336	75	2,451	25
Red Cross Hospital	Dryden	8,256	68	1,655	20	9,911	88	11,018	02
Red Cross Hospital	Bancroft	907	52	280	00	1,187	52	3,485	96
Red Cross Hospital	Englehart	3,372	00	1,466	40	4,838	40	9,010	06
Red Cross Hospital	Haileybury	6,674	14	968	00	7,642	14	10,685	53
Red Cross Hospital	Hornepayne	863	75	175	00	1,038	75	4,499	77
Red Cross Hospital	Kirkland Lake	10,112	70	1,647	00	11,759	70	15,742	72
Red Cross Hospital	Lions Head	349	50	88	50	438	00	2,565	19
Red Cross Hospital	Loring	501	64	58	50	560	14	2,253	28
Red Cross Hospital	Nakina	1,555	59	222	50	1,778	09	5,730	36
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	7,534	66	229	50	7,764	16	13,549	18
Red Cross Hospital	Quibell	228	05	43	00	271	05	2,579	84
Red Cross Hospital	Rainy River	2,094	85	804	00	2,898	85	4,835	21
Red Cross Hospital	St. Joseph's Island	3,383	09	671	00	4,054	09	6,538	80
Red Cross Hospital	Thessalon	2,228	50	581	90	2,810	40	6,289	65
Red Cross Hospital	Wilberforce	456	22	94	50	550	72	2,429	30
Red Cross Hospital	Whitney	250	25	117	50	367	75	3,110	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>49,052.39</b>		<b>9,156.00</b>		<b>58,208.39</b>		<b>106,774.31</b>	

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES

TABLE I.

Name of Hospital.	Location.	Bed capacity.	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number of births during the year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30, 1927.
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	308	277	414	691	340	54	297	
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	370	288	322	610	198	69	343	
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	70	57	54	111	25	13	73	
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	336	294	430	724	336	69	319	
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	115	66	137	203	67	31	105	
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	20	17	18	35	10	7	18	
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	85	66	86	152	69	6	77	
Preventorium	Toronto	100	83	166	249	187		62	
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives		393	313	391	706	214	155	337	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,857</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>1,688</b>

\*Muskoka Cottage Hospital.

†King Edward Sanatorium

‡Queen Mary Hospital for Childr n.

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES—Continued

TABLE II.

Name of Hospital.	Location	Number of patients including infants	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients	Total collective stay of adults and infants	Average stay of patients including infants
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	95		11,662	11,662	201
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	691		110,215	110,215	159
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	610		112,203	112,203	184
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	111		24,090	24,090	217
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	724		109,927	109,927	152
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	203		27,749	27,749	137
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	35		6,166	6,166	176
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	152		27,713	27,713	182
Preventorium	Toronto	249		24,166	24,166	97
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	706	7	120,358	120,365	170
Total		3,576	7	574,249	574,256	161

TABLE III.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under 1 year of age	Deductions for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate)	Deductions for pay patient days	No. of days for which Government grant is allowed
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	19,181			19,181
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	107,695			107,695
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	112,203			112,203
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	24,063			24,063
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	69,096			69,096
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	29,697			29,697
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	6,170			6,170
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	27,374			27,374
Preventorium	Toronto	24,101			24,101
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	117,038			117,038
Total		536,618			536,618

TABLE IV.

Name of Hospital,	Location,	Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.		Amount from patients for board.		Amount as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total from all sources other than Government grants.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	17,523	50	1,796	50	56	85	2,961	88	22,338	73
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	118,373	14	35,332	50	29,378	63	58,727	60	241,811	87
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	161,800	80	36,161	90	307	50	18,450	06	216,720	26
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	8,100	00	35,627	46			2,792	95	46,520	41
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	140,137	31	78,063	50			361	65	218,562	46
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	9,064	94	3,925	45			182	36	4,451	31
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	9,064	94	693	02	1,396	35	1,882	85	13,337	16
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	30,414	36	12,905	77			4,634	32	47,954	45
Preventorium	Toronto	35,049	75	1,196	25	508	64	755	00	37,509	64
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	159,776	30	11,237	50	19,241	45	39,727	19	229,982	44
Total		680,583	60	217,239	85	50,889	42	130,475	86	1,079,188	73

\*Muskoka Cottage Hospital.

†King Edward Sanatorium.

‡Queen Mary Hospital for Children.

## SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES—Continued

TABLE V.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are passed	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases	Government grant
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	19,181	14,385 75	14,385 75
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	107,695	80,771 25	80,771 25
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	112,203	84,152 25	84,152 25
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	24,063	18,047 25	18,047 25
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	69,096	51,822 00	51,822 00
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	29,697	22,272 75	22,272 75
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	6,170	4,627 50	4,627 50
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	27,374	20,530 50	20,530 50
Preventorium	Toronto	24,101	18,075 75	18,075 75
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	117,038	87,778 50	87,778 50
Total		536,618	402,463 50	402,463 50

TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital	Location	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each adult patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brant Sanatorium	Brantford	8,032 07	25,597 12	33,629 19	2 88	42	1 31
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	85,526 81	174,837 09	260,363 90	2 36	77	7 72
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	80,258 59	177,027 83	257,286 42	2 29	65	9 55
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	14,690 30	36,338 37	51,028 67	2 11	65	8 66
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	73,769 80	175,768 25	249,538 05	2 27	67	9 96
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	15,559 08	62,182 85	77,741 93	2 80	56	1 33
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	4,640 32	8,927 28	13,567 60	2 20	75	8 66
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	19,396 34	45,205 67	64,602 01	2 33	69	9 94
Preventorium	Toronto	9,022 75	36,692 76	45,715 51	1 89	37	8 66
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	87,197 14	189,658 26	276,855 40	2 30	73	7 8
Total		398,093 20	932,235 48	1,330,328 68	2 34	74	9 7

TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Location	All earnings donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant	Government grant in aid of maintenance	Total earnings donations, etc., for maintenance	Total expense for maintenance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Brant Sanitarium	Brantford	22,338 73	14,385 75	36,724 48	33,629 19
*Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	Gravenhurst	241,811 89	80,771 25	322,583 14	260,363 90
Mountain Sanitarium	Hamilton	216,720 26	84,152 25	300,872 51	257,286 42
Freeport Sanitarium	Kitchener	46,520 41	18,047 25	64,567 66	51,028 67
Queen Alexandra Sanitarium	London	218,562 46	51,822 00	270,384 46	249,538 05
Royal Ottawa Sanitarium	Ottawa	4,451 31	22,272 75	26,724 06	77,741 93
St. Catharines Sanitarium	St. Catharines	13,337 16	4,627 50	17,964 66	13,567 60
Essex County Sanitarium	Sandwich	47,954 45	20,530 50	68,484 95	64,602 01
Preventorium	Toronto	37,509 64	18,075 75	55,585 39	45,715 51
†Toronto Hospital for Consumptives	"	229,982 44	87,778 50	317,760 94	276,855 40
Total		1,079,188.75	402,463.50	1,481,652.25	1,330,328.68

\*Muskoka Cottage Hospital.

†King Edward Sanatorium.

†Queen Mary Hospital for Children.

## HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES

TABLE I.

Name of Hospital	Location	Bed capacity.	Number remaining under treatment, Oct. 1, 1926.	Number admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number of births during year.	Total number under treatment during year ending Sept. 30, 1927.	Number discharged during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number under treatment on Sept. 30, 1927.
Victoria Home for Incurables . . . . .	London . . . . .	94	85	31	.....	116	10	16	90
Perley Home for Incurables . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	63	56	13	.....	69	2	10	57
St. Vincent Home for Incurables . . . . .	" . . . . .	32	30	17	.....	47	4	11	32
Toronto Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	223	215	60	.....	275	8	44	223
Home for Incurable Children . . . . .	" . . . . .	40	39	5	.....	44	5	1	38
Mercy Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	" . . . . .	107	107	75	.....	182	39	36	107
Total . . . . .		559	532	201	.....	733	63	118	547

TABLE II.

Name of Hospital	Location	Number of patients, including infants	Collective stay of infants under one year of age	Collective stay of adult patients	Total collective stay of adults and infants	Average stay of patients, including infants
Victoria Home for Incurables . . . . .	London . . . . .	116	.....	34,537	34,537	297.73
Perley Home for Incurables . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	69	.....	21,283	21,288	308.5
St. Vincent Home for Incurable . . . . .	" . . . . .	47	.....	10,802	10,802	229.
Toronto Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	275	.....	81,528	81,528	297.
The Home for Incurable Children . . . . .	" . . . . .	44	.....	13,800	13,800	314.
Mercy Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	" . . . . .	182	.....	36,516	36,516	200.6
Total . . . . .		733	.....	198,471	198,471	274.47

TABLE III.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days stay, exclusive of infants under 1 year of age	Deduction for incurable and lying-in patients. (Refuge rate.)	Deduction for pay patient days	No. of days for which Govern- grant is allowed
Victoria Home for Incurables . . . . .	London . . . . .	28,547	.....	.....	28,547
Perley Home for Incurables . . . . .	Ottawa . . . . .	19,502	.....	.....	19,502
St. Vincent Home for Incurables . . . . .	" . . . . .	10,126	.....	.....	10,126
Toronto Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	Toronto . . . . .	74,623	.....	.....	74,623
Home for Incurable Children . . . . .	" . . . . .	13,800	.....	.....	13,800
Mercy Hospital for Incurables . . . . .	" . . . . .	39,215	.....	.....	39,215
Total . . . . .		185,813	.....	.....	185,813

## HOSPITALS FOR INCURABLES—Continued

TABLE IV.

Name of Hospital	Location	Amount from Municipalities as a grant and for patients' maintenance.	Amount from patients for board.	Amount as income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total from all sources other than Government grants.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Victoria Home for Incurables.....	London.....	33,811 00	22,076 94	2,147 22	4,189 50	62,224 66
Perley Home for Incurables.....	Ottawa.....	3,417 90	10,269 36	1,256 35	13,230 95	28,174 56
St. Vincent Home for Incurables.....	".....	11,444 00	3,594 69	.....	1,231 47	16,270 16
The Home for Incurable Children.....	Toronto.....	2,225 50	2,404 70	4,711 30	17,349 52	26,691 02
Toronto Hospital for Incurables.....	".....	98,842 00	23,818 22	13,018 33	4,858 43	140,536 98
Mercy Hospital for Incurables.....	".....	49,300 50	6,613 70	.....	.....	55,914 20
Total.....		199,040 90	68,777 61	21,133 20	40,859 87	329,811 58

TABLE V.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases	Government grant
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Victoria Hospital for Incurables.....	London.....	28,547	14,273 50	14,273 50
Perley Home for Incurables.....	Ottawa.....	19,502	9,751 00	9,751 00
St. Vincent Home for Incurables.....	".....	10,126	5,063 00	5,063 00
Toronto Hospital for Incurables.....	Toronto.....	74,623	37,311 50	37,311 50
The Home for Incurable Children.....	".....	13,800	6,900 00	6,900 00
Mercy Home for Incurables.....	".....	39,215	19,607 50	19,607 50
Total.....		185,813	92,906 50	92,906 50

## HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES—Continued

TABLE VI.

Name of Hospital	Location	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding, and all other maintenance expenditure.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.	Average dietary cost per day.	Average salaries cost per patient per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Victoria Hospital for Incurables	London	34,537	12,126 44	36,542 78	48,669 22	1 41	35	62
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	21,288	6,558 52	17,761 04	24,319 56	1 14	38	51
St. Vincent Home for Incurables	"	10,802	4,441 04	10,873 49	15,314 53	1 42	41	43
Home for Incurable Children	Toronto	13,800	5,585 51	18,276 31	23,861 82	1 73	40	86
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	"	81,528	58,122 88	135,049 13	193,172 01	2 37	71	86
Mercy Home for Incurables	"	36,516	11,264 51	34,635 23	45,899 74	1 25	31	48
Total		198,471	98,098 90	253,137 98	351,236 88	1 55	43	62

TABLE VII.

Name of Hospital	Location	All earnings, donations, etc., exclusive of Government grant	Government grant in aid of maintenance	Total earnings, donations, etc., for maintenance	Total expense for maintenance
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Victoria Hospital for Incurables	London	62,224 66	14,273 50	76,498 16	48,669 22
Perley Home for Incurables	Ottawa	28,174 56	9,751 00	37,925 56	24,319 56
St. Vincent Home for Incurables	"	16,270 16	5,063 00	21,333 16	15,314 53
Toronto Hospital for Incurables	Toronto	55,914 20	37,311 50	93,225 70	45,899 74
Home for Incurable Children	"	26,691 02	6,900 00	33,591 02	23,861 82
Mercy Home for Incurables	"	140,536 98	19,607 50	160,144 48	193,172 01
Total		329,811.58	92,906.50	422,718.08	351,236.88



# CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE

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The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:

### *Sex*

Male .....	3,071
Female .....	2,259
	5,330

### *Former Residence*

Received from cities and towns in which the Refuges are located.....	3,764
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located.....	400
Received from other counties in the Province.....	931
Immigrants and foreigners.....	235
	5,330

## CITY REFUGES

TABLE I.— Showing the Population for the year.

Name of Refuge	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuge Oct. 1st, 1926.	Number admitted during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1927.	Total number dis- charged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in on Sept. 30th, 1927.
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	11	3	14		2	12
The Widows' Home	Brantford	16	2	18		2	16
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	29	22	51	13	4	34
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	65	13	78	14	6	58
House of Providence	Dundas	129	39	168	24	15	129
Elliott Home	Guelph	27	2	29		1	28
House of Providence	"	40	19	59	4	3	52
Aged Women's Home	"	52	4	56		4	52
Hamilton House of Refuge	Hamilton	144	66	210	32	21	157
St. Peter's Infirmary	"	16	13	29	6	9	14
Home for Friendless Women and Infants	Kingston	10	43	53	32	2	19
House of Providence	"	154	89	243	58	33	152
House of Refuge	"	51	22	73	15	4	54
House of Providence	London	185	37	222	26	9	187
London Convalescent Home	"	2	5	7	5		2
McCormack Home for the Aged	"	67	8	75	11	7	57
District of Nipissing House of Refuge	North Bay	42	11	53	3	4	46
Elizabeth Residence for Elderly Ladies	Ottawa	21	9	30	9		21
Monastery of Our Lady of Charity	"	143	74	217	70	1	147
Ottawa Home for Friendless Women	"	33	85	118	78	1	39
Protestant Home for the Aged	"	32	9	41	9	1	31
Protestant Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch	"	22	6	28	4	1	23
St. Charles Hospice	"	216	134	350	51	37	262
St. Patrick's Asylum, Refuge Branch	"	101	40	141	18	26	97
Women's Convalescent Home	"	5	128	133	130		3
Parry Sound District House of Refuge	Powassan	23	15	38	7	9	22
Peterborough Protestant Home	Peterborough	35	20	55	17	4	34
St. Joseph's House of Providence	"	72	28	100	24	7	69
Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	19	7	26	5	5	16
District of Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	67	24	91	15	7	69
Aged Men's Home	Toronto	54	21	75	9	12	54
Aged Women's Home	"	111	19	130	5	13	112
Church Home for the Aged	"	40	10	50	8	5	37
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	148	72	220	78		142
Haven and Prison Gate Mission	"	109	130	239	135	3	101
Hillcrest Convalescent Home	"	28	170	198	165	1	32
Toronto House of Industry	"	139	55	194	48	7	139
House of Providence	"	419	140	559	124	22	413
Humewood House Association	"	27	68	95	72		23
Jewish Old Folks' Home	"	26	20	46	2	8	36
Julia Greenshields Home	"	30	6	36	3	3	30
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	60	360	420	379		41
Toronto Industrial Refuge	"	81	33	114	31		83
Victor Home for Young Women	"	31	69	100	61		39
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	32	16	48	6	7	35
Total		3,164	2,166	5,330	1,806	305	3,219

## CITY REFUGES—Continued

TABLE II.—Showing the Operating Cost.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Cost of fuel, salaries and all general expenditure.		Total ordinary expenditure	Average cost per inmate per day.*
				\$	c.		
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	4,248	\$ 674 61	\$ 1,527 69	2,202 30	\$ 51	
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,957	1,295 64	3,265 58	4,561 22	76	
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	5,649	1,929 79	6,248 89	8,178 68	1 44	
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	11,346	3,938 67	6,573 19	10,511 86	92	
House of Providence	Dundas	46,456	13,620 82	19,535 20	33,156 02	71	
Elliott Home	Guelph	10,192	3,830 14	7,135 56	10,965 70	1 07	
House of Providence	"	16,863	3,043 26	4,621 83	7,665 09	45	
Aged Women's Home	Hamilton	9,347	3,883 93	14,584 33	18,468 26	1 97	
Hamilton House of Refuge	"	56,012	13,037 99	20,879 41	33,917 40	60	
St. Peter's Infirmary	"	5,152	2,085 13	6,035 00	8,120 13	1 57	
Home for Friendless Women and Infants	Kingston	4,800	716 60	1,672 25	2,388 85	49	
House of Providence	"	59,353	26,049 20	22,585 49	48,634 69	81	
House of Refuge	"	19,228	4,450 95	8,202 23	12,653 18	65	
House of Providence	London	34,203	13,332 07	16,029 64	29,361 71	85	
London Convalescent Home	"	303	440 94	1,098 49	1,539 43	5 08	
McCormack Home for the Aged	"	22,766	6,653 89	18,057 43	24,711 32	1 08	
District of Nipissing House of Refuge	North Bay	15,478	3,457 71	8,306 89	11,764 60	76	
Elizabeth Residence for Elderly Ladies	Ottawa	4,960	3,439 73	6,000 12	9,439 85	1 90	
Monastery of Our Lady of Charity	"	52,183	7,348 50	17,081 50	24,430 00	46	
Ottawa Home for Friendless Women	"	11,387	3,139 43	28,312 51	31,451 94	2 76	
Protestant Home for the Aged	"	11,926	2,244 43	5,718 42	7,962 85	66	
Protestant Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch	"	8,557					
St. Charles Hospice	"	90,154	18,991 73	43,729 93	62,721 66	69	
St. Patrick's Asylum, Refuge Branch	"	35,710					
Women's Convalescent Home	"	3,136	1,435 79	3,989 17	5,424 96	1 72	
Parry Sound District House of Refuge	Powassan	7,914	2,121 33	5,600 34	7,721 67	97	
Peterborough Protestant Home	Peterborough	12,722	2,392 35	6,853 18	9,245 53	72	
St. Joseph's House of Providence	"	26,269	6,172 37	6,226 31	12,398 68	47	
Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6,537	1,571 93	2,825 79	4,397 72	67	
District of Algoma House of Refuge	Sault Ste. Marie	12,505	4,319 20	11,547 93	15,867 13	1 26	
Aged Men's Home	Toronto	19,496	5,877 99	15,414 60	21,292 59	1 09	
Aged Women's Home	"	40,828	12,238 96	24,467 75	36,706 71	89	
Church Home for the Aged	"	14,097	5,182 14	11,410 60	16,592 74	1 17	
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	55,665	19,746 08	15,322 70	35,068 78	63	
Haven and Prison Gate Mission	"	39,973	8,269 48	22,626 74	30,896 22	77	
Hillcrest Convalescent Home	"	10,652	5,162 80	10,957 59	16,120 39	1 51	
Toronto House of Industry	"	24,103	170,703 65	114,298 41	285,002 06	*	
House of Providence	"	74,030	37,656 76	33,688 06	71,344 82	96	
Humewood House Association	"	9,407	2,617 37	6,124 89	8,742 26	92	
Jewish Old Folks' Home	"	12,716	3,838 88	10,611 38	14,450 26	1 13	
Julia Greenshields Home	"	10,298	4,806 86	9,667 97	14,474 83	1 40	
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	18,388	2,580 53	9,265 97	11,846 50	64	
Toronto Industrial Refuge	"	30,045	7,932 66	27,897 70	35,830 36	1 19	
Victor Home for Young Women	"	9,009	2,257 81	3,769 69	6,027 50	66	
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	11,518	2,506 72	3,068 46	5,575 18	48	
Total		991,538	446,996.82	622,836.81	1,069,833.63	1.08	

\*Not available on account of expenses for outdoor relief.

## CITY REFUGES—Continued

TABLE III.—Showing the basis upon which Statutory Aid is granted.

Name of Refuge	Location	Collective days' stay exclusive of infants under one year old.	Collective days' stay at Orphanage rate.	Amount received from all sources other than Govern- ment.	Refuge rate at 10 cents per day.	Orphanage Rate at 5 cents per day.	Government grant.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville.....	4,229		1,800 00	422 90		422 90
The Widows' Home.....	Brantford.....	5,958		3,975 52	595 80		595 80
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham.....	11,521		27,837 34	1,152 10		1,152 10
St. Paul's Home for the Aged.....	Cornwall.....	23,785		7,805 29	2,378 50		2,378 50
House of Providence.....	Dundas.....	46,460		28,376 99	4,646 00		4,646 00
Elliott Home.....	Guelph.....	10,192		11,933 11	1,019 20		1,019 20
House of Providence.....	".....	16,856		6,148 61	1,685 60		1,685 60
Aged Women's Home.....	Hamilton.....	18,750		18,652 26	1,875 00		1,875 00
Hamilton House of Refuge.....	".....	56,340		28,446 70	5,634 00		5,634 00
St. Peter's Infirmary.....	".....	5,146		8,294 45	514 60		514 60
Home for Friendless Women and Infants.....	Kingston.....	1,054	2,788	2,137 90	105 40	139 40	244 80
House of Providence.....	".....	59,363		42,718 21	5,936 30		5,936 30
House of Refuge.....	".....	19,228		10,876 51	1,922 80		1,922 80
House of Providence.....	London.....	69,354		22,220 76	6,935 40		6,935 40
London Convalescent Home.....	".....	718		987 28	71 80		71 80
McCormack Home for the Aged.....	".....	22,766		80,435 07	2,276 60		2,276 60
Dist. of Nipissing House of Refuge.....	North Bay.....	15,485		14,382 86	1,548 50		1,548 50
Elizabeth Residence for Elderly Ladies.....	Ottawa.....	8,026		9,154 91	802 60		802 60
Monastery of Our Lady of Charity.....	".....	43,283	8,825	13,494 09	4,328 30	441 25	4,769 55
Home for Friendless Women.....	".....	8,897	2,406	32,455 69	889 70	120 30	1,010 00
Protestant Home for the Aged.....	".....	11,729		7,126 44	1,172 90		1,172 90
Protestant Orphans' Home, Refuge Branch.....	".....	8,557			855 70		855 70
St. Charles Hospice.....	".....	90,160		36,447 87	9,016 00		9,016 00
St. Patrick's Asylum, Refuge Br. Women's Convalescent Home.....	".....	36,120	1,683		3,612 00	84 15	3,696 15
Parry Sound Dist. House of Refuge.....	Powassan.....	3,084		2,731 10	308 40		308 40
Peterborough Protestant Home.....	Peterborough.....	7,945		7,337 34	794 50		794 50
St. Joseph's House of Providence.....	".....	12,694		1,644 02	1,269 40		1,269 40
Thomas Williams Home.....	St. Thomas.....	26,479		9,695 27	2,647 90		2,647 90
Dist. of Algoma House of Refuge.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	6,534		4,714 76	653 40		653 40
Aged Men's Home.....	Toronto.....	24,161		15,871 03	2,446 10		2,446 10
Aged Women's Home.....	".....	19,500		22,677 21	1,950 00		1,950 00
Church Home for the Aged.....	".....	40,828		38,277 76	4,082 80		4,082 80
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	".....	14,097		14,912 54	1,409 70		1,409 70
Haven and Prison Gate Mission.....	".....	51,038	4,774	28,810 12	5,103 80	238 70	5,342 50
Hillier-st Convalescent Home.....	".....	25,709	14,264	26,712 29	2,570 90	713 20	3,284 10
Toronto House of Industry.....	".....	5,474		14,419 05	547 40		547 40
House of Providence.....	".....	47,375		256,650 34	4,757 50		4,757 50
Humewood House Association.....	".....	150,485		56,166 92	15,048 50		15,048 50
Jewish Old Folks' Home.....	".....	5,151	4,238	9,685 32	515 10	211 90	727 00
Julia Green-shields Home.....	".....	12,716		13,836 31	1,271 60		1,271 60
Salvation Army Rescue Home.....	".....	10,222		13,532 96	1,022 20		1,022 20
Toronto Industrial Refuge.....	".....	9,246	9,216	9,729 64	924 60	460 80	1,385 40
Victor Home for Young Women.....	".....	30,083		33,829 51	3,008 30		3,008 30
Home for the Friendless.....	Windsor.....	10,217	6,624	4,895 50	1,021 70	331 20	1,352 90
Home for the Friendless.....	".....	11,323		6,663 48	1,132 30		1,132 30
Total.....		1,118,838	54,818	1,008,400.33	111,883.80	2,740.90	114,624.70

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS

The statistical table on the following pages of this report show an increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with last year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,733, as compared with 4,682 in 1926.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

### *Sex*

Male.....	2,337
Female.....	2,396
	4,733

### *Previous Residence*

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located.....	2,933
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located.....	592
Received from other counties in the Province.....	1,121
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown.....	87
	4,733

## ORPHANAGES

TABLE I.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	No. in residence 1st October, 1926.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1927.	Total number maintained dur- ing the year.	Number dis- charged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th Sept., 1927.
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Cobourg	30	20	50	26		24
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	44	27	71	31		40
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Fort William	78	79	157	54		103
Boys' Home	Hamilton	39	24	63	20		43
Girls' Home	"	49	26	75	23		52
Home for Friendless and Infants' Home	"	60	159	219	136	1	82
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	"	143	80	223	94	1	128
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	37	87	124	100	3	21
Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society	Kingston	32	32	64	57		7
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	110	39	149	39	1	109
Kitchener Orphanage	Kitchener	28	42	70	48		22
Protestant Orphans' Home	London	59	22	81	35		46
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	"	163	162	325	127	2	196
Ronald Gray Memorial Home	"	23	21	44	13		31
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	44	105	149	94		55
Protestant Orphans' Home	Ottawa	54	45	99	56		43
Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home	"	25	86	111	81		30
St. Joseph's Orphanage	"	250	107	357	96		261
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	101	33	134	87		47
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	82	219	301	200	2	99
St. Vincent Orphanage	Peterboro	30	34	64	34		30
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Richmond Hill	147	35	182	41		141
St. Agatha Orphanage	St. Catharines	57	31	88	18		70
Protestant Orphans' Home	St. Catharines	36	12	48	19		29
Boys' Home	Toronto	55	24	79	31	1	47
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	266	409	675	440	1	234
Protestant Children's Home	"	111	101	212	79		133
St. Mary's Infants' Home	"	39	124	163	109	2	52
Sacred Heart Orphanage	"	80	69	149	67		82
Working Boys' Home	"	42	111	153	119		34
Jewish Children's Home	"	41	13	54	14		40
Total		2,355	2,378	4,733	2,388	14	2,331

## ORPHANAGES—Continued

TABLE II.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th Sept., 1927.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Cobourg	10,944	4,027 86	37
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	15,297	8,306 84	54
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Fort William	32,695	16,997 55	51
Boys' Home	Hamilton	16,251	10,758 82	66
Girls' Home	"	18,924	10,153 67	54
Home for Friendless and Infants' Home	"	27,867	17,775 14	64
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	"	47,816	33,118 22	69
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	12,736	11,623 19	91
Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society	Kingston	8,489	13,377 56	1 57
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	20,381	15,670 67	1 77
Kitchener Orphanage	Kitchener	8,920	11,060 04	1 24
Protestant Orphans' Home	London	20,795	12,124 36	58
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	"	65,945	25,178 37	38
Ronald Gray Memorial Home	"	9,484	8,046 56	85
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	16,693	"	"
Protestant Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,137	18,530 91	1 08
Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home	"	11,092	15,935 83	1 44
St. Joseph's Orphanage	"	93,878	32,418 71	35
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	33,275	28,651 11	86
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	15,813	17,203 58	1 09
St. Vincent Orphanage	Peterboro	12,499	6,293 13	50
Royal True Blue Orphanage	Richmond Hill	53,006	25,526 56	48
St. Agatha Orphanage	St. Agatha	12,885	8,427 55	65
Protestant Orphans' Home	St. Catharines	11,006	7,618 86	69
Boys' Home	Toronto	20,919	22,710 64	1 09
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	92,754	96,829 63	1 04
Protestant Children's Home	"	46,366	52,019 64	1 12
St. Mary's Infants' Home	"	16,621	15,718 35	95
Sacred Heart Orphanage	"	30,099	20,066 98	67
Working Boys' Home	"	14,230	13,250 24	93
Jewish Children's Home	"	15,648	12,499 06	80
Total		830,465	591,928.63	.80

## ORPHANAGES—Continued

TABLE III.

Name of Orphanage	Location	Collective days' stay at Orphanage rate.	Collective days' stay at Refuge rate.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Amount earned at 5 cents Orphanage rate.	Amount earned at 10 cents Refuge rate.	Total Government grant for 1927.
				\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Cobourg	10,224		4,260 05	511 20		511 20
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	15,236		7,479 85	761 80		761 80
St. Joseph's Orphanage	Fort William	32,302		9,641 37	1,615 10		1,615 10
Boys' Home	Hamilton	16,229		8,369 66	811 45		811 45
Girls' Home	"	18,927		10,092 13	946 35		946 35
Home for Friendless and Infants Home.	"	21,769	7,205	16,510 84	1,088 45	720 50	1,808 95
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	"	47,788		31,169 69	2,389 40		2,389 40
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	6,426	6,202	10,524 02	321 30	620 20	941 50
Orphans' Home and Widows' Friend Society	King-ton	8,431		10,791 29	421 55		421 55
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	40,843		13,717 78	2,042 15		2,042 15
Kitchener Orphanage	Kitchener	8,989		9,235 35	449 45		449 45
Protestant Orphans' Home	London	20,074		11,717 93	1,003 70		1,003 70
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	"	65,941		18,132 64	3,297 05		3,297 05
Ronald Gray Memorial Home	"	9,356		6,240 48	467 80		467 80
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	9,497	6,921	*	474 85	692 10	1,166 95
Protestant Orphans' Home	Ottawa	17,543		19,922 88	877 15		877 15
Ottawa Protestant Infants' Home	"	11,086		24,852 38	554 30		554 30
St. Joseph's Orphanage	"	93,888		28,610 21	4,694 40		4,694 40
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	31,129		33,824 05	1,556 45		1,556 45
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	19,049	11,148	12,846 03	952 45	1,114 80	2,057 25
St. Vincent Orphanage	Peterboro	12,752		5,814 43	687 60		687 60
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Richmond Hill	53,006		78,103 35	2,650 30		2,650 30
St. Agatha Orphanage	St. Agatha	24,869		7,198 60	1,243 45		1,243 45
Protestant Orphans' Home	St. Catharines	11,006		49,854 69	550 30		550 30
Boys' Home	Toronto	20,937		20,409 24	1,046 85		1,046 85
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	85,946	6,909	96,730 41	4,297 30	690 90	4,988 20
Protestant Children's Home	"	46,269		49,854 69	2,313 45		2,313 45
St. Mary's Infants' Home	"	10,344	6,118	9,631 98	517 20	611 80	1,129 00
Sacred Heart Orphanage	"	29,555	509	19,545 59	1,477 75	50 90	1,528 65
Working Boys' Home	"	14,279		12,352 23	713 95		719 95
Jewish Children's Home	"	15,880		12,735 24	794 00		794 00
Total		829,570	45,012	650,169.08	41,524.50	4,501.20	46,025.70

\*Financial statement included in the Bethesda Hospital return.



## COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different Counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge.

### COUNTY OF BRANT

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$17,500 00
“ “ contents.....	3,000 00
“ “ land.....	4,000 00
Number of acres.....	45
Average number of inmates.....	88

#### *Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$ 420 00
Received from all other sources.....	
Received from Treasurer, appropriation from city and county.....	14,000 00

#### *Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$16,235 00
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### COUNTY OF BRUCE

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$47,000 00
“ “ contents.....	5,000 00
“ “ land.....	5,000 00
Number of acres.....	62
Average number of inmates.....	49

#### *Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$ 294 64
Received from all other sources.....	848 61
Received from Treasurer.....	18,770 74

#### *Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$19,913 99
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### COUNTY OF ELGIN

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$33,000 00
“ “ contents.....	2,500 00
“ “ land.....	11,000 00
Number of acres.....	100
Average number of inmates.....	31

#### *Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$ 911 28
Received from all other sources.....	830 50
Received from Treasurer.....	9,746 36

#### *Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$11,488 14
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF ESSEX

Approximate value of buildings.....	}	\$37,750 00
"    "    contents.....		
"    "    land.....		19,500 00
Number of acres.....		65
Average number of inmates.....		37

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$3,996 50
Received from all other sources.....	3,100 27
Received from Treasurer.....	6,244 74

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	6,935 36
--------------------------------	----------

## COUNTY OF GREY

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$14,000 00
"    "    contents.....	8,000 00
"    "    land.....	5,200 00
Number of acres.....	94
Average number of inmates.....	68

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,525 16
Received from all other sources.....	4,061 14
Received from Treasurer.....	5,876 91

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$11,463 21
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF HALDIMAND

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$25,000 00
"    "    contents.....	7,000 00
"    "    land.....	5,000 00
Number of acres.....	50
Average number of inmates.....	35

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,851 85
Received from all other sources.....	390 00
Received from Treasurer.....	8,103 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$8,681 60
--------------------------------	------------

## COUNTY OF HASTINGS

Approximate value of buildings .....	\$75,000 00
“ “ contents .....	6,000 00
“ “ land .....	20,000 00
Number of acres .....	75
Average number of inmates .....	83

*Receipts*

Profits of farm .....	\$1,996 93
Received from all other sources .....	1,907 21
Received from Treasurer .....	10,367 10

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance .....	\$14,271 24
---------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF HURON

Approximate value of buildings .....	\$75,000 00
“ “ contents .....	950 00
“ “ land .....	7,000 00
Number of acres .....	69
Average number of inmates .....	92

*Receipts*

Profits of farm .....	\$1,755 31
Received from all other sources .....	1,990 54
Paid to County Treasurer, including above items, or .....	9,756 61

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance .....	\$13,502 16
---------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF KENT

Approximate value of buildings .....	\$40,000 00
“ “ contents .....	2,500 00
“ “ land .....	7,500 00
Number of acres .....	50
Average number of inmates .....	47

*Receipts*

Profits of farm .....	\$739 26
Received from all other sources .....	7,555 14
Received from Treasurer .....	

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance .....	\$8,294 40
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## COUNTY OF LAMBTON

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$100,000 00
"        "        contents.....	4,000 00
"        "        land.....	120,000 00
Number of acres.....	60
Average number of inmates.....	45

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$2,280 79
Received from all other sources.....	Nil.
Received from Treasurer.....	10,762 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$13,042 79
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## COUNTY OF LANARK

Approximate value of buildings and land.....	\$42,949 29
"        "        contents.....	6,938 10
Number of acres.....	60
Average number of inmates.....	83

*Receipts*

Profits of farm, sale of live stock.....	\$2,124 58
Received from all other sources.....	11,676 00
Received from Treasurer.....	6,661 65

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$20,461 65
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
"        "        contents.....	2,000 00
"        "        land.....	4,000 00
Number of acres.....	100
Average number of inmates.....	47

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,500 00
Received from all other sources.....	2,383 77
Received from Treasurer.....	5,232 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$9,115 77
--------------------------------	------------

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
“ “ contents.....	7,000 00
“ “ land.....	20,000 00
Number of acres.....	70
Average number of inmates.....	.....

*Receipts*

Profits of produce sold and farm.....	\$4,003 89
Received from all other sources.....	2,745 33
Received from Treasurer.....	10,203 43

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$19,065 77
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$45,000 00
“ “ contents.....	10,000 00
“ “ land.....	15,000 00
Number of acres.....	103
Average number of inmates.....	70

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$5,000 00
Received from all other sources.....	1,500 00
Received from Treasurer.....	9,500 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$16,500 00
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF NORFOLK

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$54,220 00
“ “ contents.....	6,282 00
“ “ land.....	5,010 00
Number of acres.....	.....
Average number of inmates.....	.....

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$635 41
Received from all other sources.....	185 50
Received from Treasurer.....	14,050 76

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$13,229 85
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## COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$6,000 00
"          "    contents.....	2,500 00
"          "    land.....	6,200 00
Number of acres.....	85
Average number of inmates.....	73

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$2,000 00
Received from all other sources.....	1,839 41
Received from Treasurer.....	13,202 26

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$17,041 67
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF ONTARIO

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
"          "    contents.....	5,000 00
"          "    land.....	7,500 00
Number of acres.....	62
Average number of inmates.....	64

*Receipts*

Profits of farm, sale of produce.....	\$20 50
Received from all other sources.....	1,368 35
Received from Treasurer.....	14,250 01

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$15,638 86
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF OXFORD

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
"          "    contents.....	18,000 00
"          "    land.....	4,500 00
Number of acres.....	100
Average number of inmates.....	60

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,514 58
Received from all other sources.....	912 97
Received from Treasurer.....	9,664 65

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$12,092 20
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTIES OF PEEL AND HALTON

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$70,000 00
“ “ contents, including stock.....	9,541 85
“ “ land.....	5,000 00
Number of acres.....	50
Average number of inmates.....	59

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	
Received from all other sources, including boarders.....	\$2,999 31
Received from Treasurer.....	9,650 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$11,648 50
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## COUNTY OF PERTH

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
“ “ contents.....	3,000 00
“ “ land.....	5,000 00
Number of acres.....	53
Average number of inmates.....	64

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$585 59
Received from all other sources.....	1,808 90
Received from Treasurer.....	5,095 98

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$7,490 47
--------------------------------	------------

## COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$25,250 00
“ “ contents.....	2,000 00
“ “ land.....	5,250 00
Number of acres.....	96
Average number of inmates.....	24

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$151 62
Received from all other sources.....	15 00
Received from Treasurer, payments including debenture liquidation, permanent improvements and current payments.....	9,062 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$7,635 33
--------------------------------	------------

## COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$17,000 00
"        "    contents.....	10,500 00
"        "    land.....	2,500 00
Number of acres.....	100
Average number of inmates.....	65

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,991 16
Received from all other sources.....	818 63
Received from Treasurer.....	24,176 73

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$24,176 73
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## COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$40,000 00
"        "    contents.....	4,500 00
"        "    land.....	4,500 00
Number of acres.....	45
Average number of inmates.....	44

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$793 15
Received from all other sources.....	1,308 12
Received from Treasurer.....	9,130 12

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$11,231 79
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## COUNTY OF SIMCOE

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$45,000 00
"        "    contents.....	9,841 97
"        "    land.....	3,000 00
Number of acres.....	100
Average number of inmates.....	88

*Receipts*

Profits of farm. Cannot form estimate.....	Nil.
Received from all other sources.....	Nil.
Received from Treasurer.....	\$19,684 90

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$17,940 42
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## COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$50,000 00
"          "    contents.....	7,878 65
"          "    land.....	15,000 00
Number of acres.....	140
Average number of inmates.....	80

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$2,281 81
Received from all other sources.....	1,512 54
Received from Treasurer.....	14,954 55

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$17,573 29
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF VICTORIA

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$64,500 00
"          "    contents.....	16,961 07
"          "    land.....	8,344 77
Number of acres.....	65
Average number of inmates.....	71

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,673 63
Received from all other sources.....	2,260 15
Received from Treasurer.....	10,769 46

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$14,703 24
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## COUNTY OF WATERLOO

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$200,000 00
"          "    contents.....	10,000 00
"          "    land.....	20,800 00
Number of acres.....	104
Average number of inmates.....	128

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$3,865 32
Received from all other sources.....	2,157 63
Received from Treasurer.....	29,653 02

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$35,675 97
--------------------------------	-------------

## COUNTY OF WELLAND

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$30,000 00
"          "    contents.....	8,000 00
"          "    land.....	6,000 00
Number of acres.....	60
Average number of inmates.....	75

## COUNTY OF WELLAND—Continued

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	Nil.
Received from all other sources.....	\$6,378 44
Received from Treasurer.....	Nil.

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$20,331 06
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## COUNTY OF WELLINGTON

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$75,000 00
“ “ contents.....	6,000 00
“ “ land.....	5,000 00
Number of acres.....	58
Average number of inmates.....	66

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	\$1,500 00
Received from all other sources.....	4,725 00
Received from Treasurer.....	7,600 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$10,220 05
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## COUNTY OF WENTWORTH

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$65,000 00
“ “ contents.....	6,000 00
“ “ land.....	14,000 00
Number of acres.....	188
Average number of inmates.....	57

*Receipts*

Profits of farm—received from all sources.....	\$2,654 68
Received from Treasurer.....	10,540 67

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$13,195 35
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## COUNTY OF YORK

Approximate value of buildings.....	\$125,000 00
“ “ contents.....	4,635 00
“ “ land.....	13,000 00
Number of acres.....	130
Average number of inmates.....	91

*Receipts*

Profits of farm.....	.....
Received from all other sources.....	\$2,158 00
Received from Treasurer.....	17,400 00

*Expenditures*

Total cost of maintenance.....	\$20,426 00
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# Sixtieth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

# Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

# 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928



## INTRODUCTION

The 60th Report upon the Gaols and Prisons of Ontario is presented herewith. It contains a series of statistical tables showing how a part of the population of the Province fulfils the purposes of its destiny.

The following table sets forth under six headings the crimes for which the majority of prisoners were sent to gaol in 1927.

### CONVICTIONS FOR 1927

Drunk, disorderly, and illegal sale of liquor . . . . .	8,466
Burglary, robbery, larceny, receiving, etc.....	3,060
Vagrancy . . . . .	2,494
Bigamy, keeping houses of ill-fame, seduction and indecent assault . . . . .	576
Assault, etc . . . . .	564
False pretences, forgery, counterfeiting . . . . .	532

An annual prison report is a record of the ebb and flow of crime as distinguished from other forms of national activity. A prisoner in a gaol is a human being out of his place. In 1927 there were in Ontario 20,578 human beings who got so far from their proper places that they had to be sent to gaols. Besides these there were over 300 more persons sent direct to Industrial Schools and Refuges.

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." Solomon held that opinion. If Solomon were living in the 20th century and on this continent he would probably vary this opinion and say:

"Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is sixteen years of age he "will go to gaol." Or if he does not go to gaol he becomes a nuisance to his parents and to society. Who is to blame for this? This boy or his parents? Or is society to blame? All three are to be blamed.

Many of the persons who are in gaols come from the daily tasks of life. Some of those who have come from excellent homes afterwards go to gaols and become "confirmed criminals." There is a difference between a prisoner and a confirmed criminal. The confirmed criminal can be recognized as an individual who is lawless, anti-social, who by word and deed resists all appeals to live a better life, who is a disturbing element in the community and who is a constant menace to the public peace and safety. The confirmed criminal is dishonest; he begs, steals, lies, ravishes women and perhaps kills others without the slightest feeling of remorse. The confirmed criminal is not deterred from committing a crime by the fear of any penalty.

Placing persons in gaols does not necessarily stop crime. Out of the 20,578 persons convicted and sent to gaol in 1927, 14,236 were convicted for the first time and 6,342 persons were convicted twice or more. It is not possible to state how many confirmed criminals were produced in 1927 in Ontario but it is safe to say that the major part of these 6,342 prisoners convicted more than once will pass into the class of confirmed criminals. And every one of them was said to be civilized. Civilization has not saved them from lives of crimes.

Gaols, reformatories, industrial schools, industrial farms and like institutions are public institutions and in their management a large section of the public

takes more than a passing interest. There is always the danger that the necessity of adequate punishment may to a great extent be overlooked and the humanitarian side of institutions of the type mentioned may be stressed to a point where the penalty which the inmate is paying may be reduced to a point which minimizes the thought of punishment in the mind of the inmate.

In the old type of common gaol, probably in the old Central Prison, the thought of punishment was supreme, the thought of reform was probably a secondary consideration. In institutions of the type of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, and the Industrial Farm, Burwash, there is every attempt made to combine the thought of punishment with the possibility of reformation. Living quarters are good, the diet is ample and varied, and moderate attention is paid to recreation. The means of punishment consist of deprivation of liberty and acquaintance with hard work, the latter being a novel experience with many an inmate. The inmate of the Industrial Farm or of the Reformatory may by good behaviour and by industry shorten the period of his sentence and he may further earn a moderate gratuity to be paid him on leaving the institution. He may further hope to earn some remission of sentence either at the hands of the Federal authorities or at the hands of the Ontario Board of Parole. At the same time, it is not an easy matter in the work of prison management to maintain a proper balance as between the penal aspect of the work and the reformatory angle.

In the Provincial institutions the confirmed criminal offers a particularly difficult problem. In many cases he has been in prisons of all kinds all over the continent and unfortunately in most cases of this type the most that can be said is that his presence in an institution affords protection to society without promising much for the future of the individual when his term is finished. In connection with the handling of this particular class it is hoped that improvements will eventually be brought to pass at the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph. At the present time a large amount of space at this institution is devoted to the housing and care of some 120 criminal insane. Thought is being devoted to the furnishing of separate quarters for this class. When this step is taken it will release the space now used which will permit a much more effective classification of inmates. A thorough segregation of habitual offenders will be of great assistance to the officials in dealing with their problems.

It might be noted that, without going into tedious detail, persons receiving sentences of two years or over, serve such sentences in the Federal penitentiaries; sentences of under two years are served either in the common gaols, the industrial farms or the Ontario Reformatory. Where the sentence is a trifling one, the term is usually served in the common or district gaol but where the term is for several months or up to two years, less a day, ordinarily the inmate is transferred to a farm or a reformatory, the transfer being made by a Provincial bailiff. To go into all the details of the legislation relating to these matters would require considerable space but the general principles observed are as stated above.

H. M. ROBBINS,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

# Sixtieth Annual Report

UPON THE

## Gaols in Ontario

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In presenting the Sixtieth Annual Report of the Gaols of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1927.

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(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario . . . . .	47
(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:	
In 1926 . . . . .	\$306,256 00
In 1927 . . . . .	<u>331,091 25</u>
Increase . . . . .	\$24,835 25

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labour during 1927 was \$2,755.06, and was earned at Kingston and Ottawa.

Average cost per day for maintenance of each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:

In 1926 . . . . .	46.64 cents.
In 1927 . . . . .	50.11 cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols during the past two years was:

In 1926 . . . . .	18,033
In 1927 . . . . .	<u>20,578</u>

        Increase during the past year . . . . . 2,545

Commitments for murder in 1926 . . . . .	16
Commitments for murder in 1927 . . . . .	<u>18</u>

        Increase . . . . . 2

Commitments for manslaughter in 1926 . . . . .	37
Commitments for manslaughter in 1927 . . . . .	<u>49</u>

        Increase . . . . . 12

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1926 . . . . .	681
In 1927 . . . . .	<u>728</u>

        Increase . . . . . 47

## Commitments for crime against property:

In 1926.....	3,844
In 1927.....	4,976
Increase .....	1,132

## Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1926.....	650
In 1927.....	595
Decrease.....	55

## Commitments for crime against public order and peace:

In 1926.....	10,035
In 1927.....	11,174
Increase.....	1,139

## Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1926.....	298
In 1927.....	273
Decrease .....	25

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 136 as compared with the previous year, while the number transferred to the Reformatories was 814 more than in 1926.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1926.....	11,371
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1927.....	13,927
Increase.....	2,556

## The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1926.....	63.1
In 1927.....	67.6

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms over one year was 167 more than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 71 more on September 30th, 1927, than on the same date last year.

Of those committed during the year, 7,798 were married and 12,780 were single.

## Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1926, number of commitments, 18,033; temperate, 7,062; percentage, 39.1.

In 1927, number of commitments, 20,578; temperate, 8,139; percentage, 39.5.

15.6 per cent. of the prisoners committed to the gaols during the past year could not read or write.

## Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1926.....	240,630
In 1927.....	283,205
Showing an increase of days.....	42,575



## Escapes and captures:

Eighteen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom nine were recaptured.

## Deaths in Gaols:

In 1926.....	4
In 1927.....	10

## COMMON GAOLS

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from 1st October, 1913, to 30th September, 1927.

Date of Commitment	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Totals.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1913	17,442	85	1,713	10	19,250
“ “ “ 1914	21,024	84	1,665	4	22,777
“ “ “ 1915	18,566	90	1,669	12	20,337
“ “ “ 1916	14,506	80	1,502	12	16,100
“ “ “ 1917	11,417	142	878	8	12,445
“ “ “ 1918	12,182	136	914	10	13,242
“ “ “ 1919	12,034	183	872	7	13,096
“ “ “ 1920	13,759	106	882	9	14,756
“ “ “ 1921	16,526	93	1,168	13	16,800
“ “ “ 1922	13,360	126	1,300	14	14,800
“ “ “ 1923	12,766	80	1,135	14	13,995
“ “ “ 1924	14,564	78	1,211	26	15,879
“ “ “ 1925	16,343	98	1,567	15	18,023
“ “ “ 1926	16,502	62	1,460	9	18,033
“ “ “ 1927	19,564	110	884	20	20,578

The disposition made of the persons committed to the Gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged.....	1927	2,538
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases.....	1,554	
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace.....	14	
Detained as witnesses.....	37	
Detained as fraudulent debtors.....	135	
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large.....	335	
Died before trial.....	12	
Detained by civil processes other than above.....	270	
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1926.....	188	
Found guilty and sentenced.....	13,927	
Discharged under suspended sentence.....	1,568	
Total number of commitments.....	20,578	

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary.....	1926	1927
“ to the Industrial School.....	255	391
“ direct to the Ontario Reformatory.....	97	33
“ to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Ontario Reformatory.....	1,582	2,278
“ direct to the Reformatory for Females.....	3,756	4,082
“ to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females.....	112	167
“ to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence.....	34	97
Died while undergoing sentence.....	5,530	6731
Sentenced elsewhere.....	5	10
	—	138
Totals.....	11,373	13,927

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

### 1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON

	Total Commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Abortion.....	6	3
Assault, common.....	365	201
Assault, felonious.....	162	92
Cutting and wounding, stabling and shooting with intent.....	37	17
Rape and assault with intent.....	61	28
Murder.....	18	3
Manslaughter.....	49	12
Attempted suicide.....	30	9
Totals.....	728	365

### 2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

	Total Commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism.....	44	21
Burglary.....	336	260
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	2	1
Destroying and injuring property.....	67	38
Embezzlement.....	4	1
Forgery.....	97	62
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences.....	429	240
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	36	24
Housebreaking and robbery.....	398	309
Larceny.....	2,227	1,440
Receiving stolen goods.....	99	56
Trespass.....	1,171	875
Miscellaneous.....	56	48
Totals.....	4,976	3,375

### 3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY

	Total Commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Bigamy.....	28	20
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	165	91
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	134	93
Perjury.....	36	12
Seduction.....	48	27
Indecent assault and exposure.....	140	90
Miscellaneous.....	44	35
Totals.....	596	368

### 5. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE

	Total Commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Abusive and obscene language.....	18	12
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables.....	88	70
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	63	49
Deserting employment, etc.....	9	6
Drunk and disorderly.....	6,251	5,196
Deserting the militia.....	3	3
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians.....	2,215	1,308
Threatening and seditious language.....	33	23
Vagrancy.....	2,494	1,481
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	11,174	8,148
Lunatics and contempt of court, etc.....	640	380
Other offences, not classified in foregoing.....	2,465	1,391
Grand total.....	20,578	13,927

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:

PERIODS OF SENTENCE		1926	1927
For periods under thirty days.....		3,913	4,523
For thirty days and up to sixty days or two months, not including the last term.....		2,436	3,772
For sixty days, or two months.....		871	1,139
Over two months to three months.....		1,238	1,138
Over three months to four months.....		495	277
Over four months to five months.....		146	84
Over five months to six months.....		600	659
Over six months to nine months.....		187	187
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive.....		235	421
Over one year and up to two years.....		749	916
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary.....		162	219
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....		79	148
For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools.....		244	404
Sentenced to death and executed.....		.....	2
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.....		15	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment.....		1	37
		<hr/> 11,371	<hr/> 13,927
SEX		1926	1927
Male.....		16,564	19,084
Female.....		1,469	1,494
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578
SOCIAL CONDITIONS		1926	1927
Married.....		7,132	7,798
Unmarried.....		10,901	12,780
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578
HABITS		1926	1927
Temperate.....		7,062	8,139
Intemperate.....		10,971	12,439
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578
EDUCATIONAL STATUS		1926	1927
Could read and write.....		15,647	18,298
Could neither read nor write.....		2,386	2,280
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578
NATIONALITY		1926	1927
Canadian.....		7,188	10,981
English.....		1,416	1,894
Irish.....		638	765
Scotch.....		708	893
United States.....		1,102	1,077
Other countries.....		3,381	4,978
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS		1926	1927
Roman Catholic.....		7,200	8,626
English Church.....		2,935	3,267
Presbyterian.....		2,112	2,479
United.....		2,108	2,346
Other denominations.....		3,678	3,860
		<hr/> 18,033	<hr/> 20,578

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1926	1927
In the Common Gaols.....	676	800
In the Reformatory for Females (Mercer), Toronto.....	173	181
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston.....	661	657
In the Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	293	320
In the Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	40	56
In the Industrial Farm, Langstaff (For Men).....	204	311
In the Industrial Farm, Concord (For Women).....	43	34
In the Ontario Reformatory Clay Plant, Mimico.....	87	118
In the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	524	507
	<hr/> 2,701	<hr/> 2,984

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:

	Days' Stay
7,513 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol.....	136,063
13,065 Municipal prisoners remained in gaol.....	147,142
20,578 Prisoners in all remained in gaol.....	283,205

TABLE No. 1

Showing total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1927.

Offences	Total
Abortion.....	3
Abusive and obscene language.....	12
Arson.....	21
Assault.....	201
Assault, felonious.....	92
Attempted suicide.....	9
Abduction.....	7
Bigamy.....	20
Breaches of the peace.....	31
Breaches of by-laws.....	6
Burglary.....	260
Contempt of court.....	231
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	49
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	9
Cutting, wounding or attempting same.....	16
Destroying and injuring property.....	38
Drunk and disorderly.....	5,196
Deserting militia.....	3
Deserting employment.....	6
Embezzlement.....	1
Escaping from or obstructing constables.....	33
Escaping from prison.....	9
Forging.....	62
Fraud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences.....	240
Gambling.....	50
Giving liquor to Indians.....	24
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.....	14
Housebreaking and robbery.....	309
Incendiarism.....	90
Indecent assault and exposure.....	91
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	93
Keepers of houses of ill-fame.....	1,447
Larceny.....	12
Manslaughter.....	9
Misdemeanour.....	3
Murder.....	12
Perjury.....	30
Prostitution.....	28
Rape and assault with intent.....	5
Refusing bail.....	56
Receiving stolen property.....	27
Seduction.....	1,284
Selling liquor without license and breaches O.T.A.....	1
Shooting with intent.....	23
Stabbing.....	875
Threatening and seditious language.....	22
Trespass.....	1,481
Unlawful shooting.....	1,391
Vagrancy.....	1,391
Other offences not enumerated.....	1,391
Totals.....	13,927

TABLE No. 2

Showing the social status and habits of prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1927.

Name of Gaol	Married	Un-married	Temperate	In-temperate	Total committed to Gaol	Neither read nor write
Barrie.....	80	94	133	41	174	26
Belleville.....	161	170	262	69	331	48
Brantford.....	92	120	71	141	212	1
Brampton.....	28	46	38	36	74	6
Brockville.....	52	74	77	49	126	7
Bracebridge.....	15	41	52	4	56	5
Cayuga.....	27	111	92	46	138	42
Cornwall.....	52	123	48	127	175	45
Cobourg.....	63	93	92	64	156	13
Chatham.....	161	248	322	87	409	35
Fort Frances.....	71	123	56	138	194	14
Goderich.....	30	60	30	60	90	8
Guelph.....	41	57	76	22	98	0
Gore Bay.....	24	14	22	16	38	16
Hamilton.....	471	623	311	793	1,094	26
Haileybury.....	136	154	129	161	290	51
Kingston.....	80	106	53	133	186	9
Kitchener.....	118	124	127	115	242	8
Kenora.....	45	61	104	2	106	34
London.....	320	563	345	538	883	30
Lindsay.....	27	58	46	39	85	6
L'Orignal.....	27	16	32	1	33	14
Milton.....	42	123	107	58	165	8
Napanee.....	25	44	42	25	67	4
North Bay.....	123	418	243	298	541	83
Ottawa.....	385	623	443	565	1,008	130
Owen Sound.....	96	110	122	34	206	20
Orangeville.....	22	22	35	9	44	1
Perth.....	21	50	19	52	71	8
Picton.....	38	28	51	15	66	..
Pembroke.....	39	52	40	41	81	9
Peterborough.....	76	103	128	51	179	17
Port Arthur.....	236	760	522	474	996	99
Parry Sound.....	59	113	109	63	172	14
Simcoe.....	37	27	21	43	64	2
St. Catharines.....	91	149	61	197	258	19
Sarnia.....	90	147	101	136	237	18
Stratford.....	34	84	70	18	88	6
Sandwich.....	455	620	558	517	1,075	80
St. Thomas.....	78	34	146	14	161	7
Sault Ste. Marie.....	116	163	77	202	279	55
Sudbury.....	233	1,074	11	1,296	1,307	276
Toronto.....	3,022	4,500	2,343	3,152	7,522	905
Walkerton.....	39	49	49	29	78	2
Woodstock.....	42	87	85	34	119	3
Welland.....	172	230	126	276	402	76
Whitby.....	94	107	88	113	201	0
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Byng Inlet.....	..	1	1	..	1	..
Cobalt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,798	12,780	8,139	12,439	20,578	2,280

TABLE

Showing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age unsound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie.....	165	9	174				165	9	174	126	25
Belleville.....	305	26	331	1	1	2	304	25	339	277	37
Beauford.....	196	16	212	1		1	195	16	312	118	27
Brampton.....	69	5	74	1	1	2	68	4	72	48	14
Brockville.....	119	7	126	5	1	6	114	6	120	93	21
Bracebridge.....	51	5	56	4	1	5	47	9	56	43	9
Cayuga.....	133	5	138	6			133	5	138	84	17
Cornwall.....	171	4	175	2		2	169	4	173	142	10
Cobourg.....	148	8	156	3		3	145	8	153	102	33
Chatham.....	378	31	409	4	2	6	379	29	409	249	70
Fort Frances...	174	20	194	5	1	6	169	19	188	166	12
Goderich.....	89	1	90				89	1	90	48	20
Guelph.....	91	7	98				91	7	98	59	28
Gore Bay.....	31	7	38				31	7	38	27	8
Hamilton.....	1,001	93	1,094				1,001	93	1,094	546	162
Haileybury.....	268	22	290	1		1	267	22	280	209	52
Kingston.....	179	7	186				179	7	186	121	28
Kitchener.....	217	25	242	5	3	8	212	24	234	161	48
Kenora.....	95	11	106	8		8	87	11	98	89	16
London.....	784	99	883	19	4	23	765	95	860	556	133
Lindsay.....	77	8	85	5		5	72	8	80	72	9
L'Orignal.....	32	1	33				32	1	33	24	6
Milton.....	163	2	165				163	2	165	149	12
Napanee.....	65	2	67	3		3	62	2	64	58	2
North Bay.....	521	20	541				521	20	541	399	87
Ottawa.....	887	121	1,008	4		4	883	121	1,004	939	49
Owen Sound...	197	9	206				197	9	206	82	32
Orangeville....	41	3	44	1		1	40	3	43	37	7
Perth.....	68	3	71				68	3	71	41	16
Picton.....	64	2	66	1		1	63	2	65	65	1
Pembroke.....	79	2	81				79	2	81	78	3
Peterborough...	151	28	179				151	28	179	103	47
Port Arthur...	961	35	996	4	2	6	957	33	990	791	145
Parry Sound...	166	6	172	1		1	165	6	171	161	10
Simcoe.....	57	7	64	1		1	56	7	63	41	14
St. Catharines..	242	16	258				242	16	258	120	45
Sarnia.....	219	18	237	7	1	8	212	17	229	168	47
Stratford.....	79	9	88				79	9	88	65	15
Sandwich.....	987	88	1,075				987	88	1,075	957	28
St. Thomas.....	153	8	161	2		2	151	8	159	91	37
Sault Ste. Marie	261	18	279	7		7	254	18	272	197	32
Sudbury.....	1,263	44	1,307	3	1	4	1,260	43	1,303	1,112	45
Toronto.....	6,926	596	7,522	8	2	10	6,918	594	7,512	3,034	1,458
Walkerton.....	74	4	78	1		1	73	4	77	62	14
Woodstock.....	112	7	119	3		3	109	7	116	111	8
Welland.....	383	19	402				383	19	402	304	59
Whitby.....	191	10	201				191	10	201	133	16
Lock-ups:											
Atikokan.....							1		1		
Byng Inlet....	1		1				1	1	1		
Cobalt.....											
Mine Centre...											
Totals....	19,084	1,494	20,578	110	20	130	19,564	884	20,448	14,236	2,914

No. 3.

the number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties to keep the peace, number of waiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
9	14		4	7	4	9	6		9		4	129
2	15					6	124		2			197
11	56			2			51		8	1		148
5	7			2			5	3	10			51
8	4			3		1	27	2	7	2		69
3	1							2	6			46
22	15			6	1	2	3	2	4	1		120
8	13	1		1		3	15	2	8		14	131
8	44			5			12		24	1	7	75
55	9		1	9			54		88		11	246
7	13		2	14			23	12	20		2	121
9	5				3		3		10		2	72
6				1			6		11			80
3	309			2			5	1	3	1		26
77		7	3	1			16	160	15		8	884
10	27			32	6		5	2	1		5	239
19	14			1	30		5	6	3		1	140
1				4			1	71	12			154
52	142	6		4			32	3	3		1	57
1	3		2	19			409		3		2	448
2	4			10	1		2		12			60
6	1			1		70	1		1		1	31
18			1	1			6		10			83
18	37			7	1		6	6	6			53
14	6			7	2		67	1	1	1		462
13	79			3	4	3	54		66		3	599
7				3			13	6	3		1	173
6	7			3			1		3			32
18				2	4	60	1		1		4	65
60				2			1		1		2	66
1				4			23	60	4		1	76
3				49			51	14			2	82
22	71		1	5			66	19	5		5	876
12	10		1	1			8		1		5	71
4	4			1			23	7				39
12				2			94		7		5	223
12	78			27	7		29		13	4		130
19	14			2			406		73		6	34
18	32			1	2		40	48	11		21	544
11	139		2	19			35	32	10		3	47
2,368	662		6	12	33	76	33		6			183
2				61	6		711	1,090	754	1	53	1,144
21	19			8	28				5			4,840
7	5			5			9	19	31		6	37
				5			92		6		2	49
				4	2		5		3			302
												187
2,956	492	14	37	335	135	270	2,538	1,554	1,568	12	188	13,927

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Criminal Court during the year

Name of Gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Reformatory.	To Reformatory for Ontario direct.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to female Reformatory.	To female Reformatory direct.	To Penitentiary.	Sentenced elsewhere.
Barrie.....	123	6	129	18	28		1	5	7
Belleville.....	181	16	197	7	26		9	8	
Brantford.....	136	12	148	4	19		3	3	5
Brampton.....	49	2	51	2	11				
Brockville.....	65	4	69				3	3	
Bracebridge.....	44	2	46		5		2	4	
Cayuga.....	118	2	120		12			2	
Cornwall.....	129	2	131	14	25		1	12	3
Cobourg.....	71	4	75	14	1		1	4	
Chatham.....	233	13	246	27		1		6	
Fort Frances.....	114	7	121	6				3	
Goderich.....	72		72		12			3	
Guelph.....	74	6	80	24	18	1	1	4	
Gore Bay.....	21	4	26		2		1		
Hamilton.....	821	63	884	36	156	5	15	68	
Haileybury.....	228	11	239	14	26		2	2	
Kingston.....	138	2	140	3	6			2	70
Kitchener.....	139	15	154		31		9	8	1
Kenora.....	54	3	57	2	5				
London.....	418	30	448	44		10		10	10
Lindsay.....	54	6	60	5	18		3	1	
L'Orignal.....	30	1	31		3			3	
Milton.....	81	2	83	2	19			2	2
Napanee.....	51	2	53	2	11			6	
North Bay.....	456	6	462	10	77		2	12	1
Ottawa.....	549	50	599	11	46	4	11	19	
Owen Sound.....	165	7	172	4	17		3	37	
Orangeville.....	35	2	37	2				1	
Perth.....	63	2	65		10			3	1
Picton.....	64	2	66					2	
Pembroke.....	74	2	76	11			1	1	
Peterborough.....	72	10	82	2	10		5		
Port Arthur.....	858	18	876	646	1	1	1	9	
Parry Sound.....	68	3	71		19		2	3	
Simcoe.....	36	3	39		5			7	3
St. Catharines.....	211	12	223	28		4		1	29
Sarnia.....	123	7	130		25		4	5	
Stratford.....	32	2	34	1	5			1	1
Sandwich.....	512	32	544	5	96		13	18	
St. Thomas.....	45	2	47		17		2	6	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	175	8	183	7		2		2	
Sudbury.....	1,118	26	1,144	451	229		1	10	
Toronto.....	4,462	378	4,840	2,628	1,239	62	70	79	3
Walkerton.....	37		37	2	8			3	
Woodstock.....	46	3	49		15		3	6	
Welland.....	290	12	302	16	25	2	1	6	1
Whitby.....	181	6	187	38		2		5	1
Lock-ups:									
Atikokan.....									
Byng Inlet.....	1		1	1					
Cobalt.....									
Mine Centre.....									
Totals.....	13,117	810	13,927	4,082	2,278	97	167	391	138



No. 4

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's ending September 30th, 1927.

To industrial School or Industrial Refuge.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court		
			Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
		70				1	10	11
2		147			1	4	5	9
		114				1	13	14
2		36					4	4
3		69				6	10	16
	2	33						
		106			5	3	120	123
		76				2	2	4
	1	54				3	9	12
5		207		1			4	4
		112						
		57			1	2	3	5
		32				1	2	3
	1	22				1	2	3
		604	1			12	95	107
1	3	191				2	2	4
		59	1			2	2	4
		105			2		5	5
		50				1	4	5
		374				3	8	11
1		32				7	6	7
		25						
		58				2	8	10
		34				3	7	10
	1	360				2	8	10
		508				8	10	18
		112				1	1	2
1		33				1	1	2
		52					6	6
		64				1	2	3
		63						
1		64				1	2	3
3		215				6	18	24
3		44				4	4	8
1		23						
		161						
5		91						
		26			4	10	2	12
		417				2	2	4
		22				1	4	5
		172				3	4	7
2		451			2	2	7	9
3	2	754				1	12	13
		24				109	174	283
1		24						
		251			1		1	1
		141			1	2	3	5
		1	1					
34	10	6,731	2	1	17	204	681	771

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of Gaol.	Name of Gaoler.	How maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie . . . . .	J. J. D. Banting . . . . .	174	44	130	1,097	2,218
Belleville . . . . .	J. Ketcheson . . . . .	331	116	215	1,549	3,325
Prantford . . . . .	Jno. Cook . . . . .	212	67	145	2,118	1,725
Frampton . . . . .	W. A. Partridge . . . . .	74	27	47	484	740
Brockville . . . . .	J. A. McLean . . . . .	126	46	80	1,496	1,260
Peacebridge . . . . .	D. McDonald . . . . .	56	56	.....	2,335	.....
Cayuga . . . . .	J. B. Smith . . . . .	138	30	108	657	1,406
Cornwall . . . . .	T. W. Ault . . . . .	175	74	101	899	1,656
Cobourg . . . . .	G. L. McLaughlin . . . . .	156	78	78	1,511	1,740
Chatham . . . . .	M. W. Shaw . . . . .	409	109	300	2,603	5,250
Fort Frances . . . . .	R. Bolton . . . . .	194	194	.....	3,739	.....
Goderich . . . . .	J. B. Reynolds . . . . .	90	38	52	1,361	1,729
Guelph . . . . .	F. L. Cosby . . . . .	98	58	44	1,805	955
Gore Bay . . . . .	J. W. Griffith . . . . .	38	38	.....	1,591	.....
Hamilton . . . . .	F. Lalonde . . . . .	1,094	363	731	7,036	13,589
Haileybury . . . . .	D. R. Murray . . . . .	.....	290	.....	12,142	.....
Kingston . . . . .	J. T. Hawkey . . . . .	186	49	137	1,646	2,482
Kitchener . . . . .	J. Cook . . . . .	242	55	187	1,650	3,037
Kenora . . . . .	E. Cox . . . . .	106	106	.....	3,147	.....
London . . . . .	V. L. Dawson . . . . .	883	102	781	1,719	10,045
Lindsay . . . . .	H. W. Stone . . . . .	85	38	47	1,127	1,038
L'Original . . . . .	F. Millette . . . . .	33	15	18	776	661
Milton . . . . .	A. McGibbon . . . . .	165	45	120	1,165	1,699
Napanee . . . . .	W. E. Loyst . . . . .	67	43	24	548	264
North Bay . . . . .	J. W. Bourke . . . . .	541	541	.....	6,737	.....
Ottawa . . . . .	A. G. Dawson . . . . .	1,008	188	820	7,083	9,756
Owen Sound . . . . .	W. A. Grier . . . . .	206	117	89	2,070	2,831
Orangeville . . . . .	G. A. Leighton . . . . .	44	11	33	338	2,379
Perth . . . . .	J. Oates . . . . .	71	26	45	1,246	2,027
Picton . . . . .	E. Croft . . . . .	66	36	30	272	330
Pembroke . . . . .	W. Brown . . . . .	81	32	49	1,338	1,023
Peterborough . . . . .	H. Nesbitt . . . . .	179	37	142	1,340	1,779
Port Arthur . . . . .	G. F. Lasseter . . . . .	996	136	860	2,845	11,099
Parry Sound . . . . .	T. W. Keating . . . . .	172	172	.....	3,069	.....
Simcoe . . . . .	O. Robertson . . . . .	64	44	20	1,448	429
St. Catharines . . . . .	J. J. Dundas . . . . .	258	49	209	1,457	3,753
Sarnia . . . . .	J. N. Dodd . . . . .	237	75	162	2,089	3,233
Stratford . . . . .	A. T. Trethewy . . . . .	88	42	46	1,098	1,230
Sandwich . . . . .	W. A. Wanless . . . . .	1,075	220	855	6,340	14,729
St. Thomas . . . . .	W. F. Luton . . . . .	161	72	89	1,411	1,061
Sault Ste. Marie . . . . .	R. M. Hearst . . . . .	239	279	.....	3,942	.....
Sudbury . . . . .	J. Sullivan . . . . .	1,307	1,307	.....	9,204	.....
Toronto . . . . .	G. H. Basher . . . . .	7,522	1,783	5,939	10,008	30,000
Walkerton . . . . .	W. Hyndman . . . . .	78	23	55	628	826
Woodstock . . . . .	R. G. Forbes . . . . .	119	30	89	872	1,462
Welland . . . . .	D. Sharpe . . . . .	402	119	283	431	2,150
Whitby . . . . .	J. Stiner . . . . .	201	92	109	1,589	2,222
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan . . . . .	J. L. McGregor . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet . . . . .	B. Moore . . . . .	1	.....	1	15	.....
Cobalt . . . . .	W. T. Moore . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre . . . . .	J. R. Gilbert . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .		20,578	7,513	13,065	136,063	147,142

No. 5

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1927.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of fuel, food and clothing	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys, etc.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
2,203 19	3,237 00	268 22	5,708 41	1 62	1,200 00	1,100 00	500 00	300 00
3,632 00	2,000 00	50	5,682 00	1 14	700 00	650 00	400 00	250 00
2,112 05	3,884 12	.....	5,996 17	1 56	1,400 00	1,000 00	400 00	325 00
831 24	1,670 00	153 41	2,654 65	2 17	720 00	600 00	250 00	100 00
1,213 27	2,312 50	102 41	3,628 18	1 31	1,150 00	750 00	200 00	150 00
668 60	1,200 00	21 40	1,890 00	1 41	900 00	.....	150 00	150 00
914 47	1,788 97	44 25	2,747 69	1 33	800 00	900 00	200 00	140 00
1,070 83	2,799 00	213 18	4,083 01	1 56	1,500 00	750 00	350 00	150 00
1,536 61	2,224 00	516 16	4,276 77	1 31	1,000 00	800 00	200 00	200 00
2,951 11	3,805 00	2,123 68	8,879 79	1 14	1,060 00	2,070 00	475 00	200 00
858 76	2,400 00	.....	3,258 76	1 61	900 00	1,200 00	300 00	.....
1,426 45	2,145 00	63 99	3,635 44	1 18	1,000 00	800 00	225 00	120 00
1,900 87	2,850 00	.....	4,750 87	1 72	900 00	1,450 00	300 00	200 00
1,629 43	792 98	143 86	2,566 27	1 41	504 24	.....	288 74	.....
4,760 00	11,380 00	827 00	16,967 00	71	1,700 00	8,500 00	1,180 00	.....
3,332 47	5,683 50	45 93	9,061 90	76	1,400 00	3,477 00	200 00	300 00
2,222 70	5,535 50	200 00	7,958 20	1 12	1,500 00	1,887 00	400 00	275 00
2,298 65	2,738 20	219 81	5,256 66	1 13	1,100 00	825 00	400 00	250 00
2,193 71	2,242 00	.....	4,435 71	1 41	900 00	900 00	200 00	200 00
4,548 72	40,722 22	52 81	15,323 75	1 11	1,440 00	6,720 00	400 00	400 00
1,128 86	2,512 25	99 10	3,730 21	1 71	960 00	1,080 00	240 00	100 00
539 65	1,830 00	.....	2,369 65	1 50	750 00	730 00	250 00	100 00
909 73	1,650 00	38 49	2,598 22	91	800 00	600 00	200 00	50 00
523 72	1,341 65	35 00	1,900 37	2 95	1,000 00	.....	266 65	75 00
1,886 33	5,964 50	306 54	8,157 37	1 21	900 00	2,920 00	200 00	150 00
12,415 41	10,643 08	699 46	23,757 95	1 40	2,300 00	6,900 00	650 00	365 00
1,814 98	2,650 00	100 00	4,564 98	98	1,200 00	900 00	300 00	250 00
1,227 00	1,668 00	1,114 00	4,009 00	1 01	1,000 00	143 00	400 00	125 00
2,045 14	2,213 00	47 90	4,306 04	1 31	1,000 00	1,669 00	262 00	100 00
1,948 94	1,000 00	.....	2,948 94	4 88	800 00	.....	200 00	75 00
1,207 96	3,028 75	.....	4,236 71	1 70	1,700 00	1,003 75	225 00	100 00
1,135 62	2,050 00	70 01	3,255 63	1 01	900 00	800 00	200 00	150 00
6,575 58	8,212 00	.....	14,787 58	1 07	1,200 00	4,588 00	540 00	252 00
1,286 18	2,350 00	94 58	3,730 76	1 21	900 00	1,100 00	200 00	150 00
1,181 46	2,185 00	241 47	3,607 93	1 80	840 00	1,020 00	250 00	75 00
2,622 89	2,850 00	143 64	5,616 53	1 08	1,200 00	1,200 00	300 00	150 00
2,396 98	2,675 00	771 53	5,843 51	1 09	1,075 00	900 00	500 00	200 00
1,763 70	2,597 90	87 11	4,447 87	1 92	1,000 00	900 00	450 00	150 00
8,452 97	9,340 96	98 71	17,892 64	85	1,549 98	6,557 70	733 28	500 00
1,654 79	2,789 00	30 33	4,474 12	1 80	1,000 00	1,200 00	300 00	150 00
4,780 07	4,720 66	692 54	10,193 27	1 13	1,000 00	2,810 00	200 00	300 00
1,860 65	5,232 50	.....	7,093 15	78	1,000 00	3,831 00	250 00	150 00
17,220 25	29,643 16	3,099 64	49,963 05	70	4,764 40	20,022 36	3,854 40	1,500 00
682 34	1,800 00	758 96	3,241 30	2 22	800 00	650 00	250 00	100 00
2,272 44	2,553 98	.....	4,826 42	2 06	900 00	774 00	300 00	200 00
4,020 50	3,641 21	125 84	7,787 55	3 00	1,100 00	2,150 00	350 00	200 00
1,857 22	3,149 00	680 70	5,685 92	1 42	837 50	1,924 00	237 50	150 00
.....	300 00	2 40	302 40	2 01	300 00	.....	.....	.....
127,716 49	191,000 69	14,334 62	331,091 25	46	54,551 12	70,541 20	19,126 92	9,377 00

TABLE No. 6

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols in the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1927, and the nature of their imprisonment; also number of cells in each gaol.

Name of Gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.					Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th Sept., 1927.	Total number of cells.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Undersentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Undersentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic, or imbecile persons.			Otherwise detained.
Barrie.....	8				4	3	1				8	23
Belleville.....	17					11	5			1	17	38
Brantford.....	14				2	9	3				14	24
Brampton.....	6				3	2	1				6	24
Brockville.....	8				1	4	3				8	33
Bracebridge....	3	1		1	2	1	2				5	10
Cayuga.....	5				1	2	2				5	12
Cornwall.....	18				2	5	10			1	18	17
Cobourg.....	14	3			9	5	2		1		17	24
Chatham.....	30	2			11	16	5				32	38
Fort Frances....	6	1			1	2	4				7	10
Goderich.....	6					1	5				6	16
Guelph.....	6	1				3	4				7	18
Gore Bay.....	2	1				1	2				3	12
Hamilton.....	56	7			5	44	14				63	60
Haileybury.....	37	4			5	11	21		4		41	32
Kingston.....	13				1	10	1			1	13	49
Kitchener.....	16	1				12	4		1		17	20
Kenora.....	7	1			1	2	5				8	14
London.....	25	2			6	16	5				27	57
Lindsay.....	7										7	24
L'Orignal.....	3	1				3	1				4	18
Milton.....	4				1	1	2				4	15
Napanee.....	1					1					1	18
North Bay.....	19				1	16	2				19	19
Ottawa.....	43	6			3	19	27				49	93
Owen Sound.....	6				1	3	2				6	32
Orangeville....	3	1					4				4	22
Perth.....	9	1			4	2	4				10	18
Pictou.....	3				2		2				3	18
Pembroke.....	4	1				2	3				5	24
Peterborough...	13	1			2	7	4		1		14	18
Port Arthur....	33	4			4	13	10		10		37	73
Parry Sound...	13				5	2	6				13	22
Simcoe.....	4	4				3	3				8	18
St. Catharines..	33	2			4	30	1				35	36
Sarnia.....	20	2			5	11	6				22	23
Stratford.....	13				2	4	4				13	30
Sandwich.....	70	8			2	20	33			3	78	109
St. Thomas.....	10				6	3	1				10	16
Sault Ste. Marie	47	2			8	24	16		1		49	23
Sudbury.....	20	1			1	15	3		2		21	22
Toronto.....	82	12			53	22	19				94	220
Walkerton.....	5					4	1				5	24
Woodstock.....	8				7		1				8	32
Welland.....	29	1			2	25	3				30	50
Whitby.....	12	2			4	4	6				14	28
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan.....												
Byng Inlet....												7
Cobalt.....												
Mine Centre....												
Totals.....	867	73			190	394	263		20	9	800	1,586

TABLE No. 7

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending September 30th, 1927.

Name of Gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labour.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							\$ c.	cents
Barrie.....				23	2	3		15.50
Belleville.....				38	27	6		17.83
Brantford.....			1	24	20	5		17.00
Brampton.....				24	12			17.61
Brockville.....	1	1	2	33	12	2		13.16
Bracebridge.....	1			10	15	1		14.11
Cayuga.....		1	1	12	18	1		15.30
Cornwall.....				17	18	1		18.50
Cobourg.....		2	1	24	19	4		18.50
Chatham.....				38	44	11		12.03
Fort Frances.....				10	17	2		18.00
Goderich.....				16	18	4		13.75
Guelph.....				18	13	4		24.00
Gore Bay.....			1	12	9	1		45.00
Hamilton.....				60	100	29		15.31
Haileybury.....				32	50	18		21.28
Kingston.....				49	20	5	2,300 00	16.75
Kitchener.....				20	24	4		15.70
Kenora.....				14	16	3		18.06
London.....	2	3		57	65	13		13.05
Lindsay.....				24	13	2		12.73
L'Orignal.....				18				22.00
Milton.....	1			15	19	2		18.96
Napanee.....				18	9			00.95
North Bay.....			1	19	40	6		14.50
Ottawa.....				93	77	21	455 06	17.13
Owen Sound.....				32	22	3		18.12
Orangeville.....				22	11	4		21.00
Perth.....				18	18	2		12.75
Picton.....				18	8	1		15.00
Pembroke.....				24	11	2		14.50
Peterborough.....				18	17	1		17.00
Port Arthur.....				73	78	13		20.05
Parry Sound.....				22	16			23.24
Simcoe.....				18	12	2		14.00
St. Catharines.....	1			36	36	8		14.00
Sarnia.....				23	26	7		17.33
Stratford.....			4	30	14	3		11.89
Sandwich.....	1			109	96	39		15.25
St. Thomas.....	1			16	19	4		12.17
Sault Ste. Marie.....				23	53	11		22.00
Sudbury.....				22	55	11		20.25
Toronto.....		1	1	220	178	81		23.00
Walkerton.....				24	9	1		16.50
Woodstock.....	1	1		32	12	1		15.44
Welland.....				50	43	7		16.20
Whitby.....				28	25	3		16.50
Lock-ups:								
Atikokan.....								
Byng Inlet.....				7				
Cobalt.....								
Mine Centre.....								
Totals.....	9	9	12	1,586	1,456	352	2,755 06	Av17.07

TABLE No. 8

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending September 30th, 1927.

Name of Gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ c.	cents
Barrie.....	174	3,315	2,203 19	66.46
Belleville.....	331	4,874	3,632 00	70.25
Brantford.....	212	3,843	2,112 05	56.51
Brampton.....	74	1,224	831 24	67.91
Brockville.....	126	2,756	1,213 27	44.22
Bracebridge.....	56	2,335	668 60	28.63
Cayuga.....	138	5,037	914 47	17.71
Cornwall.....	175	2,555	1,070 83	41.91
Cobourg.....	156	3,251	1,536 61	47.33
Chatham.....	409	7,853	2,951 11	39.07
Fort Frances.....	194	3,739	858.76	22.97
Goderich.....	90	3,090	1,426 45	45.11
Guelph.....	98	2,760	1,900 08	61.51
Gore Bay.....	38	1,591	1,629 43	100.02
Hamilton.....	1,094	20,625	4,760 00	23.78
Haileybury.....	290	12,142	3,332 47	24.15
Kingston.....	186	4,128	2,222 70	53.84
Kitchener.....	242	4,687	2,298 65	49.25
Kenora.....	106	3,147	2,193 71	69.70
London.....	883	11,764	4,548 72	39.52
Lindsay.....	85	2,165	1,128 86	52.14
L'Orignal.....	33	1,437	539 65	37.51
Milton.....	165	2,862	909 73	35.89
Napanee.....	67	812	523 72	64.49
North Bay.....	541	6,737	1,886 33	27.99
Ottawa.....	1,008	16,839	12,415 41	73.66
Owen Sound.....	206	4,901	1,814 98	37.00
Orangeville.....	44	2,717	1,227 00	45.16
Perth.....	71	3,273	2,045 14	62.04
Picton.....	66	2,602	1,948 94	82.51
Pembroke.....	81	2,361	1,207 96	51.12
Peterborough.....	179	3,119	1,135 96	36.40
Port Arthur.....	996	13,944	.....	46.56
Parry Sound.....	172	3,069	1,286 18	41.94
Simcoe.....	64	1,877	1,181 46	51.24
St. Catharines.....	258	5,210	2,622 89	50.33
Sarnia.....	237	5,322	2,396 98	45.03
Stratford.....	88	2,328	1,763 70	75.76
Sandwich.....	1,075	21,069	8,452 97	40.11
St. Thomas.....	161	2,472	1,654 79	66.81
Sault Ste. Marie.....	279	8,942	4,780 07	53.45
Sudbury.....	1,307	9,204	1,860 65	22.15
Toronto.....	7,522	40,000	17,220 25	42.05
Walkerton.....	78	1,464	682 34	46.67
Woodstock.....	119	2,334	2,272 44	100.55
Welland.....	402	2,581	4,020 50	100.13
Whitby.....	201	3,811	1,857 22	48.67
Lock-ups:				
Atikokan.....				
Byng Inlet.....	1	15		
Cobalt.....				
Mine Centre.....				
Totals.....	20,578	237,205	127,716 49	50.11

Langstaff, Ont., January 10th, 1928.

A. R. MCPHERSON, ESQ.,  
*Inspector of Prisons,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

I have the honour to submit herewith the 14th Annual Report on the Industrial Farm at Langstaff, which covers the year ended September 30th, 1927.

From the standpoint of health this was one of the most successful in the history of the institution. There was less alcoholism and drug addiction, less insanity and epilepsy and less tuberculosis among the prisoners.

There was some increase in the list of venereal diseases, also in the amount of surgical work.

#### POPULATION

The number of committals was 2,670 males and 145 females, total 2,815; which, with the 247 in residence at the beginning of the year, makes 3,062 prisoners who passed through the Farm in 1927. This was an increase of 42 over the preceding year.

The discipline of the institution was excellent, there being but one escape, who was afterwards recaptured, and only 19 prisoners dealt with in the orderly room.

I wish to again call your attention to my recommendation of last year which should be seriously considered.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you and other officials of the Department for your continued interest in the welfare of the institution, which is sincerely appreciated.

I also wish to again thank publicly all those earnest workers who have continued their efforts for the spiritual and social well-being of the inmates. Among these I would mention Canon J. C. Davidson, of the Church of England; Capt. Moat and officers of the Salvation Army; the officers of the Christian Science Church; Mr. Fred Graham and members of the Y.M.C.A. To all of these I wish to express my gratitude.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. MORRISON,  
*Superintendent.*

## INDUSTRIAL FARM

Concord, Ont., November 1st, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—

I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report concerning the institution known as The Industrial Farm for Women, Concord, Ontario.

Since prisoners were first transferred here from Toronto Jail, 2,737 women have been committed from the Toronto courts.

During 1927, 145 were admitted, whose sentences varied from ten days to two years less one day.

Seventy per cent. of admissions were repeaters.

Thirty-seven per cent. of admissions were under thirty years of age.

## INDUSTRIES

All clothing for the prison population at the Industrial Farm, Langstaff, is made in the workroom at this institution, as well as all garments worn by inmates here. This means pretty active work, as there are only four sewing machines of the ordinary type.

Hundreds of pair of socks are manufactured on the two auto-knitting machines for the men, and cotton stockings which are worn by the women.

## OUTSIDE WORK

A number of girls are given full charge of the ten cows, which provide milk and butter for the inmates. This includes churning, separating the cream, and general care of the dairy. Chickens, ducks and geese are raised every year, and eggs are produced, all of which is shared with the Langstaff Farm, when required by the steward.

Plenty of employment in both vegetable and flower gardens is provided for the young girls, who enjoy this part of the work very much. They also find plenty of exercise in keeping grass cut on the lawns, weeding the gardens, caring for the young poultry, etc.

The Farm consists of two hundred acres, where a flock of sheep is kept as well as the ten head of cattle. Several lambs are marketed every year as well as the wool from the flock.

We are attempting to introduce a new industry in small fruits. Last year three hundred black currant bushes were planted, which we hope may develop into a marketable product in another year. I think this industry should be developed still further, so that we would be able to ship the currants in large quantities.

## SUGGESTIONS

After several years' close study of the Industrial Farm question, I have arrived at this conclusion, that, in order to make this a success, the type of industry should be suited to the ability of those who are expected to do the work.



We should develop the sheep industry instead of having heavy grain crops, which women cannot handle. There is always a market for lamb, mutton and wool. The sheep are animals which are easily cared for, and I think our girls could manage to look after a good-sized flock, under the supervision of two farmer-guards. My idea is to eliminate the necessity of having male prisoners working here, which cannot be avoided at present, owing to the heavy work, such as plowing, planting and harvesting grain, hay, etc.

Without doubt, the presence of male prisoners is ruinous to the discipline of such an institution as this.

The condition to which I refer has been brought to the attention of the Inspector, who is quite in sympathy with the idea suggested, and I understand an effort is being made to remedy the difficulty during the present year.

Another problem with which we have been struggling is the fact of having so many "repeaters." Many of these unfortunates are unable to resist temptation and are in need of personal supervision all the time. The individual who undertakes this work should be one who is familiar with the prisoner, who knows all about her home life, family history, as well as police court record. No person can win the confidence of these people so well as a member of the staff of the institution, where the delinquent is so well known.

Personality will mean a great deal in the selection of a Field Officer, Supervisor, or Social Service Worker. There should be an officer of this kind in connection with each institution, who might supervise all delinquents for two years at least, after having served the first sentence. The paroled people, too, require more attention than they are getting under present conditions. This might be included in the duties assigned to the officer in charge, so that each institution will be in a position to do its own "follow-up work."

The habitual drunkard forms a large part of the "repeater" class.

Several of these women have become so degraded, morally, mentally and physically, as to be unable to earn a livelihood—they are without friends, have become estranged from relatives, and finally die in some dive—no one knows how. It does not seem fair that human beings should be left to such a fate, while they might be cared for in an institution during their declining years.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance I have at all times received from all the officers of your Department, also the loyal and sincere co-operation of our staff in the administration of the institution.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Archdeacon Davidson, Rev. Father Malone, and members of the Salvation Army, who have conducted religious services during the year, and provided many entertainments for the inmates; also the Gideon Society, who were kind enough to supply a number of Bibles for the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MARGARET M. CARSON.

## MERCER REFORMATORY

Toronto, November 10, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females for the year ending October 31st, 1927.

The resignation, through failing health, of Mrs. O'Sullivan, the capable Superintendent of this institution for a quarter of a century, was a real grief to the members of the staff and myself, as well as to the inmates. Her wise and gentle administration remains a cherished memory in this institution.

The usual statistical tables are appended, giving some idea of the population in the Reformatory and the life here—the keeper of the house of ill-fame, the easily-led inmate of such houses, the thief, the offender against the V.D. Act, the drug addict, the careless and ignorant, the mother from the Juvenile Court, and the foolish girl of sixteen beguiled to her destruction in dance hall and automobile.

Of the 177 received, 124 were given indeterminate sentences, 19 received sentences over six months, 30 were committed for six months only, and 4 for less than six months. One can almost prophecy that the short imprisonment of six months and less than six months will result in no permanent good, while the long-termed woman will benefit by the months of daily discipline and steady occupation, and be lastingly helped by the enforced stay here.

I would respectfully draw to your attention the fact that we are still without a Field Officer, although Mrs. O'Sullivan, in her report for last year, so strongly stressed the need of such an officer.

I am glad to state that the discipline has been of the highest order. The practical usefulness of the factory, the laundry, and the school has long since been demonstrated, and each successive year adds to the list of women who, when their "day" comes, go out into the world better equipped to lead a useful life.

Many interested friends have given their services to the uplifting of those confined in this institution. Representatives of the different denominations have visited weekly, and continue their deep interest in the welfare of the inmates of the Reformatory. All these aids in the work are gratefully acknowledged. In conclusion, I beg to express thanks to all the officials of the institution for their co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LETITIA SCOTT,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH

Guelph, Ont., May 23rd, 1928.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—

In presenting to you the custodial statistical report for the year 1926-27, there are a few features of the year's work on which I wish to comment.

Discipline was excellent throughout the year with a few exceptions. In the prison body there are generally a number who, being subnormal or mentally deficient, are not entirely responsible for their actions and must be treated accordingly. Such do not disturb the general discipline, as the situation is understood by both officers and inmates. There are also a number of young men who, in a spirit, sometimes of bravado and sometimes overestimating the amount of real wickedness in their souls, start in to disturb the routine of the institution. Strict discipline has been particularly effective with such misguided individuals.

We hear and read a lot these days about the excesses of the youth of our land. It is reassuring to know that last year the percentage of the prison population here, under thirty years of age, was slightly less than in the Central Prison of Ontario for the same period twenty years ago.

A school of letters was reopened during the year—a compulsory day school for the illiterates and a voluntary night school for more advanced classes. It is astonishing how quickly an ambitious illiterate adult can learn to read and write and obtain a working knowledge of the other elementary public school work. It is quite possible for this to be accomplished in the space of three months.

Plenty of work was available throughout the year for the entire prison population. Crops were excellent on our large farm; the abattoir, woollen mill, wood-working factory and bed factory ran to full capacity, and the quarry, canning factory and wicker factory part time.

Very many thousands of visitors passed through our institutional buildings and visited the landscape gardens—on one day over six hundred being counted by our guides. A few of these showed a morbid curiosity, but a great majority appeared to have a genuine interest in the work being done, and particularly the means of reformation. Such interest in our public institutions is a gratifying sign.

In conclusion, sir, I wish to thank you and all other officials of the Government for the very efficient co-operation in making the work of the institution run smoothly, and to commend to you the loyal services of the officers of this institution.

Sincerely yours,

C. F. NEELANDS,  
*Superintendent.*

## THE INDUSTRIAL FARM, BURWASH

December 5th, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present you with the statistical report of the custodial department of this institution.

## FIRST OFFENDERS

Among the prisoners committed during the past year, 709 were first offenders. In this respect I would suggest that some action be taken so that complete segregation be carried out in such cases as these. It is absolutely detrimental to these men to mix with confirmed criminals. With very little outlay part of our present dormitory would give us complete separation of these first offenders during their idle hours. If he is taken care of at that time it would be helpful to him on his release from the institution. In this respect I may state that I have had during the past year, and am still receiving, letters from men of this class, and in every case these men are making good.

## YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

During the past year we have had 355 inmates ranging from eighteen to twenty years in age. If accommodation were provided for the segregation of first offenders these would be provided for under that heading.

## DRUG ADDICTS

For some time past this class of prisoner was a source of annoyance to the institution. Since the opening of Camp No. 5, this has been reduced to such an extent that we scarcely know they are in the institution. These men are in Camp No. 5, five miles from the centre of the institution, and because of their segregation are having no harmful effects on the youth of the institution. Again, in Camp No. 5, we have classified the addicts by separating them in different dormitories. This has had a very beneficial effect with these men.

It will be of interest to the Department to know that our industrial plant in part consists of:

49 horses valued at.....	\$4,945 00
268 cattle " .....	7,630 00
128 sheep " .....	2,065 00
258 hogs " .....	4,445 00
Implements " .....	7,326 50

We have cut lumber to the value of \$11,655.00, the majority of which has been pine and spruce; also shingles to the value of \$585.00 (195,000 shingles). The total value of farm products, grain and vegetables amount to upwards of \$14,270.00.

During the past year we have only been operating the two camps,—our centre, known as Camp No. 2; and No. 5, known as the drug addicts camp. This centralization of our endeavours has been of the greatest benefit to us as far as operation goes. By this change we have accomplished more in our widespread activities.

#### BUILDINGS

During the past year we have added two extra apartments and two additional houses, as living quarters for our married men. This has been accomplished through the utilizing of existing houses and other old outbuildings.

#### CELL ACCOMMODATION

We ought to have additional accommodation. If the recommendations were carried out that I sent down to the Department during the year, the cells would provide the foundation for our hospital, giving us hospital accommodation, and enabling us to segregate first offenders.

#### RE FARM PRODUCTS

In connection with the above, we had the misfortune to have thirty-three days very wet weather. This ruined a very large portion of our oat crop, and also giving us rather a small harvest of potatoes, which were not of a good shipping variety owing to the wet.

I am very grateful for the courtesy and kindly service of the officers of the Department. Isolated as we are up here, I can assure you it is very helpful to know that you have been behind us in our endeavours.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. FAIRFIELD,

*Superintendent.*

## INDUSTRIAL FARM, FORT WILLIAM

Fort William, Ont., December 1st, 1927.

H. M. ROBBINS, ESQ.,  
*Deputy Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Sir,—

I have the honour to present herewith the annual statistical report for this institution for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927.

In 1927 we had the largest average daily population of any year since 1913. Commitments for the year were 487, as against 312 for the fiscal year ending 1926. It is rather difficult to account for the increase, as business and work conditions have been better in this area during the year than for some time past.

Our custodial population continues in a good state of health. We have had no deaths or epidemics in the institution during the year and only a minimum of ordinary sickness.

The last year was rather below average as a crop year. This was due to the very abnormal precipitation in the fall of 1926 and the consequent late seeding of the spring of 1927. The short growing season that obtains in this area renders early seeding of paramount importance.

We were able to stump 55 acres and break approximately 45 acres of new land during the summer months. Our area under cultivation is increasing rapidly and we have not sufficient barn room for the storage of crops. We have had to stack our grain crop and part of the hay crop in the past two seasons. We are not carrying sufficient livestock to maintain our cultivated land in a high state of fertility and our herds cannot be increased until we get more stable room.

The natural solution seems to be to erect a new dairy barn and utilize our present stables as a beef and calf barn. The P. Burns Co., a well-known organization, are establishing a large creamery in Fort William, which will insure an unlimited market for dairy produce for this district for some time to come.

I would recommend that we get out the timber for a barn from local Government land in the winter of 1928-29 and that the barn be erected in the summer of 1929.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to the officers of the Department and the staff of this institution for their kindly and efficient assistance in the administration of the work here.

The local unit of the Salvation Army and the Rev. D. McIvor of West Fort William have been untiring in their efforts to promote the religious and social welfare of the inmates of this institution, and to them our sincerest thanks are due.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. McELROY,  
*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF THE SALVATION ARMY

During the year 1927 the Salvation Army were fruitful in season and out of season in ministering to the spiritual needs of prisoners and the moral and material needs of their dependent families. The Army, unlike some other organizations, does not specialize in one feature only. They meet the individual knowing that he has a soul to be saved and a body to be fed and usually a mind to be reformed. Their record of service touches a wide area of human disabilities and weaknesses, as may be seen from the following statistics:

- 336 discharged prisoners provided with work.
- 4,730 meals supplied to discharged prisoners.
- 1,854 beds supplied to discharged prisoners.
- 1,047 families of prisoners supplied with food.
- 1,835 articles of clothing supplied to prisoners and their families.
- 5,362 visits made to families of prisoners.
- \$1,252 paid as rentals to assist prisoners' families.
- \$11,630 collected and paid as fines imposed on prisoners.

The Army received from the Province, from the City of Toronto and from donations the sum of \$9,457.00, and paid out \$15,288.23. The difference of \$5,831.23 was made up by self-denial offerings.

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TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners in custody at 31st October, 1927, the number in custody

	In custody at 31st Oct., 1926.	Committed during year.	Total number in custody.	Discharged on ex- piration of sentence.	Discharged by ticket-of-leave.	Discharged by Parole Board.	Discharged by payment of fines.
Ontario Reformatory—Guelph . . . . .	825	791	1,616	413	14	235	10
Ontario Reformatory—Mimico . . . . .	347	235	582	155	...	40	4
Industrial Farm—Burwash . . . . .	293	1,383	1,676	876	7	126	15
Industrial Farm—Fort William . . . . .	40	487	527	405	1	9	35
Industrial Farm—Langstaff (males) . . . . .	204	2,670	2,874	2,308	3	6	203
Industrial Farm—Concord (females) Infants . . . . .	43 7	145	188	131	1	5	12
Mercer Reformatory—Toronto . . . . .	171	177	348	126	1	24	...
Totals . . . . .	1,966	6,033	7,999	4,414	28	450	281



## No. 1

number received during the year, the number discharged, died, etc., and at 31st October, 1927.

Discharged by remission of sentence.	Discharged by Order-in-Council.	Discharged by Minister of Justice.	Conditional discharges.	Other reasons.	Escaped.	Returned to gaols.	Transferred to penitentiary.	Transferred to hospitals for insane.	Transferred to provincial institutions.	Released on Writ of Habeas Corpus.	Died while in custody.	Remaining in custody at 31st October, 1927.
7	.....	72	.....	.....	2	.....	4	28	61	2	6	507
.....	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	9	.....	5	.....	5	320
.....	12	.....	2,717	.....	1	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	4	.....	4	311
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181
7	21	74	2,717	3	12	41	18	28	84	2	17	1,527

TABLE No. 2.

## Showing Social Conditions.

Married.....	2,264
Single.....	3,567
Widowed.....	202
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 3.

## Showing the Educational Status.

Read and write.....	5,072
Neither read nor write.....	961
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 4.

## Showing the Habits of Prisoners.

Temperate.....	2,300
Intemperate.....	3,733
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 5.

## Showing the Religions of Prisoners.

Anglicans.....	1,327
United.....	525
Presbyterians.....	876
Roman Catholics.....	2,212
Other religions.....	1,093
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 6.

## Showing the Length of the Sentences.

One month (or less).....	2,709
Two months.....	557
Three months.....	730
Four months.....	234
Five months.....	82
Six months.....	613
Nine months.....	57
Twelve months.....	328
Fifteen months.....	20
Eighteen months.....	67
Two years less one day.....	17
Two years.....	156
Indeterminate.....	463
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 7.

## Showing the Nationalities of the Prisoners.

Canadians.....	3,502
English.....	725
Irish.....	419
Scotch.....	331
United States.....	295
Other nationalities.....	761
	<hr/>
	6,033

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Crimes for which Prisoners were Committed.

Crimes against the person:	
Assault.....	324
Cutting, wounding, stabbing, shooting.....	8
Manslaughter.....	..
Murder.....	..
Rape.....	1
Attempted suicide.....	1
Non-support.....	25
	359
Crimes against property:	
Larceny.....	615
Arson and incendiarism.....	..
Burglary, housebreaking and larceny.....	217
Forgery.....	56
Fraud and false pretences.....	100
Receiving stolen goods.....	60
Trespass.....	548
Miscellaneous.....	23
	1,619
Crimes against public morals and decency:	
Bigamy.....	19
Inmates of houses of ill-fame.....	42
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	95
Perjury.....	31
Seduction.....	9
Indecent assault.....	65
Miscellaneous.....	58
	319
Offences against public order and peace:	
Escaping and obstructing constables.....	18
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	2,021
Breaches liquor law.....	671
Breaches Inland Revenue Act.....	37
Breaches Drug Act.....	25
Vagrancy.....	734
Other offences.....	220
	3,736

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Occupations of Prisoners when Committed.

Agricultural.....	334
Commercial.....	1,564
Domestic.....	396
Labourers.....	2,588
Mechanics.....	811
Professional.....	250
No occupation.....	90
	6,033









# THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent  
Children and Provincial Officer

---

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT  
ADOPTION ACT  
UNMARRIED PARENTS ACT

---

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Toronto, March 18th, 1929.

TO HIS HONOUR WILLIAM D. ROSS,

*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Thirty-fifth Annual Report under The Children's Protection Act of Ontario, the Eighth Annual Report under The Adoption Act, and the Eighth Annual Report under The Children of Unmarried Parents' Act.

Respectfully submitted,

L. GOLDIE,

*Provincial Secretary.*



Toronto, March 16th, 1929.

HONOURABLE LINCOLN GOLDIE,  
*Provincial Secretary,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SIR,—

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Thirty-fifth Annual Report under The Children's Protection Act of Ontario, and the Annual Reports under The Adoption Act, 1927, and the Children of Unmarried Parents' Act, 1927.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,  
*Superintendent and Provincial Officer.*



## THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

TORONTO,  
March 4th, 1929.

In presenting this, the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Branch, it is a pleasure to observe that the good work done by the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario is yearly becoming better known and understood, and consequently is meeting with greater recognition and appreciation. Through the frequent meetings, publicity given to proceedings, correspondence of officials, information conveyed by members, etc., silent influences for good are steadily permeating society even to the furthestmost limits of our far-flung province, and the general result is undoubtedly to be found in a better social atmosphere and greater happiness in home life. It is true that, as the newspapers constantly remind us, there are tragedies happening all around us—family quarrels, separations, desertions, crimes,—but the number of these is after all comparatively small and merely represents the ripple on a placidly-flowing stream. Our local Committees and Children's Aid Superintendents are the preventive and healing agencies constantly at work, and the hundreds of letters and reports that daily pass over this desk bear striking testimony to what is being accomplished. Auxiliary commissions and welfare organizations are also doing their part to improve social conditions and, altogether it can truthfully be said that Ontario is, as it always has been, a leader in social welfare and progress. Sometimes the popularity of a movement is apt to constitute a danger, leading to relaxed vigilance, and perhaps, through this popularity, giving an extra service that may not be altogether in the public interest. Municipalities have been most generous in supplying all the funds needed to carry on Child Welfare work and this tends to a lessening of private contributions from benevolent citizens. Also, one has to guard against the possible danger of children being too freely made wards of a Society and parents and relatives relieved of their responsibility. Recently a caution along this line was sent to the various workers, but, strange to say, while it was being written the warden of one of our important counties called to complain that there were only five or six children in the Children's Shelter in his district whereas it could just as easily, and almost as cheaply, have cared for forty or fifty. He did not stop to think that it is not always the best thing for a child to take it away from

parents and make it a public charge, even if it can be better fed and given greater physical comfort—that no matter how poor the parents may be a child will always be happier with them, and, regarding the family as the pillar of the State, our aim must ever be to maintain it in its integrity. While it may be desirable to take charge of children for a short time to enable their parents to improve the home, still even this has its danger. The natural tendency to selfish ease and comfort weakens the parental tie, and we have often found that, children once removed, parents lose interest and are willing that the community should continue to bear the burden. Another danger was recently pointed out by the Superintendent of the Infants' Home when she said in a paper read before a gathering of social workers:

“If a child has to return to his own family, the removal from his family should be as transitory as possible, as in nearly all such cases the care the child will have when away will be of a nature that will habituate him to comforts and conditions that he will never have in his own home. The return to his own home is, therefore, an unpleasant experience, the result of which it is hard to estimate in terms of the child's conflicts. The Family Agency are surely the most interested in binding the family group together and will be the ones who should have first hand knowledge of the child as well as the family.”

For these and other palpable reasons it will be agreed by all thoughtful readers that our first duty is to maintain the home, removing whatever difficulties and disadvantages may exist so that parents and children may grow up happily together, each a comfort and support to the other—Only in this way can the best interests of the whole community be protected and safeguarded.

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### CHILDREN MADE WARDS

During the year 706 children were made permanent wards of the Children's Aid Societies by Court Order. The total number of children who have been placed in the permanent care of societies since the inception of the work is 27,949. There are nearly 9,000 under supervision.

A comparative statement of children made wards from 1924 to 1928 is as follows:

Made wards in 1924 . . . . .	773
“ “ “ 1925 . . . . .	977
“ “ “ 1926 . . . . .	809
“ “ “ 1927 . . . . .	686
“ “ “ 1928 . . . . .	706

This is an average per year of 790.

Until April, 1927, when the Children's Protection Act was amended, all children were committed as permanent wards. Since that date many of the magistrates have been making children temporary wards under R.S.O. 279,

Section 7, Subsection 8 (b). One important feature of this commitment is that it shall not exceed a period of from three to twelve months.

Temporarily committed in 1927.....	82
"                    "          "          1928.....	283

The number of children made wards in 1928, permanent and temporary, amounted to 989.

### NATIONALITY

The nationality of the Protestant children is as follows:

Canadian born.....	534
English          ".....	5
Finnish          ".....	3
German          ".....	1
Holland          ".....	1
Scotch          ".....	2
Ukrainian      ".....	1

The number of Roman Catholic children made wards was 159 with 77 placed under temporary care. The supervision of these children is in the hands of Mr. William O'Connor who has for many years now been a most able and efficient assistant.

	SEX		
	Protestant		Roman Catholic
Male.....	290	Male.....	78
Female.....	257	Female.....	81

### REASONS FOR COMMITMENT

	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Neglect.....	196	40
Desertion of father.....	60	31
Father in prison.....	68	14
Born out of wedlock.....	105	18
Theft or delinquency.....	14	4
Truancy.....	8	4
Immorality of parents.....	26	23
Parents separated.....	15	2
Orphans.....	20	7
No means of support.....	35	16

### AGE OF CHILDREN COMMITTED

	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Boys—		
Under 3 years of age.....	62	9
Between 3 and 7 years of age.....	71	22
"      7      "      11      "      ".....	74	20
"      11      "      14      "      ".....	46	15
"      14      "      16      "      ".....	37	12
Girls—		
Under 3 years of age.....	56	5
Between 3 and 7 years of age.....	62	24
"      7      "      11      "      ".....	59	23
"      11      "      14      "      ".....	44	13
"      14      "      16      "      ".....	36	16

### WARDS RELEASED FROM SUPERVISION

Protestant.....	623
Roman Catholic.....	97

## WARDS VISITED DURING YEAR

Protestant.....	4,906	
Roman Catholic.....	885	
		5,791

## TRUST ACCOUNTS OF WARDS

Total amount.....	\$78,184 34
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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

The pupils in attendance at the Industrial Schools during 1928 are as follows:

Alexandra School for Protestant girls.....	124
Victoria School for Protestant boys.....	249
St. Mary's School for Roman Catholic girls.....	61
St. John's School for Roman Catholic boys.....	139
	573

It will be noted that there is an increase over the year 1927 when 562 boys and girls were being trained in the four schools. As all pupils are placed in the schools on the indeterminate plan, many are only detained there for a short period. Others can be kept for three years, which the Act provides for, if it is considered advisable to give the pupil extra educational and domestic training before parole or discharge from the school. The parole system has been greatly developed and a number of the boys and girls have been placed in good homes. The School Visitor visits the pupils paroled, thus keeping in touch with them and giving them the necessary encouragement. The pupil, at school, is under discipline but when placed out he feels like a caged bird who has been given his freedom, and unless he is well advised by the Inspector, is apt to drift back to his former life.

## CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

The annual reports of the fifty-five Children's Aid Societies, as well as the daily correspondence with active workers, indicate a high degree of organized public service. In every county and in every district, however remote, there is the necessary machinery for prompt action, and our various local superintendents accomplish most praiseworthy results. We have had some changes in personnel, as must inevitably happen in a changing world.

## OUTSIDE STAFF

G. M. Elliott, for the past seventeen years Superintendent of Huron County Children's Aid Society, resigned in June, 1928, owing to ill-health. Mr. Elliott was a conscientious worker and rendered great service to the county in the care of unfortunate children. Although not actively engaged in this work he is still greatly interested. Mr. H. T. Edwards of Goderich was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Alexander Beattie, for ten years Superintendent of Leeds and Grenville Children's Aid Society, died on May 9th, 1928, after a brief illness. During his years of service his work was carried on efficiently and he was highly respected by all who knew him. Mr. George A. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Horace D. Ramsden, for eight years Superintendent of York County Children's Aid Society, died suddenly on August 22nd, 1928. For some time previous to his death, Mr. Ramsden had not been in the best of health and he was planning for a holiday when the end came. The Society has sustained a great loss and his place will be difficult to fill. Col. George B. Little has been appointed to fill this vacancy.

W. H. Stewart, for over nine years Superintendent of Peel and Halton Counties, died very suddenly on February 4th, 1929. He was an indefatigable worker for the cause in which he was engaged, a man of sterling qualities and well known for his understanding and sympathy. His loss will be keenly felt by those who knew and loved him. Mr. G. Frank Thompson has been appointed to fill this position.

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# CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

## LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1929

### ALGOMA AND SAULT STE. MARIE

President, J. A. Hussey; secretary, J. P. Reed; treasurer, W. Hyland; inspector, J. P. Reed.

### BRANT AND BRANTFORD

President, E. Cutmore; secretary, Miss S. Brown; treasurer, C. Cook; inspector, J. L. Axford.

### BRUCE

President, G. DeWitt Martyn; secretary, Rev. R. Perdue; treasurer, Miss D. Benton; inspector, R. Perdue.

### CARLETON AND OTTAWA

President, W. Lyle Reid; secretary, A. G. Munroe; treasurer, Col. P. B. Taylor; inspector, A. G. Munroe.

### COCHRANE AND TIMMINS

President, G. A. MacDonald; secretary and inspector, A. G. Carson.

### DUFFERIN AND ORANGEVILLE

President, Mrs. A. M. Brown; secretary, W. O. Ahern; treasurer, W. O. Ahern; inspector, H. F. Tuck.

### ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS

President, K. W. McKay; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Caughell; treasurer, Chester H. Smith; inspector, Mrs. Caughell.

### ESSEX AND WINDSOR

President, W. Woollatt, Sr.; secretary, E. T. Howe; treasurer, E. T. Howe; inspector, M. R. Winters.

### FORT WILLIAM

President, secretary and inspector, F. Blain.

### FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON

President, Dr. E. C. D. MacCallum; secretary, W. A. McIntosh; treasurer, Col. T. A. Kidd; inspector, Rev. Wm. Black.

### GREY AND OWEN SOUND

President, J. E. Doyle; secretary, A. E. Trout; treasurer, J. G. Carrie; inspector, A. E. Trout.

## HALDIMAND

President, D. B. Martin; secretary, Chas. R. Bilger; treasurer, Geo. P. Brown; inspector, Chas. R. Bilger.

## HALIBURTON

President, Dr. Frain; secretary, A. G. Schofield; treasurer, M. Brown; inspector, A. G. Schofield.

## HAMILTON

President, D. A. Souter; secretary, Mrs. A. H. Ward; treasurer, Hugh Brown; inspector, E. J. Burns.

## HASTINGS AND BELLEVILLE

President, W. H. Merry; secretary, T. D. Ruston; treasurer, H. F. Ketcheson; inspector, T. D. Ruston.

## HURON

President, Rev. J. E. Ford; secretary, A. M. Robertson; treasurer, R. G. Reynolds; inspector, H. T. Edwards.

## KENORA

President, Mrs. J. P. Earngey; secretary, Mrs. H. P. Cooke; treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Brett; inspector, A. Gordon.

## KENT AND CHATHAM

President, J. F. Fletcher; secretary, F. Appleyard; treasurer, Miss M. Wright; inspector, F. Appleyard.

## LAMBTON AND SARNIA

President, Chester H. Belton; secretary, J. Wilkinson; treasurer, John E. Leckie; inspector, J. Wilkinson.

## LANARK

President, J. S. L. McNeely; secretary, J. H. Devlin; treasurer, R. M. Anderson; inspector, J. H. Devlin.

## LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

President, C. A. Winters; secretary, J. Fitzpatrick; treasurer, H. S. Dupuy; inspector, G. A. Wright.

## LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

President, Alpine Woods; secretary, Mrs. F. L. Hooper; treasurer, Miss Helen Grange; inspector, F. W. Barrett.

## LINCOLN AND ST. CATHARINES

President, D. C. Hetherington; secretary, Mrs. L. Moyer; inspector, C. H. Claus.



## MIDDLESEX AND LONDON

President, W. R. Jarmaine; secretary, W. E. Kelly; treasurer, J. Egan Magee; inspector, W. E. Kelly.

## MANITOULIN

President, Mrs. B. H. Turner; secretary, Miss G. Batman; treasurer, A. J. Wagg; inspector, Miss G. Batman.

## MUSKOKA

President, Rev. H. Purchase; secretary, Mrs. W. J. Moore; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Moore; inspector, Col. W. D. Forrest.

## NIPISSING

President, A. Jackman; secretary, Chas. F. Brown; treasurer, E. C. Rheame; inspector, John Brown.

## NORFOLK

President, H. S. McPherson; secretary, M. L. House; treasurer, F. Reid; inspector, H. A. Carter.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

President, H. Fulford; secretary, Jas. T. Daley; treasurer, Dr. E. A. Totten; inspector, Jas. T. Daley.

## ONTARIO AND OSHAWA

President, H. P. Schell; secretary, Mrs. T. H. Everson; treasurer, W. D. Elliott; inspector, O. M. Alger.

## OXFORD AND WOODSTOCK

President, A. J. McKinney; secretary and inspector, I. C. Ecker.

## PARRY SOUND EAST

President, A. Agar; secretary, E. A. Warner; treasurer, Fred Metcalfe; inspector, J. Hartill.

## PARRY SOUND WEST

President, Rev. R. Brydon; secretary, Rev. Father Collins; treasurer, F. N. Hurst; inspector, Jos. Ryder.

## PEEL AND HALTON

Presidents, T. W. Duggan, Brampton, and J. M. Denyes, Milton; secretaries, Mrs. M. Vanderlip and Mrs. T. J. Brown; treasurers, J. W. Hewetson and E. F. Earl; inspector, G. Frank Thompson.

## PERTH AND STRATFORD

President, Sheriff T. Magwood; secretary, Hugh Ferguson; treasurer, A. J. Sloane; inspector, Hugh Ferguson.

## PETERBOROUGH

President, Rev. R. C. Blagrove; secretary, John Edgar; treasurer, C. S. Cummer; inspector, J. Edgar.

## PORT ARTHUR

President, Dr. C. N. Laurie; secretary, R. M. Young; treasurer, R. M. Young; inspector, Geo. Gibbon.

## PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL

President, Dennis Harbic; secretary, J. H. Laurin; treasurer, J. H. Laurin; inspector, E. A. Johnson, L'Orignal.

## PRINCE EDWARD

President, F. Newman; secretary, Mrs. D. Jacobi; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Wright; inspector, G. L. Hubbs, Picton.

## RAINY RIVER

President, F. H. Huffman; secretary, A. MacKenzie; treasurer, W. T. Russell; inspector, A. MacKenzie, Fort Frances.

## RENFREW

President, Canon Quartermaine; secretary, Miss Sibary; treasurer, E. J. Stewart; inspector, Canon Quartermaine.

## SIMCOE AND BARRIE

President, F. Hammond; secretary, W. J. Justice; treasurer, A. G. MacLellan; inspector, W. J. Justice.

## STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY

President, W. A. Craig; secretary, A. K. MacMillan; treasurer, J. E. Tallon; inspector, T. W. Ault, Cornwall.

## SUDBURY

President, Mrs. R. R. McKessock; secretary, Mrs. M. E. McFadden; treasurer, Alex. Fournier; inspector, W. Greenwood.

## TEMISKAMING

President, G. T. Hamilton; secretary, J. R. McCracken; treasurer, G. T. Smith; inspector, J. R. McCracken.

## VICTORIA AND LINDSAY

President, F. W. Sutcliffe; secretary, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe; treasurer, T. J. Tilly; inspector, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

## WATERLOO COUNTY

President, D. N. Panabaker; secretary, Rev. P. J. Meyer; treasurer, Rev. P. J. Meyer; inspector, A. Pullam, Kitchener.

## WATERLOO (GALT)

President, F. J. Maines; secretary, Mrs. F. J. Cavers; treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Cavers; inspector, A. P. Pullam.

## WATERLOO (KITCHENER)

President, H. D. Huber; secretary, Eleanor H. Reist; treasurer, A. B. Musselman; inspector, A. P. Pullam.

## WELLAND (NIAGARA FALLS)

President, D. N. Fielding; secretary, Mrs. L. M. Coatts; treasurer, J. W. Marshall; inspector, W. Edge Jones.

## WELLAND COUNTY

President, Mrs. R. Taylor; secretary, J. H. Thompson, treasurer, A. B. Damude; inspector, R. Teakle, Fenwick.

## WELLAND CITY

President, Rev. P. Dwyer; secretary, Mrs. S. S. Wilson; treasurer, F. A. Dobrindt; inspector, J. R. Vaughan.

## WELLINGTON AND GUELPH

President, Dr. Norman C. Wallace; secretary, W. Laidlaw; treasurer, Walter H. Beattie; inspector, A. Tovell.

## WENTWORTH

President, J. S. Fry; secretary, W. F. Moore; treasurer, J. M. Campbell; inspector, Jas. Clark, Dundas.

## YORK

President, Hon. G. S. Henry; secretary, R. W. Phillips; treasurer, W. D. Annis; inspector, G. B. Little, 57 Adelaide St. East.

## TORONTO C.A.S.

President, A. R. Auld; secretary, J. Appleton; treasurer, A. M. Campbell; inspector; R. E. Mills, 32 Isabella St.

## TORONTO (ST. VINCENT DE PAUL)

President, J. F. Boland; secretary, J. Gerard Mallon; treasurer, F. T. Walsh; inspector, M. P. Everett, 469 Sherbourne St.

## CHILDREN'S AID FINANCIAL RETURNS

Place	Receipts		Expenditures		Surplus		Deficit	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie	17,723	33	17,700	82	22	51		
Brant and Brantford	13,686	91	13,651	23	35	68		
Bruce	6,764	28	6,700	94	63	34		
Carleton and Ottawa	6,559	92	6,377	82	182	10		
Cochrane and Timmins	9,647	47	9,197	48	449	99		
Dufferin and Orangeville	7,599	11	5,750	41	1,848	70		
Elgin and St. Thomas	10,321	31	7,855	29	2,466	02		
Essex and Windsor	19,511	60	19,175	21	336	39		
Fort William	7,592	75	7,871	62			278	87
Frontenac and Kingston	4,510	72	4,344	85	165	87		
Grey and Owen Sound	6,956	30	6,743	43	212	87		
Haldimand	6,094	06	6,093	13	93			
Haliburton	764	88	764	88				
Hamilton	15,914	27	15,642	82	271	45		
Hastings and Belleville	9,705	79	11,036	05			1,330	26
Huron	4,576	87	4,567	86	9	01		
Kenora	1,690	64	1,448	05	242	59		
Kent and Catham	8,602	74	8,484	37	118	37		
Lambton and Sarnia	3,508	57	2,855	08	653	49		
Lanark	2,706	04	2,706	04				
Leeds and Grenville	3,146	62	3,027	91	118	71		
Lennox and Addington	2,481	33	510	36	1,970	97		
Lincoln and St. Catharines	8,045	21	8,045	21				
Manitoulin Island	593	08	304	50	288	58		
Middlesex and London	20,477	39	19,819	09	658	30		
Muskoka (District)	1,905	07	45	94	1,859	13		
Nipissing and North Bay	11,053	85	10,548	53	505	32		
Norfolk	6,782	35	6,181	46	600	89		
Northumberland and Durham	6,427	38	6,274	82	152	56		
Ontario and Oshawa	13,092	21	11,671	21	1,421	00		
Oxford and Woodstock	7,721	49	7,060	02	661	47		
Parry Sound (East)	257	47	195	97	61	50		
Parry Sound (West)	3,583	07	3,298	38	284	69		
Peel and Halton	6,189	66	6,038	07	151	59		
Perth and Stratford	5,204	66	4,634	31	570	35		
Peterborough	6,553	56	5,310	22	1,243	34		
Port Arthur	5,456	50	5,397	95	58	55		
Prescott and Russell	300	00	300	00				
Prince Edward	1,642	54	1,561	15	81	39		
Rainy River (District)	670	54	469	59	200	95		
Renfrew	3,980	51	4,117	59			137	08
Simcoe and Barrie	291	55	213	40	78	15		
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1,444	56	1,238	06	206	50		
Sudbury	6,059	17	5,995	40	63	77		
Temiskaming	7,048	62	5,611	14	1,437	48		
Victoria and Lindsay	5,279	36	5,279	36				
Waterloo (County)	10,228	97	9,968	06	260	19		
Welland (Niagara Falls)	3,880	47	3,634	42	246	05		
Welland (City)	2,671	33	2,636	51	34	82		
Welland (County)	8,965	58	9,067	85			102	27
Wellington and Guelph	8,366	97	7,570	01	796	96		
Wentworth	614	66	343	44	271	22		
York	7,311	43	7,246	85	64	58		
Toronto C.A.S.	157,977	71	166,937	81			8,960	10
St. Vincent de Paul (Toronto)	27,823	98	27,904	94			80	96
Total	527,966	41	517,426	91	21,129	04	10,889	54

## PREVENTIVE WORK

One of the many important duties of the Society is to check the development of conditions that are likely to lead to child wastage. This most interesting and necessary work impels one to believe that if a child is to be saved to the State, his early life must be guided into the proper channel so he may grow up into manhood with a true conception of his value to the community. To accomplish this the home must be adjusted to meet the condition required of good citizenship. The future of the country largely depends on the training of the youth, and home surroundings either make or break him. The burly parent whose speech is worse than Billingsgate and whose actions are so degraded and low invariably impresses the child, and his susceptibility imbues him with the thought that what the father does is quite proper for the son to adopt as his standard of life. To change the child's mode of living is a difficult matter as he is a natural imitator and it takes much time and arduous work before he can be raised up from a low standard to a higher plane of life. The question arises, "How can the child be saved from these sordid conditions?" Timely intervention of the Children's Aid officer, in most instances, has the effect of adjusting the home. Trained by experience he is able to counsel and advise the parents, pointing out to them their responsibility and showing them the proper way to care for their children. This work is of great value to the community as it places the responsibility on the parents, who, unless they are of the degenerate or mental type, will rise equal to the occasion and make the home a fit and proper place for the upbringing of their offspring. Thousands of homes have been kept intact through the wisdom of the officer and the child's future life safeguarded.

## DO WARDS OF THE SOCIETY MAKE GOOD?

The enquiry is so often made in respect to the wards of the Society, "Do they measure up mentally to the standard of other children?"; "What of their morals?"; "When they have passed from your care do they make good?" During the thirty-five years of actual contact with nearly thirty thousand children one is qualified to speak on this subject and say that the standard of mentality and morality would compare favourably with children who have been raised in the natural homes of this province. It has been proven that these children only required an opportunity through placement in good environment in order to compete with any other child. Statistics bear out this fact. Do they make good? The answer to this question is—YES. The percentage is on a par with all other children, and if the foster parents can give them the benefit of a good education, they will often make a greater success of life than those who have always been enjoying the comforts of a good home. It is not to be expected that out of the great number made wards that all will succeed, but with few exceptions it can be said that they have become good citizens and justified the motto, "Better to save the child than reform criminals."

### CHILD PLACEMENT

To those engaged in Child Welfare work, one of the greatest problems is that of placement of children in foster homes. The study of the foster parent means a great deal in determining whether or not he has the qualification to offer to a child those qualities that a truly loving parent should possess. It is quite obvious to those engaged in Child Welfare work that, unless they have that faculty, the selection of the home in many instances will be a faulty one. The wealthiest home in the province may not be a fitting place for a child any more than the poorest one. In either instance there may be lacking the love which is the rightful dower of all children. Due consideration must also be given the child, who not of his own volition has been surrounded by a sordid atmosphere, the environment having nullified any ambition that otherwise would have developed in him. Every precaution must therefore be taken in the choice of a home where the child is to be placed. It would be a fallacy to give the child to an overly-sensitive foster mother who wishes to keep the affection of the child all for herself. The result of such a placement would be a boy who is "tied to his mother's apron strings," or the girl who always wants to run to her mother whenever she has a disagreement with her husband. Then there is the woman who cannot understand why her child is so different to others. She little realizes it is her own attitude towards the child that has made him what he is. Another type is the one who cannot allow her children to venture away from the sheltered home thus putting a stumbling block in the way of independent development. We should not cripple—this is not love but selfishness.

Through keen observation on the part of those who make placements, these classes of people have been avoided and the children placed in homes where every consideration is given them in the development of mind and body. The thousands of homes throughout the province where children have been placed attest the wisdom of the local superintendents of Children's Aid Societies in their selection of homes for these underprivileged children.

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### PROBATION INSTEAD OF PRISON

There is a continually growing sentiment in favour of probation with restitution, instead of the mechanical commitment to prison of young people whose wrong training or impetuosity leads them into conflict with law. Little improvement can be suggested in method, provided the officers appointed have in a marked degree the personality and ability to influence young people for their own good. This is a distinct gift and is not possessed by everyone, even though they have the desire and the willingness to engage in this class of work. Then it is important also that a line should be drawn at repeated offences so that excessive leniency may not destroy the value of the movement. Some children, especially boys, cannot be reached by probation methods, owing to long

neglect, and for them the institution with strict discipline is inevitable for a time. There should be the most efficient methods of redeeming lads by awakening better instincts and especially developing habits of work through a system of steady employment. Statistics prove that the great majority of criminals are young men who never learned a trade and in whom habits of regularity have never been developed. With this important reclamatory work more systematically organized there should be a larger proportion of delinquent youths saved to society. A man of great experience among boys remarked once that he had met with many wild, unruly, mischievous youngsters, but they were impelled by excessive vital energy more than any innate vicious character. They would do outrageous things but without reflection or cold-blooded design—carrying out the old adage of "sinning in haste to repent at leisure." What all such lads need is patient guidance and counsel until they pass the unsettled period of youth. To apply this patient leadership is the duty devolving upon all probation officers.

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### CHILDREN'S SHELTERS

Each year marks progress in the erection of new buildings or improvements made in many others throughout the province. It would be impossible to publish a detailed report of all the improvements made in the forty-three shelters during the year, but it is satisfactory to note that each one is in good condition and that the children placed there are living in an atmosphere very different to that in which they have been accustomed.

SUDBURY Society, owing to the crowded condition of their shelter, have built a home for forty children which will soon be ready for occupation.

WINDSOR Society has secured a house containing eight rooms, the gift of one interested in this work. Small children and babies are cared for in this temporary home until the erection of a new building, when the two houses now in use, will be sold, and the money applied to cost of new shelter.

STRATFORD Society has erected an addition capable of accommodating fourteen more beds. The Society has hitherto been handicapped through lack of sleeping room. This Shelter is now complete in every detail.

WOODSTOCK Society has provided both play and sun rooms, which are valuable additions to the Shelter for winter use by children too young to attend school.

TORONTO Society has disposed of their Shelter on University Avenue and purchased the home of their late President, J. K. Macdonald, at 32 Isabella Street, with frontage also on Charles Street. This will provide better accommodation for the clerical staff, the children in most cases being boarded out.

WELLAND County Society has added a school room and two dormitories to their present building and the interior has been redecorated, giving them a very complete equipment.

CHATHAM Society is planning the removal of the old Shelter and replacing it by a modern home. This has been made possible because of the receipt of a bequest toward expenses.

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### PHYSICIANS INTERESTED

The great interest taken by physicians and surgeons in Children's Aid work is well exemplified in the report of a secretary who states that in his district they give their services free, not only making the necessary examination but often performing important operations.

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### DANGER TO BE AVOIDED

In the earlier years it was extremely difficult to secure funds to provide Children's Shelters but now that this work is better known and understood there is no difficulty whatever. The natural tendency is to erect large and expensive buildings and to provide accommodation for forty or fifty children. To those not closely associated with the practical work this seems quite in order, but it is not so desirable when subjected to careful scrutiny. A large Children's Shelter means a large staff and large overhead expenditure. It also means that even when homes might be secured children have to be retained in order to justify the expense of upkeep. There naturally follows a certain amount of routine that has a deadening effect on the child's initiative. Where there is a large number of children gathered together there is constant danger of infectious disease—measles, scarlet fever, mumps, etc. One of our largest Children's Shelters was recently quarantined for nearly two months and the entire work of receiving and placing children was at a standstill. While writing this item a letter was received stating that another Children's Shelter was placed under quarantine and no child could be placed out in a foster home for six weeks. Also there is the menace that bad thoughts and bad habits are easily spread in a Children's Shelter and even when every precaution has been taken children have been known to acquire wrong tendencies that a whole lifetime of endeavour will seldom eradicate. Therefore, my earnest advice to all who are concerned about the welfare of children is to avoid by every means possible the large institution, and for any overflow adopt the simple expedient of boarding a child with a selected family. This is more troublesome and less showy but the undoubted good results should be its justification.

There are of course advantages in having a commodious building so that different types of children can be segregated and given special treatment. To avoid the work becoming objectionable, precaution should be taken against the following dangers: receiving children too readily; having insufficient or inefficient supervision; having no system of organized play and work to accustom the children to life's strenuous duties; neglecting to give them that careful moral training that will insure their growing into worthy citizens.



### FAMILY DESERTERS

Probably more than any other cause, family desertion on the part of the father leads to children being committed to the Society or to a reform school. We are too easy with these offenders. The chief difficulty in securing remedial action is the expense involved in locating and bringing back these men, and to meet this it would be advisable to set aside a fund for this special purpose. One man whose three children were supported at public expense in an Ontario orphanage, was found to be earning ten dollars per day across the border, and it seemed no one's business to follow him up. Many similar cases exist where men could and would pay if they knew they could not escape. This is a point where greater watchfulness should be maintained.

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### ADVANTAGES OF COUNTRY LIFE

City children are handicapped by lack of useful employment to supplement the theoretical knowledge acquired at school. Boys and girls brought up on the farm have numerous opportunities for developing talent and initiative, and this is beneficial to them all through life. They assist in planting the vegetables and flowers, in picking and packing fruit, in feeding and caring for the poultry and live stock. Lads cheerfully assist in making repairs to farm implements and tools, and in building fences and repairing hinges on the gates and barn doors. The girls help in making butter and in the preparation of food and making of garments. Both girls and boys have real experience in selling as well as buying, thus securing very early, in the most natural way, correct ideas of the relative values of money and things. The country child takes his part in the business of the household, and his powers of seeing, judging, deciding and creating are constantly in use. His knowledge from books is small compared with his power to think, to do, to initiate for himself. He consequently becomes an observant, thoughtful, earnest and self-reliant citizen.

To overcome the drawbacks of city life our school course is leaning more and more to vocational guidance—toward giving boys rudimentary instruction in woodwork, plumbing, electric and mechanical arts; while girls receive some training in sewing, domestic science, care of infants, etc. Co-ordination of hand and brain is the aim of modern education.

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### VOCATIONAL TRAINING

It is encouraging to note that widespread attention is being given to this important subject. Complaint has been somewhat general that our schools were entirely devoted to book-learning, and as the age of compulsory attendance has been extended to sixteen it is a little late in life for a growing lad to settle down to acquire the rudiments of a trade. There is growing belief that in public schools, especially in cities and large towns, boys over ten should be supplied

with material and instruction in the primary industries such as carpentering, plumbing and electric appliances. In this way they would be gaining valuable instruction that would help them all through life and also tend to direct their thoughts toward a useful career.

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### CORRESPONDENCE

As can be seen and realized, the existence of an office where people can freely write or call concerning Child Welfare and the needs of some particular child is of an immense advantage to the whole province. To answer all these letters and to satisfactorily adjust the many complaints received is no light task but in some way or other all difficulties are met and overcome.

A check on the incoming mail extending over several weeks revealed the fact that we receive about 520 letters per week, and many of these letters are envelopes containing three or four letters, all on different subjects. It will be seen that this is an average of over one hundred letters per day. This is quite apart from the reports of visits to children in foster homes which alone aggregate some ten thousand in the course of a year.

While naturally the bulk of our letters come from the various cities and counties of Ontario, it is interesting to note that the Social and Child Welfare organizations of Great Britain are in constant communication with us concerning men who have come to this country and failed to send money home for the support of their families. Two or three letters of this kind are often received in one mail and by securing the co-operation of local organizations these men have been interviewed and shown their plain duty to make prompt remittance for the benefit of their immediate dependents.

Perhaps we should pay a tribute here to the Social Welfare organizations of the United States who have been so ready and so generous in the help given us when we required to get into communication with deserters from this province. In no case have we ever met with refusal of co-operation, but on the other hand we are often filled with gratitude for the quick and practical assistance given.

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## LEGAL ADOPTIONS

A summing up of the work carried on under The Adoption Act of Ontario shows that there has been a steady increase from year to year in the number of cases dealt with. During the year 1927 the number of adoptions approved of by the Provincial Officer and passed by the Judge was 639. In the year 1928 the number was 663. This makes a total of 4,632 since the first Adoption Act was passed in 1921.

It is interesting to note that 232 cases of adoption were infants whose cases were reported under the children of Unmarried Parents Act, the next largest number, 215, were wards of various Children's Aid Societies. Wards of the Soldiers' Aid Commission to the number of ten were legally adopted, while eleven of the children belonged to other benevolent organizations. There were thirteen children adopted by couples where the wife was the mother but the husband not the father. Six children were adopted by step-parents.

The great majority of the children were infants under three years of age. On the other hand, there were ten adoptions of persons over twenty-one. Some eighteen applications had to be rejected because the parties were unsuitable or the home not up to the required standard. Three adoptions had to be postponed as one of the applicants was not twenty-five years older than the child.

It is gratifying to note that from reports received the children are doing well in their foster homes. During the year two of the children adopted were given up by foster parents, and in five years only sixteen children have lost the home into which they were legally adopted. This is a remarkable tribute to the discretion and judgment used in the placing of the children.

Altogether this work has been most satisfactory, giving much pleasure and happiness to the foster parents and also assuring to the child a permanent home with affection, maintenance, education. To the Province generally the great advantage and economy of the Adoption Act can be realized when it is stated that many of the children before their adoption were costing five and six dollars per week for maintenance.

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## CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS

This legislation continues to make progress, and last session was further strengthened by the passing of amendments affecting moneys payable under court orders and agreements, referred to in detail later on in this report. Regulations were also passed by Order-in-Council fixing the fees, costs, charges and expenses payable on proceedings under the Act, and also respecting the procedure to be followed.

### INVESTIGATIONS

There were 1,865 cases of infants born out of wedlock reported by division registrars, hospitals, social agencies, etc., during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1928, or 141 more than in 1927. Of these, 779 cases were investigated in Toronto by the Provincial Officer, the other 1,086 investigations being conducted by our district representatives throughout Ontario. The work of investigating is rendered more difficult by the fact that a number of the alleged fathers leave the province to evade their obligations. Schedule "B" gives detailed information, and here it may be explained that where cases are closed under the heading "no action desired", it is frequently because marriage between the parties is pending. On the other hand, very often the mother and her relatives for various reasons prefer to have no further dealings with the putative father and so are willing to pay the expenses themselves, either keeping the child or listing it for adoption.

Once again we wish to express our appreciation of the co-operation received from the various social organizations, particularly those of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and the border cities of the United States, to whom we never apply in vain for assistance either in looking after the needs of the mother and child or endeavouring to locate the man named as the father. The same may be said of the provincial governments of Western Canada, who use the services of the North-West Mounted Police in locating the men and reporting on their attitude towards settlement. We are also greatly indebted to the Children's Aid Societies, Infants Home, hospitals, maternity homes and public health nurses of the province for the care and supervision given mother and child, as well as to the legal and medical professions, the police force and the newspapers, for valuable help in their respective lines of activity.

### SETTLEMENTS

The total number of settlements by agreement and court order as a result of direct investigation amounted during the year to 375. In addition, 98 cases were reported as having been settled privately. Under such circumstances marriage is frequently pending and the putative father pays the mother direct until it takes place, or perhaps the child is being placed for adoption and a settlement covering expenses is acceptable. Frequently the parties prefer to settle the matter between themselves and the Provincial Officer does not interfere on being satisfied that the child is likely to be well cared for.

### AGREEMENTS

Of the above settlements, 264 agreements with the Provincial Officer were entered into by the alleged father. Such agreements are signed voluntarily and are either for a lump sum, which when paid is a final settlement under the Act, or for confinement expenses and weekly maintenance for a sixteen-year term. Cash settlements run from \$100 to \$1,000 and over, according to the amount of corroboration and the man's circumstances. The usual rate of maintenance is from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per week. All money under such agreements is paid to the Provincial Officer.

Private agreements, twenty-two in number, were filed with the Provincial Officer during the year. These are usually made between the mother and the alleged father, and to bring them within the Act must be approved by the Judge. Where not so approved they may be voided by the Provincial Officer. Formerly the money was paid direct to the mother of the child, who often spent it foolishly. Under 1927 amendments all moneys were made payable to the Public Trustee, but under an amendment in 1928 they are paid to the Provincial Officer in the first instance. The latter does not, however, enforce such agreements.

### COURT ORDERS

There were eighty-nine affiliation orders made by the various Judges of the province, the majority directing payment of confinement expenses and weekly maintenance for a sixteen-year term. A few are for lump sum settlements. Our cases are heard before the District or County Court Judges, except in Toronto where they come before the Judge of the Juvenile Court, who has been designated a Judge within the meaning of the Act. The Crown-Attorneys usually act for the Provincial Officer but occasionally local solicitors are employed. Applications for orders are made where the woman has reasonable corroboration and the man named as the father refuses to settle.

### APPEALS

Appeals from our affiliation orders must, under legislation passed in 1927, be by leave of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Four appeals were heard during 1928, of which two were dismissed and in the other two cases new trials were ordered. One of those dismissed was referred to as pending in our last report. The Attorney-General's Office represents the Provincial Officer in the Appellate Court. The appeals in each instance were by the father.

### COLLECTIONS

All moneys payable under court orders, agreements with the Provincial Officer and private agreements are received at the central office at Toronto, lump-sum settlements being passed on to the Public Trustee and requisitioned from time to time for the needs of the child, unless the mother's circumstances are such that they can be left intact for investment. The total receipts, which

include \$42,079.08 paid in cash, were \$110,291.85, with disbursements of \$112,-114.88. Cheques go out monthly to the mother or whoever may be caring for the child. We now have three collectors on Toronto cases. Our officers aid us in locating and interviewing the men living in other parts of the province. Outside Ontario the social organizations and government departments, referred to in the first part of this report, assist us very materially. Schedule "C" gives a comparative statement of receipts and disbursements since the Act came into force.

As pointed out in other reports, there is a class of men from whom it is impossible to collect, even under a court order. They are of the idle, nomad type—indifferent to obligations of any kind. A number are unskilled labourers only earning enough at odd jobs to maintain themselves, and many are without permanent homes where they can be reached.

#### VARIED AGREEMENTS AND WARRANTS

During the year fifteen agreements and twenty-two orders were varied either to lump-sum settlements or changed rates of maintenance. Application for the variation is usually made by the man concerned, who either cannot afford to meet the weekly rate of maintenance or wishes to close the case by a lump-sum payment. The consent of the mother is obtained to varied agreements and orders.

#### COURT ACTION TO ENFORCE AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS

Where there is continued default in paying under an agreement with the Provincial Officer, the latter (on whom the onus of collection rests) applies to the Judge for an affiliation order. Thirty-two orders were made during the year in cases where we have agreements.

If the terms of an order are not fulfilled a summons is applied for. Seventy-one such actions were taken.

#### STATISTICS

Schedule "A" deals with nationality, religion, occupation and other facts relative to our cases. Unfortunately, we are frequently unable to get any data other than the woman's name and the time of the child's birth. Lately we have been securing our lists from the Registrar-General's Department, which we find give more details.

#### CHILD PLACING

So far as we can obtain information, 1,364 children were with the mothers this year. Where the woman has a home and parents or near relatives it is a comparatively easy matter for her to keep her child, but otherwise it entails quite a struggle, as she must either find domestic work with the child or secure a clerical position and maintain the child in a boarding home, each of which has its own peculiar difficulties. The maternity homes of Ontario make it possible

for mothers to keep their children during at least the nursing period, the mothers in turn assisting so far as they are able in the general work of the institution.

Where for any reason the mother wishes to list her child for adoption, the Children's Aid Society of the city, county or district where she is domiciled assists her to find a foster home. The Provincial Officer also aids in this important work. Fifty such children have been placed in foster homes pending adoption, and 241 have been legally adopted during the year. This phase of the work makes its own special appeal, as many of these children are very attractive in appearance and manner and the finding of suitable homes is a matter of keen interest to our workers.

Approved boarding homes are found by our local officers and social agencies for children whose mothers wish to keep them but are engaged in employment which makes this otherwise impossible, and also for children committed as wards pending placement in adoptive homes. One hundred and twenty-seven children were in boarding homes during 1928. In the larger cities these boarding homes are supervised by the public health nurses and in the smaller cities and towns by our local officers.

Application to have the child made a ward of the local Children's Aid Society is made where the mother is mentally or physically incapable of providing for it or where she and her relatives are financially unable to do so. One hundred and eighty-eight were made wards during the year.

Forty-eight deaths were reported to us. This is a low percentage.

#### REPEATERS

Two hundred and eight cases of this description were reported during the year. Where the children belong to one father, the parents have as a rule been living together without marriage and later separate, either voluntarily or under compulsion. Where, however, the children have different fathers, the mothers usually come under the classification of mental defectives, and being regarded as more or less of a menace to the community are given whatever supervision can be found, either in private homes or in institutions.

#### SCHEDULE "A"

##### AGES

##### *Women*

Women—Under 20.....	833
“ 21-30.....	592
“ Over 30.....	107

##### NATIONALITY

	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>
Canadian.....	887	753
English.....	214	116
Scotch.....	132	80
Irish.....	67	57
Foreign.....	114	139

## OCCUPATION

Domestic and Waitresses.....	783
Factory.....	200
Stenographers and Clerks.....	116
Miscellaneous.....	273
House-Wife.....	42

## MARRIED OR SINGLE

Single.....	1,373	819
Married.....	145	280

N.B.—The above figures are only approximate, as there are a number of cases in which we are unable to get sufficient data.

## SCHEDULE "B"

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES

Comparative report showing number of cases dealt with from July, 1921, to October 31st, 1928.

<i>1921</i> July 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1921.....	102 cases were dealt with
<i>1921-1922</i> October 31st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922.....	672 " " " "
<i>1922-1923</i> October 31st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923.....	1,162 " " " "
<i>1923-1924</i> October 31st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924.....	1,205 " " " "
<i>1924-1925</i> October 31st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925.....	1,347 " " " "
<i>1925-1926</i> October 31st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926.....	1,705 " " " "
<i>1926-1927</i> October 31st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.....	1,724 " " " "
<i>1927-1928</i> October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.....	1,865 " " " "
Total.....	9,782

N.B.—The above statement indicates a yearly increase in the number of cases brought to our attention, rather than any increase in immorality.

## NEW CASES FOR YEAR

Statement showing number of cases dealt with during last fiscal year.

From October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928.....	1,865 cases were dealt with.
Of these.....	256 are pending.
".....	473 have become financial cases.
".....	1,136 have been closed.
Of the financial cases.....	264 were settled by agreements with Provincial Officer.
" " ".....	89 by court orders.
" " ".....	22 by private agreements.
" " ".....	98 by private settlements without agreements.
Of the closed cases.....	473 cases no action was desired.
" " ".....	36 cases were dismissed by the court for lack of corroborative evidence.
" " ".....	233 cases were closed for lack of corroboration for court action.
" " ".....	249 cases man disappeared.
" " ".....	64 cases the couples married.
" " ".....	58 cases there was no data.
" " ".....	23 cases were closed for various reasons such as, death of man, deportation of woman, criminal action taken.



## SCHEDULE "C"

## FINANCIAL

Comparative statement showing receipts and disbursements respectively from July, 1921, to October 31st, 1928.

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
July 1st, 1921, to October 31st, 1921..... <i>1921</i>	\$691 00	\$40 00
October 31st, 1921, to October 31st, 1922..... <i>1921-1922</i>	27,066 81	13,954 00
October 31st, 1922, to October 31st, 1923..... <i>1922-1923</i>	57,113 03	38,663 66
October 31st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924..... <i>1923-1924</i>	73,258 76	57,698 63
October 31st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925..... <i>1924-1925</i>	86,105 00	71,908 60
October 31st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926..... <i>1925-1926</i>	88,353 80	79,540 90
October 31st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927..... <i>1926-1927</i>	95,274 72	93,395 11
October 31st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928..... <i>1927-1928</i>	110,291 85	112,114 88
Total.....	<u>\$538,154 97</u>	<u>\$467,315 87</u>

## FINANCES OF THE YEAR

FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1927, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1928

## RECEIPTS

TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED..... \$110,291 85

## DISBURSEMENTS

LEGAL.....		\$527 70
MEDICAL.....		3,747 01
GENERAL HOSPITALS		
Hamilton.....	\$61 35	
Kingston.....	86 50	
London.....	200 71	
Miscellaneous.....	1,679 45	
Ottawa.....	63 00	
Toronto.....	259 75	
Salvation Army Hospitals.....	1,397 41	
		<u>3,748 17</u>
MAINTENANCE		
Paid to mothers.....	\$96,191 39	
Paid to church aid societies.....	1,936 91	
Catholic Welfare Bureau.....	885 93	
City relief.....	408 41	
Infants' Home, Toronto.....	3,684 86	
Infants' Home, Hamilton.....	321 60	
Sundries.....	662 90	
		<u>104,092 00</u>
Making a total outlay for the year of.....		<u>\$112,114 88</u>

## TRUST FUNDS

In accordance with amended legislation the sum of \$98,210.51 held in trust by the Provincial Officer was transferred to the Public Trustee in one sum, so that a higher rate of interest could be secured.

Transferred to Public Trustee from July 31st to October 31st, 1928, for disbursement by requisition or investment, \$10,738.50.

Paid to Provincial Treasurer, \$438.28.

## CONCLUSION

It has been our aim to carry on this work for children without unduly disturbing the family relationship. While at the moment there may be a serious upset, time with its healing and soothing influence may be counted on to bring about the desired improvement and life may even be enriched by the temporary trouble or disagreement in the home. The sacredness of the family ties has been constantly emphasized, and the duty and responsibility of parents pointed out. It is no part of our work to relieve parents of their children—nor would it be to their interest to encourage such a policy. All we can reasonably be expected to do is to safeguard the home and encourage parents to be faithful to their trust. There are, of course, conditions that cannot be readily adjusted and where only decisive measures prevail, but the patient and hopeful worker can often find a way out that will be for the ultimate good of all parties. Love and sympathy can do more for the alleviation of human ills than can ever be hoped for through severity or legal restraint. It is in this faith and spirit that we have striven to serve.

J. J. KELSO,  
Superintendent.

Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario.

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FIRST REPORT  
OF THE  
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD  
OF  
ONTARIO

From June 1st, 1927 to October 31st, 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



ONTARIO

TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1928



TO HIS HONOUR WILLIAM DONALD ROSS, ESQ.,  
*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I herewith beg to submit for your consideration the First Report of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, covering the first five months of its operation from the 1st day of June, 1927, to the 31st day of October, 1927.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. PRICE,  
*Attorney-General.*

Toronto, February 29th, 1928.



FIRST REPORT  
of the  
Liquor Control Board  
of Ontario

From June 1st, 1927 to October 31st, 1927

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TO COLONEL THE HONOURABLE W. H. PRICE, K.C.,  
*Attorney-General, Province of Ontario,*  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto 5, Ontario.

SIR:—

The Liquor Control Board of Ontario has the honour to submit herewith its first report covering the first five months of its operation—from the 1st of June, 1927, to the 31st of October, 1927.

The Board was appointed by Order-in-Council on April 5th, 1927, and was sworn in April 6th, 1927, upon which latter date the Board began to function.

The organization of the Board comprised multitudinous details, as it had practically to organize from the ground up, with the exception of the eight stores which existed under the Ontario Temperance Act. The immensity of the detail work may be realized when it is remembered that before any stores could be opened all regulations had to be considered and decided upon, staffs had to be trained, premises to be rented and made suitable, stocks chosen and distributed, selling systems worked out, permits sold, all of which took much time, care and attention. In this regard the Board wishes to acknowledge the great industry and co-operation given to it by its executive heads and their assistants who had previously been in charge of the operation of the Ontario Temperance Act.

Less than two months from the swearing in of the Board, that is, on June 1st, sixteen stores were opened, and within six months thereafter eighty-six liquor stores, three mail order departments, four liquor warehouses, and eighty-six brewery warehouses were in operation, covering practically all the central points throughout the Province.

In many towns where stores have been opened consideration had to be given, not merely to the population of the town immediately affected, but to the density of the surrounding population, and the distance from other towns or cities in which stores either existed or were to be placed, as the desire of the Board has been to give reasonable service to all, while at the same time avoiding the danger of opening more selling centres than were necessary or desirable.

The object of the Board has been primarily to serve the public in accordance with their expressed wishes at the polls; yet the Board has endeavoured always to keep in mind that the Act under which it was organized was a control act, and that therefore a proper control of the purchase and sale of liquor should be its aim. That this result has been attained to the satisfaction of most reasonable people was amply proven by the moderation shown by the people of Ontario when such immense affairs as the National Exhibition in Toronto, and

such festivities as those of Christmas and New Year, passed off without any excessive intemperance. The Board does not claim that with longer experience than it has had improvements in the system may not be deemed advisable, but for the present it is of the opinion that before any radical changes should be made, a longer time should be given to observe the results of the system now in force. Therefore, no recommendations of changes of any kind are being submitted.

Generally speaking, the Board has been satisfied with the actions of the distillers, brewers, and wine producers of Ontario in their observance of the law, though for failure in this regard one brewery had its license cancelled.

#### BREWERY WAREHOUSES

Brewery warehouses have been opened at eighty-six points by the breweries after this Board had examined the premises to be occupied and had seen that such premises were suitable, and after the personnel hired by the breweries concerned was passed upon as to their character and general fitness for the work. In each brewery warehouse the Board appoints and pays the wages of an inspector to overlook operations on its behalf. Most of these brewery warehouses have been quite satisfactory and have given the people the opportunity to purchase beer at reasonable prices.

#### PREMISES AND EMPLOYEES

In choosing premises for stores or for brewery warehouses, the Board has insisted on all occasions that such stores or brewery warehouses be not placed in close proximity to churches, schools, libraries, or children's playgrounds. In hiring employees in all stores, the Board has consistently observed the practice of engaging such employees from residents of the locality concerned.

#### WINERIES

The Board has insisted upon greater sanitation and more suitable quarters than were the case in some of the smaller wineries, and in all wineries the hours of operation and quantities sold have been strictly regulated since there does not exist the advantage of permits being used in the sale of native wine when sold by such wineries, as exists in the sale through the Government liquor stores and through the breweries and beer warehouses.

#### LIQUOR STORES

In Government stores the rules and the staffs have been kept as uniform as possible, though in some smaller centres with wide areas and scattered but fairly dense populations it has been found necessary to establish what are called two-man stores with modified rules, in order to give service to such outlying communities.

Wherever necessary, or wherever strongly recommended by the local vendors to suit the convenience of the people, occasional opening of the stores to more extended hours has been permitted, but this has generally been done to oblige those who felt that they were not getting service under the existing hours, and it was curtailed as much as possible to avoid the charge of unnecessary temptation or of trying to foster the sale of liquors. Generally speaking, however, the hours are limited in all localities.



## BANQUET PERMITS

Though the Board has the right under the law to issue permits for the use of beer and wine at banquets, not one permit has so far been granted, though many applications have been made for them. The Board thought that a longer experience and more time for observation might well be of service before coming to a decision to issue such permits.

## CLUBS

The Board has taken a stand against the indiscriminate establishment of clubs along the International Boundary, as it was of the opinion that Ontario must not be made a beer garden for non-resident groups; at the same time the Board welcomes to Ontario and desires to give service to legitimate tourists and travellers from the United States and elsewhere.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Law Enforcement sections of the Liquor Control Act being in your hands as Attorney-General, the Board desires to express its hearty appreciation for the co-operation at all times given to it. The municipal police have also aided materially. Whenever prosecutions brought about by either of the above forces have led to convictions, the Board has not hesitated to cancel the permits concerned. There have been as well some cancellations of permits for other reasons where deemed wise and in the interests of the community as a whole.

Finally, the Board wishes to express its deep appreciation to the people at large of the Province of Ontario for their general and generous co-operation in the endeavour to put into force a safe and sane government liquor control system. It is not by any means claimed that perfection has been attained, but the Board does believe that many good results have been achieved, notably: a marked cutting down of the bootlegging evil; a lessening of youthful temptations to break prohibitory laws; the bringing about of greater respect for all law; a decrease if not an elimination of the making of "home-brew" with its dangerous poison tendencies; and, it is hoped, a real stimulation to temperance in all things by education and home training rather than by prohibiting which does not prohibit.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

D. B. HANNA,  
*Chief Commissioner.*

R. J. MANION,  
*Commissioner.*

STEWART McCLENAGHAN,  
*Commissioner.*

## BALANCE SHEET

31st October, 1927

## ASSETS

Land and buildings—154 Wellington Street West, Toronto (as of 31st May, 1927) . . . . .	\$239,441 37	
Furniture, equipment, fixtures and alterations to rented premises (Head Office, Toronto, stores and warehouses) . . . . .	415,243 21	
	<u>\$654,684 58</u>	
Less: Reserve for depreciation . . . . .	96,813 16	\$557,871 42
Accounts receivable:		
Breweries, hospitals, etc. . . . .	\$29,302 39	
Duty recoverable . . . . .	4,078 48	
Freight claims . . . . .	6,749 03	
	<u>40,129 90</u>	
Inventories:		
Liquor in warehouses and stores at cost . . . . .	\$2,495,978 99	
Stationery, supplies, empty drums, etc. . . . .	17,674 87	
	<u>2,513,653 86</u>	
Prepaid Insurance—(including fire, burglary and employees' bonds, etc.) . . . . .	31,027 35	
	<u>\$3,142,682 53</u>	

## LIABILITIES

Bank overdraft (less cash on hand and in transit) . . . . .		\$453,527 48
Accounts payable and accrued charges . . . . .	\$2,636,321 74	
Permit sales, 1927 (net) . . . . .	\$513,390 33	
Less: Paid to Provincial Treasurer . . . . .	500,000 00	
	<u>13,390 33</u>	
Permit sales, 1927 8 . . . . .	21,476 47	
Confiscated liquor . . . . .	13,206 26	
	<u>2,684,394 80</u>	
Surplus of Ontario Government Dispensaries as at 1st June, 1927 . . . . .	\$1,099,281 48	
Profit for the five months ending 31st October, 1927 . . . . .	2,804,760 25	
	<u>\$3,904,041 73</u>	
Less: Paid to Provincial Treasurer . . . . .	3,899,281 48	
	<u>4,760 25</u>	
	<u>\$3,142,682 53</u>	

## Auditors' Certificate

We certify that we have audited the books and accounts of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario for the five months ending 31st October, 1927, and in our opinion the above balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the position of its affairs on that date.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH,  
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, 16th December, 1927.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927

			Percentage
Sales (Schedule I).....		\$17,533,659 41	100 0
Stock on hand, 1st June, 1927.....	\$2,575,341 33		
Purchases.....	14,030,974 97		
	<u>\$16,606,316 30</u>		
Stock on hand, 31st October, 1927.....	2,495,978 99	<u>14,110,337 31</u>	
Total gross profit.....		3,423,322 10	
Miscellaneous earnings.....		4,071 35	
		<u>\$3,427,393 45</u>	19.5
Expenses:			
Administration and operating expenses of Head Office, warehouses and stores (Schedule II).....	\$822,644 95		
Depreciation of buildings, equipment, fixtures and alterations to rented premises (Head Office, Toronto, stores and warehouses).....	68,082 10	<u>890,727 05</u>	5 0
		<u>\$2,536,666 40</u>	14.5
Other revenue:			
Brewery warehouse fees.....	\$113,300 01		
Brewery fees.....	86,750 00		
Light beer licenses, standard hotels, etc.....	7,135 00		
Fines (net).....	60,908 84	<u>268,093 85</u>	1.5
Net profit.....		<u>\$2,804,760 25</u>	16 0

SCHEDULE I  
SUMMARY OF SALES

Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927

Store sales:		
Wines and spirits and other counter sales.....	\$11,942,882	31
Beer.....	444,702	02
	\$12,387,584	33
Beer sales by breweries and brewery warehouses.....		5,122,836 80
Warehouse sales to hospitals.....		23,238 28
	\$17,533,659	41

SCHEDULE II

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES—HEAD OFFICE, WAREHOUSES'  
AND STORES

Five Months Ending 31st October, 1927

And Number of Employees on the Staff at 31st October, 1927

	Head Office	Warehouses (Toronto)	Stores and warehouses	Total	Percent- age to total sales
Executive salaries.....	\$28,722 00			\$28,722 00	.16
Salaries.....	132,696 37	\$29,424 89	\$288,423 14	450,544 40	2.57
Legal, audit and accountants' services re organization.....	21,461 65			21,461 65	.12
Postage.....	4,492 93	6 35	2,481 24	6,980 52	.04
Stationery.....	24,285 09	255 15	19,763 79	44,304 03	.25
Travelling.....	15,423 83			15,423 83	.09
Rentals.....	10,000 00		50,713 70	60,713 70	.34
Terminal warehouse charges.....		21,903 86		21,903 86	.12
Light, heat and power.....	937 24	645 03	4,802 55	6,384 82	.04
Repairs and maintenance.....	2,660 83	435 21	3,226 62	6,322 66	.04
Insurance.....	1,456 34	5,734 76	7,771 16	14,962 26	.09
Freight charges.....	797 22	1,692 67	72,382 27	74,872 16	.42
Telephone and telegraph.....	4,074 84	728 24	3,688 79	8,491 87	.05
Packing materials.....		1,218 19	17,768 25	18,986 44	.11
Bottling expense.....		158 85		158 85	.....
Breakage.....		145 07	7,661 07	7,806 14	.04
Truck maintenance.....	194 60	48 56	2,895 81	3,138 97	.02
Discounts to hospitals, etc.....	1,127 76			1,127 76	.01
Sundries.....	4,050 79	875 16	24,440 23	29,366 18	.17
Cash over and short.....			972 85	972 85	.01
	\$252,381 49	\$63,271 99	\$506,991 47	\$822,644 95	4.69
Percentage of total expenses.....	30.68%	7.69%	61.63%	100.00%	
Percentage of total sales.....	1.44%	.36%	2.89%	4.69%	

## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON THE STAFF

At 31st October, 1927

Commissioner's office.....	5
General Manager's Department.....	2
Comptroller's Department.....	8
Legal Department.....	1
Accounting.....	22
Stock Cost Ledgers.....	8
Sales Accounting.....	31
Beer Accounting.....	25
Stock Supervising.....	11
Customs and Traffic.....	7
Purchasing Department.....	10
Permit Department.....	21
Inspectors—Store.....	8
Supervision of Stores Department.....	3
Brewery Inspectors.....	113
Department of Public Works.....	3
General Inspectors.....	12
Central Warehouse and Garage.....	47
Head Office maintenance.....	6
	<hr/>
	343
Stores.....	532
	<hr/>
	785

## SCHEDULE III

## STORES, BREWERS' WAREHOUSES, BREWERIES AND WINERIES IN OPERATION

At 31st October, 1927

		STORES
Store No.		
1	Lombard and Church Streets.....	Toronto
2	154 Wellington Street West.....	Toronto
2A	Mail Order—154 Wellington Street West.....	Toronto
3	1271 Dundas Street West.....	Toronto
4	170 Danforth Avenue.....	Toronto
5	1881 Queen Street East.....	Toronto
6	1271 Queen Street West.....	Toronto
7	2223 Dundas Street West.....	Toronto
8	1165 St. Clair Avenue West.....	Toronto
9	959 Bloor Street West.....	Toronto
10	617 Yonge Street.....	Toronto
11	949 Gerrard Street East.....	Toronto
12	402 Parliament Street.....	Toronto
13	1448 Danforth Avenue.....	Toronto
14	454 Spadina Avenue.....	Toronto
15	Dupont and Spadina Avenue.....	Toronto
20	67 Lake Shore Road.....	New Toronto
21	29 Charles Street.....	Hamilton
22	879 King Street East.....	Hamilton
23	416 Ottawa North.....	Hamilton
24	88 Fraser.....	Port Colborne
26	419 Talbot.....	London
27	647 Dundas Street.....	London
28	12 Canal.....	Dunnville
31	30 Sandwich West.....	Windsor
32	52 Wyandotte East.....	Windsor
33	93 Drouillard Road.....	Ford
34	82 Victoria Road.....	Walkerville

## STORES—Continue 1

Store No.		
35	29 Sandwich	Sandwich
36	272 Queen Street	Ottawa
36A	160 Nicholas—Mail Order and Warehouse	Ottawa
37	685 Bank Street	Ottawa
38	188 Rideau Street	Ottawa
40	Market Square	Kingston
41	109 Simpson	Fort William
41A	200 McVicar—Mail Order and Warehouse	Fort William
42	101 King Street West	Brockville
43	137 King Street East	Kitchener
44	69 Dalhousie	Brantford
45	408 George	Peterborough
46	Christina and Cromwell	Sarnia
47	Ontario	St. Catharines
48	937 Victoria Avenue	Niagara Falls
49	66 Pitt	Cornwall
50	Cedar and Elgin	Sudbury
51	72 Garden	Guelph
52	269 Main Street East	Welland
53	66 Cumberland South	Port Arthur
54	88 Main Street East	North Bay
55		Pembroke
56	Water Street	Prescott
57	52 Bridge Street East	Belleville
58	4 Balsam North	Timmins
59	72 Collier	Barrie
60	88 Ontario	Stratford
61	210 King Street West	Chatham
62	314 Talbot	St. Thomas
63	343 Queen Street East	Sault Ste. Marie
64	516 Dundas	Woodstock
65	Front	Trenton
66	6th Avenue North	Cochrane
67	Main and Ferguson	Haileybury
68	214 Main South	Kenora
69	Church and Mowat Avenue	Fort Frances
70	Bickwith	Smith's Falls
71	King and Main	Gananoque
72	Gore and Herriot	Perth
73	610 King Street	Preston
74	61 Robinson	Simcoe
75	Devonshire Avenue	Iroquois Falls
76	Prospect and Silver	Cobalt
77	121 Main	Penetang
78	Whitewood Avenue	New Liskeard
79	79 Walton	Port Hope
80	Great North Road	Parry Harbour
81	Main and Queen	Sturgeon Falls
82	79 Kent	Lindsay
83	31 Main	Hawkesbury
84	Main Street	Pictou
85	Daniel and Elgin	Arnprior

## BREWERS' WAREHOUSES

Store No.		
1W	351 Front Street East	Toronto
2W	74 King Street East	Toronto
3W	581 Queen Street West	Toronto
4W	398 College Street	Toronto
5W	496 Bloor Street West	Toronto
6W	1485 Queen Street West	Toronto
7W	2233 Dundas Street West	Toronto
8W	1083 St. Clair Avenue	Toronto
9W	185 Danforth Avenue	Toronto
10W	1852 Danforth Avenue	Toronto
11W	Ferguson and Hunter Streets	Hamilton
12W	1092 Barton Street	Hamilton
13W	80 Bathurst Street	London
14W	665 Dundas Street	London

## BREWERS' WAREHOUSES—Continued

Store No.		
15W	413 Hamilton Road.....	London
16W	Mercer and Windsor Streets.....	Windsor
17W	1630 Ottawa Street.....	Windsor
18W	1503 London Street West.....	Windsor
19W	109 Sparks Street.....	Ottawa
20W	842 Somerset Street.....	Ottawa
21W	294 Princess Street.....	Kingston
22W	580 Victoria Avenue.....	Niagara Falls
23W	78 Niagara Street.....	St. Catharines
24W	222 King Street East.....	Kitchener
25W	217 Talbot Street.....	St. Thomas
26W	205 Pearl Street.....	Port Arthur
27W	268 George Street.....	Peterborough
28W	23 Water Street.....	Brantford
29W	112 McDonnell Street.....	Guelph
30W	58 Brock Street.....	Brockville
31W	6 Dover Street.....	Chatham
32W	197 King Street.....	Chatham
33W	150 Pinnacle Street.....	Belleville
34W	1 Pitt Street.....	Cornwall
35W	University and Spring.....	Cobourg
36W	George and Water Streets.....	Prescott
37W	22 Lorne Street.....	Sudbury
38W	143 Victoria Street North.....	Sarnia
39W	198 First Avenue West.....	North Bay
40W	Lindsay and King Streets.....	Lindsay
41W	Second Avenue.....	Cochrane
42W	Bay and Brock Streets.....	Sault Ste. Marie
43W	Beckwith Street.....	Smith's Falls
44W	.....	Trenton
45W	Burger and Victoria Streets.....	Welland
46W	492 Peel Street.....	Woodstock
47W	423 Erie Street.....	Stratford
48W	.....	Port Colborne
49W	106 Balsam Avenue.....	Timmins
50W	.....	Simcoe
51W	269 Mill Street.....	Port Hope
52W	19 Main Street.....	Penetang
53W	182 Prince Street.....	Pembroke
54W	767 King Street.....	Preston
55W	.....	Perth
56W	.....	Kenora
57W	101 Church Street.....	Fort Frances
58W	King Street.....	Gananoque
59W	Gilmour Road.....	Fort Erie
60W	215 Dunlop Street.....	Barrie
61W	180 Drouillard Road.....	Ford City
62W	.....	Huntsville
63W	Ferguson Avenue.....	Haileybury
64W	Main Street.....	Hawkesbury
65W	William Street.....	Arnprior
66W	185 Lake Shore Road.....	Mimico
67W	Main Street.....	Pictou
68W	Dalhousie Street.....	Amherstburg
69W	.....	Dunnville
70W	Main Street.....	Belle River
71W	.....	Glencoe
72W	Champagne Street.....	Parry Harbour
73W	Main Street.....	Ridgetown
74W	Queen Street South.....	Tilbury
75W	.....	Tecumseh

## BREWERIES

O'Keefe Beverages, Limited.....	Gould Street.....	Toronto
Cosgrave Export Brewing Company.....	Niagara Street.....	Toronto
Dominion Brewery Company, Limited.....	Queen Street East.....	Toronto
Toronto Brewing & Malting Company, Limited.....	Dundas Street West.....	Toronto
Grant Spring Brewery, Limited.....	Bay Street North.....	Hamilton

## BREWERIES - Continue I

Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited	19 Bay Street North	Hamilton
John Labatt, Limited	Simcoe Street	London
Carling Export Brewing Company	Talbot Street	London
British American Brewing Company	6 Bruce Avenue	Windsor
Capital Brewing Company, Limited	Wellington Street	Ottawa
Brading Breweries, Limited	Wellington Street	Ottawa
Lake Ontario Brewing Company, Limited		Kingston
Taylor & Bate, Limited		St. Catharines
Huether Brewing Company, Limited		Kitchener
Kakabeka Falls Brewery, Limited		Fort William
Port Arthur Beverages, Limited		Port Arthur
Bixel Brewing & Malting Company, Limited		Brantford
Quinte Breweries, Limited		Belleville
Sudbury Brewing & Malting Company, Limited		Sudbury
Sarnia Brewing Company, Limited		Sarnia
Soo Falls Brewing Company, Limited		Sault Ste. Marie
Crommiller & White Brewing Company		Welland
Perth Brewery, Limited (Devlin, Felix & Thomas)		Stratford
Kuntz Brewery, Limited		Waterloo
Walkerville Brewery, Limited		Walkerville
Kenora Brewery, Limited		Kenora
Fort Frances Brewing Company, Limited		Fort Frances
Riverside Brewery Company, Limited		Riverside
Formosa Spring Brewery, Limited		Formosa
Reinhardt Brewery Company, Limited		Toronto

## WINERIES

Badalato, S.	R.R. 9, Dundas St., London Twp, London,	P.O.
Bradley, E. C.	R.R. 1	Fonthill
Baylis, F. W. (The F. W. Baylis Company)	427 Spadina Avenue	Toronto
Belleville Wine Company, Limited	123 Front Street	Belleville
Bright, T. G. & Company, Limited (Niagara Falls Wine Company)		Niagara Falls
Belluz, Pietro	514 McTavish Street	Fort William
Canada Wine Products, Limited	83 King Street West	Toronto
Canada Vine Growers' Association, Limited	Dundas Street	Cooksville
Castrucci, O. A.	187 Parliament Street	Toronto
Giurluini, Alessandro	R.R. 4	St. Catharines
Davie Brothers (Sudbury Wine Company)	176 Minto Street	Sudbury
De Conza, A. R.	51½ North Street	St. Catharines
DePietro, D.	R.R. 1	Beamsville
Dibbley, Mrs. Rosie E. (Dibbly Wine Company)	38 West Peter Street	Sandwich
Dominion Wine Growers, Limited	Dundas Street	Oakville
Donovan, D. J.	31 John Street South	Hamilton
Furminger, F. L. (Sunnybank Winery)	R.R. 2	St. Catharines
Gordon, Rabbi Jacob	116 Beverley Street	Toronto
Hagaman, H. C. (Oakville Wine Company)		Oakville
Hamilton, J. S. & Company, Limited	Dalhousie Street	Brantford
Huehnergard, Bruno	Preston Road	Kitchener
Jordan Wine Company, Limited		Jordan
Kampmann, Fred J.	217 Breithaupt Street	Kitchener
Lamotte Francois P.	321 Campbell Avenue	Windsor
Lenardon, L. (Fort William Wine Company)	114 McVicar Street	Fort William
Lincoln Wines, Limited	Grantham Twp.	St. Catharines
London Winery, Limited	R.R. 1, Lambeth Highway	London
Luelo, Carl	160 Queen Street South	Kitchener
Meoni, Mariano	421 Wyandotte Street East	Windsor
National Fruit & Wine Company, Limited	27 Brock Avenue	Toronto
Ontario Grape Growing & Wine Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Grantham Twp.	St. Catharines
Padden, Helen (Turner Wine Company)	106 Front Street East	Toronto
Peavoy, G. W. (Canadian Wine Company)	889 Queen Street West	Toronto
Peerless Wine Mfgs., Limited	448 Queen Street East	Toronto
Perpiglia, Joseph	R.R. 2	St. Catharines
Quizley, Peter J. (Danforth Wine Company)	355 Danforth Avenue	Toronto
Rizzo, Nicholas, & Sons	164 York Street	Hamilton
Robinet, Clovis	100 Baby Street	Sandwich
Robinet, Frank	177 Sandwich Street	Windsor



## WINERIES—Continued

Robinet, Jules.....	17½ Sandwich Street.....	Sandwich
Robinet, Victor.....	141 Sandwich Street East.....	Tecumseh
Rossoni, Carlo.....	1218 Tecumseh Road East.....	Windsor
Stamford Park Wine Company, Limited.....		Niagara Falls
Subosits, Victor.....	Sixth St., Crowland Twp. P.O., Box 64.....	Welland
Tadeuszow, Thomas (Niagara Cataract Winery).....	Stamford Twp.....	Niagara Falls
Thomas, Alex. (Cooksville Wine Vaults).....		Cooksville
Thorold Winery Company Limited.....	35 Ormond Street North.....	Thorold
Toronto Wine Mfg. Company, Limited.....	1682 Queen Street West.....	Toronto
Windsor Company, Limited.....	Cor. Walker Road and Edna Street.....	Wallerville

**BREWERIES LOCATED OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO WHOSE PRODUCTS ARE SOLD THROUGH ONTARIO BREWERS' WAREHOUSES**

Drewry's, Limited.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Kiewel Brewing Company, Limited.....	St. Boniface, Man.
Shea's Winnipeg Brewery, Limited.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Frontenac Breweries, Limited.....	Montreal, Que.
Ontario National Beverages.....	Montreal, Que.
(Dow Brewery—Montreal)	
(Dawes Brewery—Montreal)	

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERMITS AND LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE FIVE MONTHS' PERIOD ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1927**

PERMITS

June 1st to October 31st, 1927:

Resident.....	220,446	
Temporary.....	53,890	
Duplicate.....	5,041	
Physicians.....	815	
Druggists.....	571	
Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons.....	423	
Manufacturers.....	254	
Mechanical and Scientific.....	11	
Sacramental Wine.....	217	
Hospitals.....	221	
		281,889

LICENSES

Brewers' licenses.....	36	
Brewers' warehouses.....	676	
		712
Native wine permits.....	1	
Sacramental wine vendorships.....	3	
Non-potable alcohol.....	4	
Standard hotel.....	1,258	
		1,266
Brewers' light beer permits.....	26	
Brewers' light beer warehouse permits.....	86	
Hotel light beer permits.....	1,102	
Restaurant light beer permits.....	541	
Shop light beer permits.....	519	
Club light beer permits.....	84	
Steamships' light beer permits.....	3	
Employees' light beer permits.....	634	
		2,995
		4,973



Ontario Department of Agriculture

REPORT

OF THE

Minister of Agriculture

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1928



# REPORT

OF THE

## Minister of Agriculture for Ontario

### 1927

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To HIS HONOUR W. D. ROSS,  
*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1927.

The past season may be described as only an average one as far as natural conditions are concerned. There were many variations at different times in different sections of the province which had their effect on the harvest. On the whole, however, the results have been reasonably satisfactory, and the aggregate return indicates a slight advance over the previous year as the following figures of agricultural values from the census and statistics returns will show:

	1926	1927
Field crops.....	\$261,264,000	\$255,900,000
Farm animals.....	73,782,000	72,896,000
Wool.....	1,087,000	1,118,000
Dairy products.....	108,846,000	106,661,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	15,766,000	18,344,000
Poultry and eggs.....	34,235,000	41,296,000
Fur farming.....	473,000	473,000
Maple products.....	1,954,000	1,772,000
Tobacco.....	5,540,000	7,556,000
Flax fibre.....	208,000	321,000
Clover and grass seed.....	4,458,000	2,798,000
Honey.....	500,000	890,000
	\$508,113,000	\$510,025,000

In addition to the detailed report of the activities of different branches of the department to be found on subsequent pages, there are several matters of general interest which may be referred to here.

#### THE WEED ACT

The past season has been marked by the beginning of a definite and systematic campaign to reduce the weed menace which has been growing more serious in this province throughout recent years. Legislation was adopted at

the last Session amending the Weed Act in many important particulars. These amendments provided for the compulsory appointment of weed inspectors by every municipality throughout the province. Although the season was somewhat advanced when the Session was over and when this legislation was distributed, it was taken up by the municipalities in a most encouraging manner. Copies of the Act and Regulations were forwarded to every municipality throughout the province and newspaper advertising was utilized to call attention to the terms of the Act and to educate public opinion as to the seriousness of this problem. A survey of the situation at the end of the season revealed the fact that out of 891 municipalities, 606 appointed inspectors. Definite information was received to the effect that 115 municipalities did not appoint inspectors, but definite information was not received from the balance. It is evident, therefore, that the great bulk of municipalities showed their readiness to co-operate in this matter and made a start. The consensus of opinion was that more attention was devoted to this problem and better results secured during the past year than during the previous ten years combined. It is, of course, understood that this matter cannot be disposed of in one year or two years, but must be attacked by the combined forces of legislation and education over a period of years. The matter will be continued in this spirit in future.

#### IMPORTANT RESEARCH PROJECT

An important development has taken place during the year in the matter of research work. Early in the summer a letter was received from our Agent-General in London, England, advising that the Empire Marketing Board, recently created by the British Government to develop all phases of marketing within the Empire, was anxious to consider whether or not co-operative research could not be established with this province. It was at once arranged for Professor W. R. Graham, head of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, who has taken a very special interest in research work, even beyond the interests of his own special line, to go over and discuss this matter with the technical officers of the Board. As a result of this visit and of the report submitted, an initial agreement has been entered into. This agreement provides for a study in problems of nutrition more particularly defined as follows:

"To make a careful study of the quality in eggs to determine the effect of such quality on the next generation of fowls and to ascertain the effect of the diet of the poultry on eggs as a human food;

"To study the hatching power of fertile eggs as to the vitamin content of the eggs and also as to the mineral content of the eggs or a combination of these two factors."

This work is a natural outgrowth of some experimental work which has already been carried on by the Poultry Department of the College comparing the effect of such animal protein as milk, meat meal, beef scrap and tankage on the hatching power of fertile eggs. It has been found that at least twenty per cent. of the embryos die or fail to hatch, and it is important to find an explanation of these losses. In carrying on these experiments it is proposed to produce hatching eggs in large numbers, capable of producing a normal chicken at any time of the year. It is expected that this will have a bearing on the cost of production of poultry and its products, and therefore, on marketing. There is also a possibility that a detailed study of these embryos may lead the way toward more complete information as to the cause or causes of anaemia in human beings.

In this work, the Department will co-operate on a fifty-fifty basis with the Empire Marketing Board. It is planned to carry on the work for a period of five years, unless the results aimed at are obtained within that time. Work is planned on a basis of approximately \$10,000 a year so that the cost to this province will only be in the neighbourhood of \$5,000. It is probable that other agreements of this nature will be entered into with the Empire Marketing Board and important results on the production and marketing of products within the empire may be expected.

#### FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

During the year a general survey was made of financial and social conditions prevailing throughout rural Ontario. A questionnaire was sent to the local representatives of the province asking for information as to the number of farm mortgages held, where held and the rate of interest. Information was also asked as to the amount of money on deposit in rural banks and the forms of investment favoured by the farmer, also the amount used for home improvement or labour-saving equipment. Comparative information was naturally sought on these points to determine how present conditions compare with those of five or ten years ago. It was recognized that specific figures would be difficult to obtain, but at the same time it was felt that by conferring with local registrars, local bank managers and other leading citizens, who are in close touch with such matters in rural communities, much useful and reliable information might be obtained.

On the question of farm mortgages, eighteen reports suggest a slight decrease, nine suggest a slight increase, and the balance indicate no particular change. An examination of the records of one county in Eastern Ontario revealed the following figures, which are of interest by way of illustration:

Year	Mortgages applied	Mortgages discharged	Per cent. mortgages \$1,000 and under
1912.....	92	108	40%
1917.....	130	187	40%
1922.....	158	134	40%
1927.....	108	113	48%

One township in this county showed fifty per cent. of the land-owners carrying mortgages, and this is believed to be fairly representative of the county. Another Registry Office Division reports a total of 217 farm mortgages in 1926, the smallest number in ten years, the highest having been 324 in 1920. Mortgages in 1926 aggregated \$259,529.38 as against a maximum of nearly \$1,500,000 on other occasions.

Reports indicate that the old time farm practice of investing surplus savings in farm mortgages is now gradually disappearing. "Very few farmers now lend money on farm mortgages" is the report from one county, which is repeated from many other sections. There are still, of course, some sections in which farm money does go to farm mortgages, but the greater proportion seeks investment elsewhere. This is not due, apparently, to any feeling of lack of security as far as farm mortgages are concerned, but rather to the greater convenience of bonds, which were a new field opened up to the farmer by the educational processes of the Victory Loan campaigns during the war. The Agricultural Development

Board, under the Ontario Government provides financial accommodation all over the province and is generally being taken advantage of because of the absence of local funds. Its rate of interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is also proving attractive. Where other moneys are available through mortgage companies or other agencies which are active in many sections, the rate is usually from six per cent. to seven per cent., while in New Ontario it runs as high as nine per cent. or in an odd case, ten per cent.

As to the amount of money on deposit in banks, opinion was fairly unanimous that there had been an increase, especially over five years ago. This increase was variously estimated at ten per cent. to thirty per cent. The fact that the increase is not very much larger is evidently due to the changing practices of the farmer in the matter of investment which has already been referred to.

One bank manager said "The savings bank is now only a place to keep funds until sufficient have accumulated to enable the owner to invest in securities." This is a contrast with the practice of some ten years or so ago when it was not unusual for a prosperous farmer to have as much as \$10,000 on deposit in the bank at one time.

In the words of another bank manager, "this is an age of investment both in town and country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars from the country have been placed in all sorts of securities during the last eight or ten years. Many of these so-called investments are speculative, such as the purchase of mining stocks. Many also, while they are safe enough, are not considered desirable because there is no market for these securities. The yield of first-class bonds and stocks on account on the plentiful supply of money is so small that many who desire a large yield overlook the principle of safety first."

Numerous reports confirm the observations of this manager, that farmers are not immune from the speculative fever which has developed in mining stocks during recent months, but on the whole, reports indicate that the farmer is devoting the major part of his surplus earnings to certain securities in the form of bonds or preferred stocks. The fact that savings deposits also show an increase in spite of this diversification in the use of surplus moneys is an encouraging sign. One report estimates that the amount of farm deposits in the banks of one of the smaller cities of the province aggregated from two to three million dollars, or practically twenty-five per cent. of all the deposits. Another report estimates deposits running from five to seven million dollars in the good farming centres of the county. It is stated that farmers will appear to have the "saving habit" in spite of the increased spending opportunities which are everywhere available.

On the question of social conditions opinions are practically unanimous that the present standard of living is very much higher than ten or fifteen years ago. Says a report from one county:

"In general social conditions on the farm have been vastly improved. The general use of the automobile accompanied by improved roads has increased the farmer's travel radius many times. The advent of the radio provides entertainment hitherto inaccessible to him. The progress of rural electric lines is rapidly making possible the use of electricity on the farm. These features are being rapidly adopted by the farmers and socially the farmer is far in advance of five years ago."

This is echoed from many other parts of the province.



"Home lighting plants and water systems," says another report, "are beginning to be seen on the better farm homes. Milking machines are becoming quite common throughout the county. New barns, new houses and modern poultry houses are seen almost everywhere, indicating a satisfactory economic condition in the county."

From a county in Western Ontario comes this report:

"Hydro is serving over three thousand customers in this county, so that much electrical labour-saving equipment is being installed in both the houses and barns. Equipment such as litter carriers, water systems, small stationary engine, etc., in the barn are very common throughout the county. Cream separators and engine-driven washing machines are becoming very common. At least fifty per cent. of the homes have \$700 to \$1,000 in labour-saving equipment. The farm industry socially is improving rapidly. The road building programme has been very extensive, so that to-day we have eighty-five miles of pavement, 383 miles of improved county road, and the remainder of the roads are given particular attention. Every farmer has his auto. and many have trucks. Telephones and radios are everywhere."

Occasionally there is a reference to the matter of rural depopulation as in this paragraph:

"The rural depopulation has hit some sections of the county seriously. Many of the young people have left the farms and are now working in nearby cities, but the condition is not as bad as some would think. The census of the young people recently taken shows that there are about 300 young people between the ages of fifteen and thirty within a radius of six or seven miles from a certain point."

From all this it is evident that notwithstanding the vagaries of seasons or the effect of periodic depressions the social and financial condition of rural Ontario is steadily improving.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. MARTIN,

*Minister of Agriculture.*

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Statistics of attendance for the year are as follows. Figures for general courses including students of winter term and new students of fall term:

General Course.....	326	
Specialists in General Course Work.....	14	
Dairy Courses.....	175	
Stock and Seed Judging.....	66	
Poultry Raising.....	43	
Horticulture.....	64	
Apiculture.....	25	
Farm Mechanics.....	21	
Farm Power.....	44	
Baking School, January 18th to September 8th.....	26	
	804	
Domestic Science (at Macdonald Institute).....	423	
Girls' Conference (Junior Women's Institute).....	212	
Summer Courses:		
High School Teachers—1st year, 40; 2nd year, 46.....	86	
Public School Teachers—1st year, 45; 2nd year, 73.....	118	
Specialists.....	5	
Farm Mechanics.....	5	
	214	
Total.....	1,653	

### ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE ROLL (GENERAL COURSE), 1927

#### FROM ONTARIO

Brant.....10	Lambton.....6	Renfrew.....1
Bruce.....6	Lanark.....6	Russell.....3
Carleton.....15	Leeds.....3	Simcoe.....9
Dufferin.....1	Lincoln.....14	Stormont.....1
Durham.....3	Middlesex.....13	Temiskaming.....1
Elgin.....2	Muskoka.....1	Thunder Bay.....6
Essex.....9	Northumberland.....2	Victoria.....2
Glengarry.....2	Norfolk.....6	Waterloo.....7
Grenville.....5	Ontario.....2	Welland.....5
Grey.....4	Oxford.....13	Wellington.....34
Haldimand.....3	Parry Sound.....3	Wentworth.....13
Halton.....4	Peel.....3	York.....30
Hastings.....5	Peterborough.....4	
Huron.....6	Perth.....6	Total from Ontario.....275
Kent.....4	Prince Edward.....2	

#### FROM OTHER PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION

Alberta.....2	Nova Scotia.....4	Prince Edward Island...1
British Columbia.....7	Quebec.....2	Total from other
		Provinces.....16

#### FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Columbia.....1	Peru.....1	Wales.....1
Cuba.....1	Ireland.....1	Scotland.....6
England.....19	Jamaica.....1	
Japan.....1	Newfoundland.....1	Total from other
Holland.....1	South Africa.....1	Countries.....35
		Total.....326

## AGE AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The limits of age in the General Course, 1927, ranged from 17 years to 36 years. The average age was 22.

Religious denominations of students registered for the fall term were:

Buddhist.....	1	Congregational.....	2	Unitarian.....	1
Anglican.....	75	Jewish.....	1	Roman Catholic.....	12
Baptist.....	25	Lutheran.....	1	United Church.....	159
Disciples of Christ.....	1	Mennonite.....	1	No religion.....	1
Greek Orthodox.....	3	Presbyterian.....	40	Wesleyan.....	1
Brethren.....	1	Dutch Reform.....	1		

## VETERANS RETIRE

It has not been the practice to refer in this report to staff changes. An exception, however, seems justified in the unusual circumstance of the announcement of the retirement of three veteran members of the staff during the past year. These three were Professor John Evans, for over twenty years head of the Manual Training Department; Mr. Stephen Springer, for twenty-five years Bursar at the College, and Dr. C. A. Zavitz, after an unbroken connection of forty-two years in the service of the College. All three have rendered excellent service in their respective positions and retire on account of advancing years and impaired health. The name of C. A. Zavitz is probably better known throughout the rural sections of this province than that of any other member of the staff. Dr. Zavitz's service has been as distinguished as it has been long. His patient experiments in plant breeding and in the development of new strains and varieties of crops has practically made over the field crops of this province, and has undoubtedly added millions of dollars to the revenue of the farmers. His successful work in this regard has only been equalled by the vigour and enthusiasm with which he has preached the gospel of better crops, in season and out of season, in every corner of the province.

## IMPROVED EQUIPMENT

Two additions have been made during the year to the college equipment.

One is the completion of the new School of Baking. This building was presented to the college by those interested in the baking industry as represented by the Bread and Cake Bakers' Association of Canada. The work of raising the funds and carrying out the project to a successful issue was in the hands of Mr. H. E. Trent, and in recognition of his excellent services the building is being known as the Trent Institute. It was opened officially with appropriate ceremony during the year, and is now in full operation. It is a thoroughly modern and well-equipped plant, designed for both practical work and instruction. It has both class-rooms and laboratories. It is the only institution of its kind in Canada and is calculated to serve the needs of the industry throughout Canada. While the building and the work of instruction is under the immediate direction of the Professor of Chemistry, it has a staff of two or three specialists who give instruction in both plain and fancy baking. The increasing complexity of the problems which enter into the successful operation of this industry at the present time makes such instruction almost an essential part of the equipment of a man undertaking this profession. Courses of three months' duration, given three times throughout the year, attract a considerable number of young men.

The other addition to the equipment consisted in making over the residence, which has heretofore been occupied by the Bursar, into a residence for girls to supplement the accommodation at Macdonald Hall. The number of applications for admission to the course at Macdonald Institute has always exceeded the accommodation available. The vacating of this house was therefore taken advantage of and with a very moderate expenditure it was made over to provide excellent accommodation for twenty girls, thus making the advantage of a Macdonald course available to a larger number each year. The building has been named "Watson Hall," thus perpetuating the name of Miss Mary Urie Watson, who for upwards of twenty years was Director of Macdonald Institute.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FARM DEPARTMENT

All farm crops, with the exception of corn, were very satisfactory. Although the old seeding of alfalfa was very badly winter killed, other hay crops gave a good yield. All spring grains produced an abundance of straw, and the yields of grain were well above the average. The spring and early summer were too cool and dry for corn and this crop finished below average. Turnips and mangels were excellent crops, the former giving the best yield we have had in years and averaging nearly 900 bushels per acre.

The horse stock was increased through the raising of five foals, one Percheron and four Clydesdales. Three Clydesdale mares were purchased during the year. To make proper progress in horse breeding work it may become necessary to purchase stallions to head our strings of Percheron and Clydesdale mares.

The beef cattle herds have made good progress during the year. We are continuing investigational work on herd maintenance costs. A new Aberdeen Angus sire was purchased for \$500, and before delivery, he won the junior and reserve grand championships at the Royal Show. Sales from the beef herds were satisfactory.

In keeping with the progress in dairying in the province the dairy herd was strengthened by the addition of a new herd sire, a son of Jersey Volunteer, and a new Holstein junior sire. Production, rearing and veal calf costs were further investigated. Both the beef and dairy herds were fully accredited during the year.

Sheep work was pretty largely confined to maintenance of eight breeds of class-room work with three breeds for breeding work. Roaming dogs killed eight head early in November.

The herds of swine, as usual, proved to be the most profitable branch of the work. Considerable investigational work was carried forward. The cause of losses in winter litters was thoroughly investigated. Considerable work was also done with indoor and outdoor winter feeding, cross-breeding and rations.

During the year bulletins 310 and 311 on Beef and Dairy Cattle were revised and brought up-to-date.

The annual auction sale drew a record crowd and good prices, the sale totalling nearly \$8,000.

The department was strengthened by the inauguration of a meats branch, and a complete course in slaughtering, dressing and curing, under Mr. E. C. Stillwell.

The college judging teams had a good year. The team stood fourth at the National Dairy Show in thirty-two teams. They were first at the Royal, at Toronto, and sixth in twenty-two teams at the International, at Chicago, where they were first in horses and second in sheep, and had a man tied for first place in both horses and sheep.

### FIELD HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

In addition to lectures and laboratory periods with the regular and short course classes at the college, the carrying of a very heavy agricultural correspondence throughout the year, the work of the Field Husbandry Department includes the conducting of field experiments on an area of about seventy-five acres, plant breeding on an area of about four acres, as well as extension and research work.

Many of the most popular and widely-grown varieties of the leading farm crops in Ontario were originated by the Department of Field Husbandry by means of hybridization and selection. At the last Royal Agricultural Winter Fair where competition is open to all the provinces of the Dominion, fifty-nine per cent. of the prize winners in grain exhibits in winter wheat, late oats and barley, and ninety-three per cent. of the prize winners in sheaves in the above classes were entries of varieties originated by the Department of Field Husbandry. In one of the largest grain classes, late oats, first prize was awarded to an entry of O.A.C. No. 72 oats which was grown in the Province of Saskatchewan. The sweepstakes prizes at the last Provincial Winter Fair for the best bushel of grain in oats, barley and winter wheat were awarded respectively to O.A.C. No. 72 oats, O.A.C. No. 21 barley and O.A.C. No. 104 winter wheat.

The O.A.C. No. 144 oats which was introduced into Ontario four years ago was the winner in four field crop competitions held by the agricultural societies during the past year, was second in three, third in two, fourth in one, fifth in one, sixth in two and seventh in one. This variety on a measured acre in the experimental plots in 1927 yielded 86- $\frac{2}{3}$  bushels of grain and has made a fine record during the short time it has been in cultivation in the province; especially has this been true where it has been grown on the lighter types of soil when a variety with a good yield of straw was a necessity.

The O.A.C. No. 104 winter wheat, produced through crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian varieties, was first in eight field crop competitions held during the last year, obtaining the same number of first prizes as the Dawson's Golden Chaff. This variety in some sections of the province is grown on an even larger area than the Dawson's Golden Chaff.

The O.A.C. No. 181 field peas, produced from crossing the Prussian Blue and the White Wonder varieties, is the most outstanding variety tested in the experimental plots in recent years. This variety was first in average yield of grain per acre of the field pea varieties tested for a period of two years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. There was a very large demand for seed of this variety in the spring of 1927, one seedsman asking for the source of supply of as much as two carloads, another of one carload and many individual farmers for smaller amounts.

During the first few years after the introduction of plant breeding into the work of this department, the selection of superior strains from the best obtainable

varieties formed a large part of the work and resulted in the origination of several excellent varieties. The next step was the extensive use of some of these superior new varieties as the parents in various crosses. This has resulted in the production of several superior varieties. To-day hybridization is much used to give populations of variable progeny so that new varieties having a combination of the desirable characteristics of two or more of the older varieties may be produced. There is a large quantity of hybrid material in different stages of selection at the present time. Among the many strains of hybrid origin which are being studied there appear to be several very promising ones which are ready for the final yield test. High yielding ability, quality, good straw strength and disease resistance are the principal characteristics being sought among the new hybrid sorts.

The extension work carried on by the department is becoming of increasing importance, and includes the work of the Field Husbandry Committee of the Experimental Union, lectures at short courses, farmers' clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, etc., preparation of material and the setting up of exhibits on seed trains and at exhibitions, judging at seed fairs and exhibitions, supervising Junior Farmers' judging contests, training judges for field crop competitions, assisting in special crop improvement campaigns and the multiplication and distribution of elite stock seed.

### THE POULTRY DEPARTMENT

The poultry business and the poultry kept on farms is increasing year by year. The correspondence of the Poultry Department increased more in 1927 than in any year in the history of the department.

For several years the department has been giving assistance to short courses in the different counties, but this year there was a new demand, in the nature of four-day special poultry short courses. These courses were well attended; in some instances there were more than one hundred and fifty people at a lecture. There are several requests for such courses during the winter of 1928. These courses simply meet a demand for information from the increasing numbers who are interested in this branch.

The meeting of the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa in July of this year was of special interest. Naturally there were a large number of visitors from other countries visited this department, but in addition to this, our provincial poultrymen made use of the department in many ways, such as hatching and rearing some early chicks for them, one member of the staff acting as secretary for Ontario's exhibit.

The poultrymen in general have had a successful year. Eggs hatched better than usual, and the demand for table eggs was well maintained, if not considerably increased. The broiler business this season was not as good as usual. There were many early broilers; and there appeared to be an increased supply earlier than the demand. The rearing of chickens at any season of the year is generally very well understood, and one can look toward a supply of fresh broilers monthly, if the demand and price will warrant the production.

The experimental and research work on the question of the factors that influence the hatching power of eggs is being continued. This is a very important problem and involves many branches of science. The work is yielding some results, but it may be several years before a definite statement can be made. The question of direct sunlight, the supply of certain kinds of protein as well as green feed and minerals appear at present to be the influencing factors.

The experimental work with turkeys is getting well under way. The results obtained, to date, suggest that for the ordinary person, the growing of turkeys successfully is mainly associated with cleanliness; or, in other words, one needs land that is not fouled by turkeys or chickens; and then the turkeys fed from clean troughs and not from the ground. It is essential to move the feed troughs and drinking vessels frequently, if not daily.

The extension work grows each year, and the demand is met as far as possible. The taking of the results to the producer, and the bringing in to the department the experiences of the poultry farmer, and the problems of the mixed farmer, keeps the department in reasonable touch with the problems of the country.

### CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

The class work with the regular classes of the College, Macdonald Institute, Trent Institute and the summer courses in agriculture, consumes a very large part of our time and means that we have classes in every month of the year. In addition to this the chemical examination of hundreds of samples of miscellaneous materials for correspondents takes up a great deal of time which, however, is part of the regular routine work of the department.

During the year soil studies have been continued. Following up the work begun in 1926, the soil survey of Norfolk County was continued during the field season 1927, and a soil map of the county practically completed.

Field studies on the soils of this county have indicated several important laboratory problems which are being worked out at the present time. A special study is being made of the sand soils suitable for flue-cured tobacco culture, both in the old areas where tobacco culture is established and in the newer areas where it is being introduced.

As a result of this survey thousands of acres of land, not previously cropped to flue-cured tobacco, have been recognized as being well adapted to this crop. Further, large areas of associated sandy soils are found to have excellent possibilities in canning crop culture.

Work on the Welland experimental plots was continued as usual without any changes in the plans.

Slight changes were made in the rotation on the Simcoe experimental plots. Oats and alfalfa were substituted for fall wheat and red clover; also one complete range was seeded to alfalfa with the intention of leaving it for a number of years.

As time advances it is becoming more evident that potash seems to be one of the limiting factors on sandy soils for the production of legumes and potatoes. These results combined with those obtained from our co-operative work indicate that the percentage of potash in a commercial fertilizer mixture, used for crops grown on sandy soils, should be rather high. At present a study is being made of the increase in the amount of lime and organic matter on each plot, which has resulted from the treatment they have received during the period of eight years since the plots were laid out.

Twenty-five experiments and demonstrations on potatoes, consisting of different rations and mixtures, were conducted with the District Representative in the chief potato-growing sections in the province. Experiments on turnips, which were planned to determine the best mixtures and method of applications

of fertilizers, demonstrate the importance of phosphates in one mixture, but the rate of application naturally depends upon the condition and previous manuring of the soil. An extensive five-year experiment was started on four farms to determine the most economical form and rate of application of lime. This experiment was laid down on two distinct soil types, which are usually acid and cover a wide area of this province.

Under the Canadian Cannery Fund, thirty experiments were conducted on different soil types on canning peas, corn and tomatoes; also the results harvested on the second and third crops in the rotation after the experiments were laid down. The residual effect of the fertilizer treatments are equally as marked on these second and third year crops as on the first after application of the fertilizers.

From the results obtained on both of the experimental plots, the co-operative work conducted over the province during the past five seasons, we are in a much better position to aid the farmers in solving their soil problems. In many instances we are able to give definite recommendations considering soil type as to which is the most economical fertilizer mixture to use for many crops and also information regarding the best method of preparing the soil for the crop.

The usual work in dairy chemistry has been carried on during the past year. The administration of the Dairy Standard Act and the Cream and Milk Purchase Act has increased the demands of the provincial dairy instructors for standard chemical solutions supplied by this department and enquiries concerning the causes of faulty products.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY

The following is a summary of the work of this department during the year 1926-27.

1. Teaching in the regular and short courses.
2. Answering correspondents.
3. Adding to and classifying the department's collection of Ontario insects—About 1,000 species were added during the year.
4. Experimental and research work on:
  - (a) The European corn-borer—chiefly along the line of finding out the best way of crushing corn stubble before ploughing, the best attachments to use with ploughs to bury the stubble thoroughly, the percentage of mortality of young larvae, and the value of insecticides as control measures on sweet corn plots.
  - (b) The Golden-Glow borer, an insect often mistaken for the European corn-borer—Life history, hitherto unknown, was worked out.
  - (c) The control of mushroom mites by paradichlorobenzine.
  - (d) The control of onion maggot by lubricating oil emulsions and two proprietary oil sprays, both with and without Bordeaux mixture.
  - (e) The control of ants, clothes moths and carpet beetles.
  - (f) The control of aphids on apples by early applications of lubricating oil emulsion against (a) the eggs, (b) the newly-hatched nymphs.
  - (g) The life history and habits of the Oriental peach moth (in conjunction with Mr. W. A. Ross, of the Dominion Entomological Branch). One man, Mr. G. Dustan, devoted his whole time to this work and has been engaged again for next year.



5. Preparation of a bulletin (No. 325) on "Insects Attacking Vegetables," of a mimeographed circular on "The Making of Lubricating Oil Emulsions," of a leaflet on the corn-borer entitled "Warning Notice re Corn Borer Act and Suggestions as to the Best Methods of Clean-up" and of a revised Spray Calendar. This calendar was made in conjunction with Professor Howitt, W. A. Ross and Dr. Berkeley. Extension work as follows:

- (a) General supervision in conjunction with Professor Howitt, of the Botany Department, of the Spray Service of the province.  
One member of our department acted as spray supervisor in Brant County.
- (b) Administration of the Corn Borer Act. This included addresses to the different county councils after notifying them to appoint an inspector under the Act, training the inspectors, visiting them from time to time, and scouting the infested area to determine the results of the clean-up measures carried out under the Act, and also to learn the situation in other counties with a view to determining what further counties should be brought under the Act. As a result of this scouting there are now twenty-four counties in whole or in part under the Act. This includes most of the corn-growing area of the province.
- (c) Writing timely letters for the press on various insect pests or spraying. The largest number of these was on corn-borer control methods.
- (d) Giving public addresses in different parts of the province on insects or spraying.
- (e) Investigating insect outbreaks and advising re control measures for these.
- (f) Administration of the Fruit Pest Act as in previous years.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

During the year 1927 the departments of Physics and Farm Mechanics were amalgamated under the name Department of Agricultural Engineering. It is hoped that the amalgamation will pave the way for greater activity in extension service to the farmers of Ontario.

Bulletin 330 is now ready. It comprises eighty pages with sixty-four illustrations, descriptive of sources of farm water supply, farm pumps, water systems, plumbing for the farm home and sewage disposal systems.

Acting on the belief that if portable forms for septic tanks were available a larger number of farmers would be induced to install sewage disposal tanks, we have prepared two types of portable forms, one of wood and one of metal. These are being tested by the department before being sent out to the various farm districts in the spring of 1928.

Owing to numerous requests for information concerning filters for soft water, tests are being conducted to determine the best and simplest filter for soft water purification. Experiments to date show that a composite filter consisting of alternate layers of fine sharp sand and charcoal (pea size) over six or eight inches of fine gravel, the whole filter bed being about three feet thick, will act as a very effective filter.

Continued tests on farm pumps, water systems, and farm plumbing systems have been carried on this year.

A plumbing laboratory has been established where the students in the Associate Course and the Farm Power Short Course are given practice in cutting and threading of pipe, caulking joints and setting up and operating pumps and water systems.

Several demonstrations were given in clearing of land with the aid of explosives. Removal of green elm stumps up to thirty-four inches in diameter was demonstrated in one case. Instructions were given in every case as to the quantity and placing of explosives for various sizes and types of stumps.

Greater personal attention has been given this year to extension work in farm water supply systems. Advice in regard to water systems has often proved to be unsatisfactory when given by mail, and every effort is being made to put a special man on the road in 1928 for say, three or four months, in order to give personal assistance along this line.

### DRAINAGE

The wet fall of 1926 and spring of 1927 greatly stimulated drainage work. Tile plants have had difficulty in meeting the demands for tile. Machine owners have had more work than they have been able to do, and many localities would have used machines if such had been available.

A corresponding demand has been made on field men for surveys, inspection of installations, securing of machines and general field work. It was necessary to increase the field staff to cope with the situation, and during the busy season there were six men doing field work.

Three more drainage plots have been completed in Eastern Ontario, making seven installed in the last three years. These are arousing an interest in drainage work and seem to warrant the expenditure. Several carloads of tile have also been installed at the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville. This work will be completed next spring.

With the increase of drainage activities, there has been an increased demand for financing assistance through "The Tile Drainage Act." Several townships have passed the necessary by-law this year providing funds for the farmers unable to finance their own drainage work.

During the winter, short courses, special drainage meetings and farmers' organizations have demanded considerable attention, and these have been looked after by the permanent field men and from the central office.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Two investigations of major importance were completed during the past year.

The first was a study of potential crop substitutes for corn in the Ontario corn belt. This report shows that though the corn crop occupied less than thirty per cent. of the crop acreage in Essex, Kent and Lambton counties, it provided more than fifty per cent. of the gross income from farms, and almost the same percentage of the net income. The acreage devoted to corn had at the time the report was completed (March, 1927) been reduced to approximately forty-three per cent. of the customary acreage (it has since been further reduced).

This report also presents an analysis of the demand for such crops as tobacco, sugar beets, canning crops, and an analysis of the adaptability of these crops to the region under study, together with other data which will enable the farmer individually to decide the extent to which he could employ the various substitutes for the corn crop.

The second study was a continuation of the economic survey of tobacco farming in south-western Ontario, begun in 1926. This report is based upon farmers business reports for the year ending December 1st, 1926. It contains comparisons with the results of the previous year. This work is justified because of the increasing importance of the tobacco crop in this province.

In addition to the foregoing the investigation of apple marketing has been resumed, and an "experimental" study of rural population in North Wellington was undertaken.

Another important development during the year was the inauguration of a working relationship with the Department of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, whereby graduate students may qualify in agricultural economics for the degree of M.S.A. This will have far-reaching effects on research in agricultural economics.

Plans for extension work in farm accounting among junior farmers have also been made.

#### DAIRY EXPERIMENTS

The Dairy Department has been conducting some experiments as to the effect of freezing on milk and cream, and has reached the following conclusions with reference thereto:

- (a) No detrimental effect on milk bottled for direct consumption.
- (b) Camembert and Neufchatel fancy cheese made from frozen milk were of good quality.
- (c) The average flavour and total scores of farm butter made from frozen milk were 37.9 and 90.6; from the unfrozen milk lots, the average scores were 38 and 90.8—slightly higher scores for the unfrozen lots of butter, but no great difference in quality.
- (d) Frozen cream for table use compared favourably with similar lots unfrozen, except when the cream was frozen very hard, which, when thawed, produced clumping of the fat and some oiliness.
- (e) Frozen cream for making cream cheese, produced satisfactory quality—practically equal to the unfrozen.
- (f) Frozen cream for farm butter-making, produced butter with similar scores to that made from unfrozen cream.
- (g) Freezing skim milk had no detrimental effect on the keeping quality, flavour or acid development of unsweetened condensed skim milk; nor on the solubility and flavour of skim milk powder.
- (h) The unfrozen milk for Cheddar cheese making produced 1.25 pounds more cheese per 1,000 pounds milk, and the average score of the cheese was .33 point higher, chiefly in texture, for unfrozen lots as compared with similar lots of cheese made from frozen milk.

On another problem of great importance to dairy producers the following findings have been reached:

Improperly washed cream separators increased the bacterial count of the milk separated, doubled the loss of fat in the skim milk, reduced the grade of the cream when fresh from "Special" to "First," and in five days the cream from an improperly washed separator, had dropped to second grade—or between first and second, while the "Special" had become a "First." All lots of cream were kept in a tank holding ice and water, similar to good conditions on the farm.

## DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Much time this year has been spent in cleaning up the campus, pruning shrubbery, improving the surroundings of the Farm Economics Building and the houses immediately in front of it. Much new material has been planted on the campus of newer varieties of shrubs, many new to the province, in order to test their hardiness, especially so with the evergreens, as we have not made as much use of this type as we might. Additions have been made to the collections of iris, pæonies, roses and gladioli, especially so in regard to gladioli, of which we have now some twelve hundred varieties. These collections are becoming exceedingly well patronized by people all over the province and neighbouring states. In order to make it easy to obtain names of plants or shrubs we have carefully labelled each one. The past year we have made an extra feature of annuals, both those started inside and others from seed sown directly in the ground. This has been very attractive and of value to visitors. A considerable amount of carpet bedding has been laid out. This is interesting, not only to visitors, but to the students. Special work has been done in the greenhouses with the best types of commercial crops, especially from the standpoint of the student.

We are receiving numerous requests for pamphlets, especially along the line of home beautification and in connection with growing of grasses for golf courses. It is interesting to note that the golf association held one of their meetings on the campus, which are very largely attended.

In the variety orchard a good many of the poorer varieties of the original planting have been removed, and have been replaced with the best of the newest. There are at present about one hundred and sixteen varieties in this orchard. In the seedling orchard a number more trees have fruited, one a Spy x McIntosh, seems promising. Close records of all fruiting are kept for three years, to find their value. The new orchard planted on the Hamilton farm is doing well, the Wealthy fillers having had a considerable crop this year, which is worth noting, as the trees are now only three years old.

A considerable amount of work has been done on vegetable and flower seed production. The "Canadian" tomato has been sent out to a large number of growers with quite satisfactory results. The bulletin published by the Department on vegetable work has proved satisfactory.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Eight outbreaks of ropy milk on farms were investigated and instructions given for their control and eradication.

Three dairy plants were, on request, bacteriologically checked up for efficiency in controlling contamination of their products.

Five creameries were visited, on request, to determine the source of, and to correct, various troubles caused by micro-organisms.

Twelve hundred and thirty-nine samples of butter from the butter grading station were tested for yeast and mould content as a means of checking up on the efficiency of dairy management.

One hundred and eighty-seven samples of water from farms, dairies, creameries and cheese factories were tested and reported on.

#### LEGUME BACTERIAL CULTURES PREPARED AND SENT OUT TO APPLICANTS

For Alfalfa.....	4,548
“ Sweet Clover.....	1,078
“ Red Clover.....	301
“ Alsike.....	196
“ White Clover.....	12
“ Field Beans.....	69
“ Field Peas.....	387
“ Soy Beans.....	157
“ Vetches.....	5
“ Sweet Peas.....	33
“ Cow Peas.....	4
	6,790
Cultures returned by Agricultural Representatives (sale or return).....	331
Total.....	6,459

#### LACTIC CULTURES PREPARED AND SENT OUT

Escherichia acidi lactici.....	197
Lactobacillus bulgaricus.....	13
Lactobacillus acidophilus.....	37
Total.....	247

### APICULTURE

The provincial grant for apiary inspection totalled \$17,000.00. This sum was expended in the various counties so far as possible, special attention being given to those counties where the clean-up or eradication of American foulbrood has been requested by the beekeepers concerned. With the clean-up plan for eradication of American foulbrood more money is needed in each county than was formerly the case. This is because the inspector must visit every apiary and inspect every colony in the apiary visited. Where American foulbrood is found he must also destroy the contents of all such colonies. The old method of inspection did not demand this and many apiaries were not inspected at all. The eradication of American foulbrood by the clean-up county plan is finding much favour among the beekeepers and twenty-three county associations have passed resolutions urging that their county be placed in the clean-up counties. The apiary inspection reports are showing what can be done in eliminating American foulbrood where the clean-up is practised.

With very few exceptions beekeepers in the various clean-up counties are co-operating whole-heartedly with the apiary inspectors. Beekeepers themselves are now urging the department to clean up their own vicinities.

Following is the report of apiaries inspected for this season:

APIARY INSPECTION 1927, BY COUNTIES

County	Colonies Examined	A.F.B.	Treated	Destroyed
Algoma.....	144	....	..	....
Brant.....	118	8	..	8
*Bruce.....	4,614	231	..	231
Carleton.....	819	33	..	33
*Dufferin.....	289	11	..	11
*Dundas.....	46	14	..	....
*Durham.....	1,398	107	..	107
Elgin.....	263	57	..	20
*Essex.....	198	5	..	5
*Frontenac.....	261	....	..	....
Glengarry.....	395	....	..	....
Grey.....	1,151	175	..	165
*Haldimand.....	2,955	208	..	208
Halton.....	165	22	..	22
*Hastings.....	4,020	175	..	175
Huron.....	1,520	88	..	88
Kent.....	171	25	..	25
*Lambton.....	924	206	..	206
Lanark.....	1,428	73	..	73
*Lennox and Addington.....	728	36	..	36
*Lincoln.....	1,467	52	..	52
*Middlesex.....	4,291	804	..	804
Norfolk.....	92	4	..	4
*Northumberland.....	3,263	95	..	95
*Ontario.....	608	78	..	78
*Oxford.....	508	62	1	13
Peel.....	801	76	13	62
Perth.....	887	45	..	45
*Peterborough.....	1,037	22	..	22
Prescott.....	103	....	..	....
*Prince Edward.....	373	....	..	....
*Renfrew.....	509	21	..	21
*Simcoe.....	4,901	301	..	301
*Temiskaming.....	400	77	..	77
*Victoria.....	2,108	48	..	48
Waterloo.....	910	46	..	46
*Welland.....	1,564	171	..	171
Wellington.....	1,339	31	..	31
*Wentworth.....	2,476	78	..	78
York.....	4,074	489	8	466
	53,318	3,977	22	3,827

\*These counties are in the clean-up for American foulbrood or have petitioned the Department to come in as soon as the counties can be inspected.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

It is pleasing to report that the student enrolment has markedly increased. For the session ending April 30th, 1927, a total of sixty-seven students were in regular attendance, of which fifteen were in the first year class, twenty-one in the second year class, twenty in the third year class and eleven in the senior class. Of the senior class ten candidates were successful in passing the final examinations, and were graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc.) conferred by the University of Toronto at a Special Convocation, held on April 29th, 1927. During the present session, which commenced on October 1st, 1927, a total of seventy-six students have registered (an increase of nine over the previous year), of which twenty-two are in the first year class, fifteen in the second year class, nineteen in the third year class, and twenty in the senior class. The requirements for entrance are being fully maintained, and less difficulty is being encountered in obtaining candidates with complete high school matriculation. It is worthy of mention that the majority of recent graduates have been successful in passing the civil service examinations in both Canada and the United States for appointment as veterinary inspectors under the respective governmental departments. At the present time we are not aware of any recent graduate not being able to get a suitable position or a satisfactory location for private practice. This indicates that the opportunities available for qualified graduates in veterinary science are becoming more encouraging and if the demand continues there will be a shortage of men available for the profession, unless the attendance at veterinary colleges increase accordingly. Students are in attendance from each of the provinces in Canada and from many parts of the United States as well.

### THE COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION

While no radical change has been made this year in the regular course of study and instruction, a consistent effort has been made to further correlate, as far as possible, class and laboratory instruction. The general aim has been to progressively develop and improve the regular degree course in all its branches so as to more adequately equip graduates to perform the services which may reasonably be expected of them. Provision has also been made whereby suitable candidates may undertake, if they so desire, special courses of study and advanced laboratory exercises. From time to time the advisability of establishing advanced post graduate degree courses has been given consideration. In trying to create post graduate work it is unfortunately the case that many of the prospective candidates are adapted and acceptable for undergraduate work only. In fact, there is evidently considerable misconception as to the standard of qualification for post graduate degree courses. Not long ago a resolution asking for a post graduate course was received from the executive of the veterinary association of one of the other provinces, but when application forms were sent to determine the number that might be expected to attend such a course, and it was ascertained that no candidates were available from that province to take the course for which they had petitioned. After careful consideration it would seem wise and prudent in the meantime to only offer special courses of advanced study to suitable candidates in accordance with their academic status, and to adopt their instruction to their capabilities and needs. It would, for a time at least, be wiser to follow this plan and to recognize such candidates as special students, rather than to designate them as post-graduates, or to award them an additional degree, except in special cases approved of by the university. Under this arrange-

ment, one graduate attended last year, and two graduates are attending this year. The details of the regular course of study and instruction are contained in the College Calendar which is published each year and distributed to those applying for same.

#### RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONAL WORK

Although the College is essentially an educational institution, concerned with the training of students, at the same time a considerable amount of research and investigational work is undertaken. Hence, in addition to their regular class lectures, laboratory, and other instructional work, certain members of the college staff have to undertake much routine work, and as much special research and investigational work as their time, opportunity and facilities will permit. As a result, the permanent members of the staff are kept busily engaged throughout the year, and in some instances, have frequently to work overtime. During the past year an effort has been made to advance projects previously commenced. The progress and results achieved are submitted as special articles by those in charge of the work, and published in the college report.

Throughout the year a large number of specimens for laboratory examination were daily received from veterinarians all over the province. The material received related to all classes of live stock, and was especially noticeable in the case of swine, sheep, poultry, and silver-black foxes. As a result of these examinations it is apparent that parasitic infestations of animals are becoming more fully known. Owners are beginning to realize that parasitic pests are a fruitful source of unthriftiness and losses among animals. The preparation and distribution of abortion vaccine has again been continued this year. The vaccine has only been furnished to qualified veterinary surgeons on condition that a report would in due course be submitted, furnishing their conclusions as to the results of the treatment. Up to the present time approximately twenty thousand doses of abortion vaccine have been distributed and so far no one has reported ill effects from its use. To obtain specific information, a questionnaire was distributed to each one receiving the vaccine. Many replies have been received from the animals as well as from the veterinary surgeons administering the treatment. The information contained in these reports has been carefully tabulated. While a large majority of the reports received are highly favourable, the need for caution is still evident as some of the favourable expressions may be premature and the conclusions arrived at may not be permanent. It is always difficult in the operation of a policy of this kind to properly evaluate the date received owing to the lack of checks or controls for comparison.

The application of the agglutination test for the detection of pullorum infection causing white diarrhoea in chickens has increased considerably. So far, approximately fifty-five thousand blood serum examinations have been made, and it has been found impossible to cope with all of the applications received. Numerous letters of appreciation for this service are being regularly received and have been a great source of encouragement for the further development of this useful and valuable service. The receiving of a steady supply of diseased specimens has also many advantages to the institution, in that it provides much valuable diagnostic material for instructional purposes and tends to create in students a desire for more intensive methods of examination and scientific diagnosis. It also creates an incentive for research work, and frequently provides the opportunity. The number of the specimens received and the nature of the examinations and findings are recorded under their respective departmental headings in the report of the college.



## PUBLICATIONS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

The work of compiling agricultural statistics was carried on in co-operation with the federal authorities. The results are published from time to time as completed.

The distribution of the annual reports has been continued and the following are the figures of the numbers printed for distribution:—

Minister's Report.....	3,000
The Ontario Agricultural College.....	2,500
The Experimental Union.....	50,000
Agricultural Societies and Field Crop Competitions.....	14,000
Horticultural Societies.....	20,000
Vegetable Growers' Association.....	5,000
Ontario Veterinary College.....	4,000
Agricultural Development Branch.....	3,000
Stallion Enrolment Board.....	3,500
Agricultural Statistics.....	12,000
Fruit Growers' Association.....	4,000
Entomological Society.....	3,000
Beekeepers' Association.....	4,000
Women's Institute.....	35,000
Total.....	163,000

The following crop bulletins have been printed for distribution:—

169 December, 1926.....	32,000
170 April, 1927.....	3,000
171 May, 1927.....	3,000
172 August, 1927.....	3,000

Other bulletins printed for distribution were:—

*Food for the Family.....	10,000
*303 Mushrooms.....	12,000
*308 Tomatoes.....	12,000
*310 Beef Cattle.....	15,000
*311 Dairy Cattle.....	15,000
323 The Apple.....	15,000
324 Grafting Fruit Trees.....	15,000
325 Insects Attacking Vegetables.....	15,000
326 Farm Barns.....	30,000
327 Knots and Splices.....	12,000
328 The Grape.....	15,000
329 Farm Poultry.....	25,000
330 Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.....	15,000
331 Public Speaking and Debate.....	20,000
Total.....	226,000

Circulars were printed for special distribution as follows:—

49 O.A.C. Varieties of Farm Crops.....	12,000
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Circulars without serial number:—

Corn Borer Act and Regulations.....	20,000
Weed Act and Regulations.....	15,000
Fruit and Vegetables on Commission (Act).....	10,000
Dairy Acts.....	4,000

\*New edition.

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES BRANCH

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The agricultural societies of the province had a most successful year in 1927. Not only were the entries more numerous than usual in nearly all classes of live-stock and farm products, but the quality as well showed continuous improvement. This is particularly noticeable in the classes set apart for bacon hogs at a number of fairs, which in spite of the low prevailing market prices for same, were well filled with animals of the ideal type. The classes both for light and heavy horses contained better individuals than have been seen for some years. Among these were animals bred in Canada which made a good showing in many cases against imported ones.

More departmental judges than ever before were applied for by fair boards, and with very few exceptions, their work was satisfactory.

A large number of the societies are utilizing the standard prize lists for live-stock, fruit, vegetables, fine arts, domestic science, and ladies' work prepared by the department and endorsed by the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, either as a whole or in a slightly modified form, and find them a great improvement over the ones in force previously, especially when suitable illustrations are used with same.

In spite of the fine weather that was experienced in many sections of the province last fall, some societies had their gate receipts greatly lessened owing to wet weather, and were compelled to make application for a share of the appropriation provided by the government to meet such cases, and this proved insufficient to enable ninety per cent. of the grants to be paid in full as laid down in the Agricultural Societies' Act.

### FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS

One of the most important lines of work carried on by the agricultural societies are the standing field crop, and the combined field and cleaned seed competitions, the former of which were inaugurated twenty years ago, and the latter are a further development of the same. A special feature is the selecting of only standard varieties of grain, potatoes and other field crops for these competitions and the elimination of inferior kinds. Competitors are urged to sow as near the same time as possible and the same variety so that when the judges come to score the fields, they will be able to do so to better advantage, as the crops will all ripen about the same time.

The exhibits of grain and potatoes entered by those who were competitors in the field crop competitions at the Canadian National and Central Canada Exhibitions, and Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs, were a great attraction, while those at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair have never been surpassed in any country, and were a revelation to all who saw them.

### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The interest shown by the urban and rural citizens of this province in the making of a more beautiful Ontario is well reflected in the continual organization of new societies where previously few had been carrying on their beneficial work.

Seventeen new societies joined the ranks of willing workers in 1927, among them being a number of rural ones, which is very encouraging, as the beautifying of home surroundings is as much required in the countryside as in towns and cities. There are now nearly 300 branches doing their share of civic and rural improvement. A feature of this work which has so much to commend it is the fact that the members of the horticultural societies are freely giving their time for the benefit of the dwellers in their home towns and villages, and for this they deserve the hearty support and co-operation of their fellow-citizens.

In reply to requests for lectures, 224 were delivered in different sections of the province last year, and the services thus rendered were greatly appreciated by the societies visited, the Ontario Horticultural Association paying the railway and hotel expenses of the speakers, and the society the per diem of \$5.00. This is in addition to the speakers paid by the department. Much valuable information on horticulture was given through these lectures.

Among the resolutions passed at the last annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association was one calling attention to the wholesale destruction of our wild flowers and native shrubs, which are pulled up by the roots by those who fail to realize the disastrous results, and the delegates were urged to take steps to create a sentiment in favour of conservation of natural beauty, and especially to protect and preserve the natural wild flowers, shrubs and trees of Canada. As there are in Ontario many varieties of beautiful wild flowers which are being destroyed, and are becoming very rare, some steps should be taken to prevent their eradication.

A form of co-operation that could probably be adopted by other societies has been initiated by the Forest Hill Branch. The directors arrange on a certain day for members to bring in their surplus plants and shrubs and exchange them with their fellow-members, and with school children who are interested in the work.

#### ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

There has been a decided increase in the number of branches and members, and the leading growers in the province, recognizing the many benefits to be derived from affiliation with the Central Association are joining the ranks and attending the meetings of the several branches, where the discussions bring out many helpful points in regard to the growing of vegetables and fruits.

The growers greatly appreciate the legislation at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, compelling commission houses to keep proper records, and report sales promptly to shippers.

The three suburban markets near Toronto have proved of the greatest benefit to growers and consumers alike. The distribution is better and the prices to customers more equitable. They have proved so successful that the one in North Toronto has already paid for itself, and the one on Danforth Avenue has nearly done so. These markets are to be extended and new ones are being arranged for.

The Barrie and Orillia branches are organizing to ship co-operatively into the Northern Ontario districts where it is hoped to secure profitable markets for Southern Ontario vegetables and fruit products that are now controlled by United States growers. Kenora, Rainy River and West Algoma are also possible markets.

Northumberland and Durham growers are purchasing stock in an independent cannery with the intention of having co-operative canning in their district.

At the Canadian National Exhibition in 1927, the competition among the branches for different kinds of vegetables was continued, the entries being more numerous than ever before.

In the vegetable crop competitions there was a decided increase in the number of competitors, and the vegetables showed a great improvement over those of previous years. The vegetables entered for these competitions were head lettuce, early cabbage, early potatoes, early tomatoes, celery, onions, melons, and field tomatoes. There was also a three-acre garden competition. Much of the improvement in the quality of the vegetables is due to the information imparted by experts at meetings of branch associations and conventions. The subjects of grading, and standardization of packages have come to the front and are already bearing fruit. In securing new markets they are of the greatest importance. Results will not be obtained when produce is poorly graded and shipped in different and unattractive kinds of packages.

Much interest was manifested at the annual meeting and convention of this association in the adequate protection of our growers. Several delegations waited on the Tariff Commission, and it was admitted on every hand that our representatives made out an excellent case, and it was clearly shown that Ontario is being made the dumping ground for vegetables grown by cheap southern labour whose standard of living is much lower than ours. A seasonal tariff was asked for and tariff protection for our growers similar to that given to our competitors across the line.

### ONTARIO PLOUGHMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Many new branches of this splendid association are being formed throughout the province, and the provincial ploughing match and farm machinery demonstration staged on the Toronto Municipal Farm, Yonge Street, was the largest and best ever held. Nearly 270 ploughmen entered the competition. This is the biggest number that have taken part, in the history of the association. All types of farm machinery were in operation, ditching machines, threshing, seed-cleaning, discing machines, cultivators, and many twentieth century power machines were in evidence. The Ontario Hydro-Electric System had a hundred-foot tent on the grounds, and had in operation all the applications used in Canadian farm homes run by hydro power. Two of the largest departmental stores in Canada had in the tented city a large space for the advertising of their different lines of goods. By way of diversion the farmers had a horseshoe-pitching contest in which many took part. Seven hundred ploughmen and their friends were entertained by the City Council of Toronto at a splendid banquet and the banqueters were addressed by several prominent citizens. An outstanding feature of this great organization's work is the bringing together of farmer and manufacturer, and the interest manifested by those in attendance in the splendid work that is being done by the machinery manufactured in our own country was in evidence, particularly by prospective purchasers.

At the annual meeting it was decided to hold the next international ploughing match and farm machinery demonstration in Middlesex County adjoining the City of London.

## ONTARIO FIELD CROP AND SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The grain growers of Ontario are indebted to this association for the representations made to the department which resulted in a seed-cleaning demonstration train being sent to Eastern and Northern Ontario in 1926, and to south-western Ontario in 1927. The train is also to be sent this year to parts of the province not previously visited, starting at Alvinston, on February 16. The beneficial results that have accrued have more than justified the anticipations of the members of this association. Cleaning machines have been sold to individual farmers and to co-operative associations formed for that purpose, and the information given by experts on the train to those present has been most valuable in assisting intending buyers to select the seed-cleaning machines which best suit their purpose. The train consists of three cars, one for lectures, a second for a display of the best varieties of grain and clover, and in the third, the seed-cleaning machinery is located, which is operated from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The train will visit fifty stations in north-western Ontario. Wherever the train has gone the lecture, demonstration, and seed-cleaning machine cars were crowded from the arrival of the train to its departure, and the instruction given for the best methods of weed eradication, and selection of the best varieties of grain was considered invaluable. Many farmers claim that the new departure is one of the best lines of work in recent years inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture.

## LIVE STOCK BRANCH

The work of the Live Stock Branch during the year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927, has covered the usual wide field of activities, which will be discussed under the various projects in hand.

## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

The Winter Fair was held in Guelph, November 29th to December 2nd, inclusive, 1926. This fair was much more successful than the fairs held for several years previous, when judged from the standpoint of increased attendance and interest on the part of the farmers. It will be noted that a very great increase occurred in the horse sections. This was partly caused by the management putting on special classes for light horses, thus making the evening programme more attractive to the visitors. The gate receipts reflect the increased interest on the part of the visitors, increasing from \$2,081 in 1925, to \$3,685 in 1926.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH  
SUMMARY OF ENTRIES AND GATE RECEIPTS, 1916 TO 1926

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Heavy Horses.....	209	219	305	282	256	286	225	191	254	146	225
Light Horses.....	93	113	93	60	44	50	51	35	32	43	194
Beef Cattle.....	195	178	260	270	312	367	387	317	305	280	257
Beef Carcasses.....											11
Dairy Cattle.....	114	105	134	134	74	101	99	87	38	88	40
Sheep.....	389	457	588	536	536	716	768	581	424	408	419
Sheep Carcasses.....	79	81	96	93	90	121	179	112	81	96	100
Wool.....	27	21	29	49	40	43	54	42	41	40	38
Swine.....	246	264	302	302	301	287	391	273	153	184	199
Swine Carcasses.....	38	28	45	48	34	33	134	34	45	48	63
Seeds.....	374	252	394	350	291	282	295	308	372	334	262
Fowls.....	4,123	4,588	4,730	5,066	3,918	4,154	3,817	1,570	794	1,297	1,423
Turkeys and Water Fowl.....	396	462	455	449	367	441	372	458	359	456	383
Pigeons and Pet Stock.....	681	997	1,002	1,072	587	715	763	378	247	227	261
Dressed Poultry.....	208	166	136	179	186	277	273	290	145	177	111
Gate Receipts.....	4,504	4,959	2,770	4,380	7,984	6,202	5,286	2,826	2,813	2,081	3,685

## HORSE SHOWS

The following horse shows have received grants during the fiscal year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927:—

Association	Grant	No. of Entries	Prize Money
Elora.....	\$75 00	30	\$122 00
Drayton.....	50 00	23	89 00
St. Clements, 1926.....	50 00	68	191 00
Bright.....	50 00	28	84 00
Linwood.....	50 00	55	188 00
Huron Central.....	75 00	106	365 00
Toronto Open Air.....	300 00	360	.....
St. Clements, 1927.....	50 00	58	189 00
	\$700 00		

LOCAL POULTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Local poultry associations again received assistance from the department through the supplying of judges, lecturers and grants to associations during the fiscal year, November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.

Number of Associations holding a show during the fiscal year.....	45
Number of Poultry Judges supplied.....	45
Number of Lecturers.....	30
Total amount of grants paid to local Associations, November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.....	\$2,280 00
Total expenditures in connection with local Poultry Associations—Judges, Lecturers, Grants, Confederation, etc.....	\$4,613 93

STALLION ENROLMENT

During the season of 1927 there were 1,260 stallions enrolled, which is a decrease of thirty-five stallions from the preceding year. The following certificates were granted: 155 A I; 407 approved Form I; 579 passed Form I; and 119 defective Form 2. Out of this total number of stallions 104 are enrolled as premium sires for the season of 1927. During the fiscal year just ending, cash premiums were paid to stallion owners on eighty-three stallions which stood for service during the season of 1926.

PREMIUMS TO PURE-BRED STALLIONS

Premiums paid to stallions in 1927 on their breeding report for the season of 1926 is given below, which shows that \$5,750 has been paid for premium horses in the Province of Ontario for 1926.

Number of In-foal Mares	Number of Stallions Qualifying	Amount of Premium Granted
20 and under.....	5	\$25 00 each
21 to 30.....	10	35 00 "
31 to 40.....	18	50 00 "
41 to 50.....	16	65 00 "
51 to 60.....	12	80 00 "
61 to 70.....	10	95 00 "
71 to 80.....	5	110 00 "
81 and over.....	7	125 00 "

SUMMARY FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SHOWING BY COUNTIES THE  
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF STALLIONS ENROLLED  
DURING 1927

County	Clydesdale	Percheron	Standard Bred	Belgian Draft	Thoroughbred	Hackney	French-Canadian	Shire	Suffolk	French Coach	German Coach	Ponies & Morgans	Total Horses Enrolled
Brant.....	4	5	2										11
Bruce.....	33	9	8	1	1		1						53
Carleton.....	18	10	1	2	1	2							34
Dufferin.....	21	5	2			1					1		30
Dundas.....	9	4	5										18
Durham.....	17	7	4	1		1							30
Elgin.....	4	10	1										15
Essex.....	5	18	2	2									27
Frontenac.....	2	7	4				1						14
Gengarry.....	8	1	2	2		2	1						16
Grenville.....	2	4	3			1	1						10
Grey.....	25	9	9	1		1		1					46
Haldimand.....	9	9	1	1									20
Halton.....	2	5	1		1	1							10
Hastings.....	8	9	5								1		23
Huron.....	32	18	14	1									65
Kent.....	9	17	3	5									34
Lambton.....	29	9	8	1		1		1					49
Lanark.....	8	9	2	1									20
Leeds.....	7	4	6										17
Lennox and Addington.....	3	3	6				1						13
Lincoln.....	2	5	1	1									9
Middlesex.....	25	25	20	1							1		72
Norfolk.....	5	7	1	1		2							15
Northumberland.....	15	6	1		3				1				26
Ontario.....	29	3	3			2							37
Oxford.....	7	9	4			1							21
Peel.....	28	10	1	2		1							42
Perth.....	25	12	7			2					1		47
Peterborough.....	15	8	2	1		4							30
Prescott.....	8	5	1				1				1		16
Prince Edward.....	2	8	3										13
Renfrew.....	19	16	2	1									38
Russell.....	9	9	2	6		1				1			28
Simcoe.....	27	15	6	1	1	1		1					52
Stormont.....	4	3	1			1	2						11
Victoria.....	18	8	3										29
Waterloo.....	11	7	5	2	1								26
Welland.....	3	3	1	1									5
Wellington.....	30	7	7		1	5						1	51
Wentworth.....	3	2	2	1		1							9
York.....	22	16	7	2	14	6							67
New Ontario.....	21	26	3			1	1				1		53
Outside Points.....	2	3	1	2									8
Total.....	585	382	172	40	23	38	8	3	1	1	6	1	1,260

### CLYDESDALE STALLION "MAINRING"

The Clydesdale stallion "Mainring," owned by this department, after standing two seasons at Brooklin, Ontario, was moved to Middlesex County, where he has stood for service during the past season. During the season of 1927, twenty-one mares were bred to "Mainring."



## RAM CLUBS

The department, through the Live-Stock Branch, has for a number of years been carrying on two policies in connection with sheep extension in the province. One policy has been to form ram clubs and supply pure-bred rams of suitable quality for the production of good market lambs to flock owners already in the district on the condition that the flock owners would follow approved methods of sheep husbandry, and that the flocks would be under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch and the Agricultural Representative. Rams have been supplied in these clubs for a period of four years. Educational work in dipping, docking, castrating and co-operative marketing has been carried on. Lamb fairs have been organized as part of the follow-up programme. All lambs were graded at the time of the lamb fair.

### HAVELOCK LAMB FAIR

There were 130 lambs in the fair, out of which 106 were sent to market. Of this total only five lambs were graded lower than Number one. The sale price of the lambs at Toronto was 12½ cents, which was half a cent per pound over the top of the market for the day. The average weight of the lambs was eighty-one pounds. Mr. J. B. Nelson, the Agricultural Representative for Peterborough, reports as follows, in connection with the sheep extension work in Peterborough County: "When you see the ordinary run of sheep in the district and compare them with the type of lambs that the members of the Ram Club have been shipping since the club started, it is easy to see that the club has been a success. Most of the members, I think, will carry on the good work after the department has completed their programme. There certainly was a large crowd at Havelock to see the judging and there seemed to be considerable interest taken."

### MIDDLEVILLE AND FRANKTOWN FAIRS

The Middleville lambs of choice quality sold at from one and a quarter cents to two cents per pound above the top of the market for the day, while the good lambs sold at the top of the market. The Franktown lambs were sold locally, the Number 1 lambs selling at ten and a half cents; Number 2 at ten cents, and the heavy feeder lambs at eight and a half cents. The local price being paid throughout the district on the day of the sale was \$9 per hundred pounds.

### RAINY RIVER LAMB FAIR HELD AT EMO

Perhaps in no single instance have more striking results been accomplished than in the Rainy River section through the policy of placing good pure-bred rams at the head of flocks in the district, accompanied by improved methods of sheep husbandry and marketing. A total of thirty-seven exhibitors competed for the prizes offered and brought to the fair 407 market lambs. In most cases, the ewe lambs were reserved for breeding purposes and the balance was shipped to Winnipeg. Buyers from the packing houses in Winnipeg have had representatives at this fair during the past two years and they have expressed themselves quite freely in regard to the high quality of the lambs being produced in the district. The lambs were sold on the day of the sale on a graded basis, Number 1 lambs bringing \$12.75 per hundred pounds, and the Number 2 lambs bringing \$10.50.

## LITTLE CURRENT AND MANITOWANING LAMB FAIRS

At each of these points lamb fairs were held in Manitoulin Island in October, 1927, with approximately 400 lambs at each fair. In both instances co-operative shipments were organized to the Toronto market and the net returns to the farmers were highly satisfactory.

It may be of interest to note that the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, in selecting lambs for the car lot competition at the Royal Winter Fair, took a number of lambs from the Manitowaning and Lanark County shipments. Out of twenty-five lambs shown in the third prize car lot at the Toronto Royal, twelve were supplied by the Middleville Sheep Club.

## GREY COUNTY BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHEEP CLUB

The policy of placing ewes on a share basis with junior farmers, which was inaugurated in 1920, has been continued through the returns coming from flocks already placed. In 1927 six new flocks of five ewes each were started. This work has been continued and is giving splendid results. Over fifty boys have been started in the sheep-raising industry in Grey County as a result of this work, and the total number of ewes now held by these boys will approximate 850.

## BACON HOG CLUBS

To assist in the distribution of such breeding stock as would improve the market hog from the standpoint of the production of bacon suitable for the export market, the Live Stock branch purchases and loans to approved bacon hog clubs boars of the recognized bacon hog breeds. This work has now been in progress for five years, during which time the work has extended to almost every section of the recognized hog producing regions of Ontario. At the end of the year there were 346 active bacon hog clubs, each having at least one pure-bred boar. The clubs were distributed in the counties as follows:

## NUMBER OF CLUBS, BY COUNTIES

Counties	No. of Clubs	Counties	No. of Clubs
Brant.....	10	Middlesex.....	12
Bruce.....	15	Muskoka.....	1
Carleton.....	5	Norfolk.....	5
Dufferin.....	6	Northumberland.....	20
Dundas.....	1	Ontario.....	4
Durham.....	1	Oxford.....	16
Elgin.....	11	Peel.....	4
Essex.....	9	Perth.....	17
Frontenac.....	1	Peterborough.....	4
Glengarry.....	2	Prescott.....	5
Grey.....	32	Prince Edward.....	3
Haldimand.....	6	Renfrew.....	3
Halton.....	12	North Simcoe.....	12
Hastings.....	18	South Simcoe.....	15
Huron.....	8	Thunder Bay.....	3
Kent.....	11	Victoria.....	7
Lambton.....	7	Waterloo.....	20
Lanark.....	6	Wellington.....	15
Leeds.....	4	Wentworth.....	10
Lennox and Addington.....	3	York.....	2

During the year, to fill new applications and to provide for replacements, there were bought 126 boars from forty-seven different breeders at an average price of \$45.48. Four of these were of the Tamworth breed, and 122 were Yorkshires.

The scheme provides for the delivery of the boars express or freight paid to the nearest railway station, the club to make all provisions for the care and maintenance of the animal, and to furnish all records required by the department. To deliver animals to the clubs and to make exchanges where necessary during the year, 156 shipments were made at a total cost of \$898.59, or an average cost of \$5.76 per shipment.

The boars placed with clubs were inspected during the year, and particular attention given to checking the breeding qualities of those that have been placed with a club for the first time. When a boar has proven himself a good breeder in a section he may then be moved to another section with reasonable assurance that he may prove to be equally good in another district. The information obtained in the checking of the performance of boars has been extremely valuable in purchasing young animals from strains that have proven suitable. There is a growing demand for this information from parties laying the foundation for herds. Assistance has also been given pure-bred breeders by means of loaning proven sires, in return for which the branch has been given the preference in selecting the male progeny.

As follow-up work in sections where breeding stock has been introduced, the department, co-operating with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has assisted in the organization of special bacon hog fairs. Eight such special fairs were held at the following points:

Fair	County	Fair	County
McGaw.....	Huron	Cameron.....	Victoria
Caledon East.....	Peel	Nelles Corners.....	Haldimand
Kemptville.....	Grenville	Barrie.....	Simcoe
Mitchell.....	Perth	Campbellford.....	Northumberland

In spite of the depressed condition of the hog market during the year, the interest aroused by these fairs was remarkable. There were large attendances of commercial swine producers who followed closely the judging of the classes by experienced swine raisers and market experts. Where two such fairs have been held in succession the improvement in the breeding stock brought out the second year was very pronounced. The same also applies to the type, uniformity and finish in the market groups exhibited.

#### ASSISTANCE TO AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

During the year November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927, assistance has been given to nineteen local associations that have held sales. A total of 687 cattle were sold, and the total assistance given amounted to \$1,938.

#### PURCHASE OF COWS FOR NORTHERN ONTARIO

In co-operation with the Department of Northern Development the policy of assisting settlers in Northern Ontario in the purchase of dairy cows has been continued. Two carloads containing thirty-four cows, of which five were pure-breds, were purchased on order for the Kapuskasing district. The average price paid for these cows was \$87.12.

## CO-OPERATIVE CAR SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK

This is called our co-operative shipments of live stock to Western Canada and Northern Ontario. The table following will give an idea of the services rendered to Ontario breeders shipping to Western Canada for the years 1908 to 1927 inclusive:

NUMBER IN EACH SHIPMENT

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Total
1908.....	22	74	14	15	125
1909.....	25	70	84	4	183
1910.....	39	51	36	7	133
1911.....	58	51	51	18	178
1912.....	51	45	24	20	140
1913.....	47	71	107	21	246
1914.....	49	97	34	20	200
1915.....	28	104	76	8	216
1916.....	59	185	100	22	366
1917.....	70	269	196	15	550
1918.....	67	250	180	4	501
1919.....	24	154	154	4	336
1920.....	18	110	37	6	171
1921.....	1	37	19	5	26
1922.....	3	18	6	21	48
1923.....	6	32	9	28	75
1924.....	1	22	2	0	25
1925.....	1	12	11	0	24
1926.....	2	43	33	5	83
1927.....	3	56	43	0	102

## LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION WINNINGS AT CHICAGO, ILL., 1927

Ontario was represented in the Shorthorn classes by Mr. T. A. Russell, Downsview, who had a complete exhibit, and Mr. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, who exhibited only one animal, "Thornham Minstrel," an aged Shorthorn bull, which bull was made first and senior champion. The following are the results:

## SHORTHORNS

Class	Total Entries	Ontario Prizes	Owner
Bull calved before June 1st, 1924.....	14	1st and Sr. Ch.	D. Campbell
Bull calved between June 1st and Dec. 31st, 1925.	13	4th	T. A. Russell
Bull calved between June 1st and Sept. 30th, 1926.	25	5th	" "
Cow calved before June 1st, 1924.....	16	4th	" "
Cow calved between June 1st, 1924, and May 31st, 1925.....	17	6th	" "
Heifer calved between June 1st and Dec. 31st, 1925	21	7th	" "
Heifer calved between June 1st and Sept. 30th, 1926	25	7th	" "
Heifer calved after Jan. 1st, 1927.....	26	7th	" "
Cow calved before June 1st, 1924, with own calf at side calved after Oct. 1st, 1926.....	19	7th	" "
Yearling herd, 1 bull and 2 heifers, heifers to be bred by exhibitor.....	13	7th	" "

## DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Mr. D. Z. Gibson, Caledonia, exhibited his herd of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, with the following winnings:

## MILKING SHORTHORNS

Class	Total Entries	Ontario Prizes	Exhibitor
Bull calved between Aug. 1st, 1924, and July 31st, 1925.....	5	1st	D. Z. Gibson
Bull calved between Aug. 1st, 1926, and March 31st, 1927.....	17	6th	" "
Cow in milk, calved between Aug. 1, 1922, and July 31st, 1924.....	15	5th	" "
Heifer calved between Aug. 1st, 1924, and July 31st, 1925.....	12	2nd	" "
Heifer calved between Jan. 1st, 1926, and July 31st, 1926.....	10	6th	" "
Heifer calved between Aug. 1st, 1926, and March 31st, 1927.....	15	1st and 5th	" "
Graded herd (1 bull, 1 cow and 3 heifers).....	8	1st	" "
Pair calves (1 bull and 1 heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor).....	10	2nd	" "

Ontario has continued to uphold its reputation as a breeding ground for good cattle. It is interesting to note that among the world All-American selections in Holsteins for 1927, that thirty per cent. of the cattle chosen for All-American honours were bred in the Province of Ontario, and that forty per cent. of the All-American selections were awarded to Holsteins owned in Canada. Among the most successful exhibitors of Holsteins during 1927 was J. W. Innes and Sons, Woodstock, Ontario, who were successful in having two All-American selections and three reserve All-American selections. The All-American award for produce of dam was given to Mr. Innes on the produce of "Aaggie Sylvia," herself a Grand Champion cow at the National Dairy Show in 1922.

In Shorthorns, Mr. Duncan Campbell, Moffat, Ontario, was successful in showing the senior and first prize aged bull at Chicago, and it is interesting to note that during the years 1925, 1926 and 1927 the Get of Sire award at this international show has been given to the get of "Browndale Coronet" and "Browndale Count," two bulls bred by James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario.

## SHEEP

Through the assistance given by the Ontario Department of Agriculture to the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, an exhibit of six breeds of sheep was sent to Chicago. The following are the results of the showing:

## BREEDING CLASSES

Breed	Ont- ario exhi- bitors	Total exhi- bitors	Total 1st prizes	Ont- ario com- peted for	Ontario Won						
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Cham- pion- ship	Res. Cham- pion- ship
Shropshire....	2	14	9	8	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
Oxford.....	1	11	8	8	5	1	2	3	0	1	0
Lincoln.....	1	5	8	8	6	4	4	1	0	1	1
Cotswold....	1	6	8	8	7	1	3	1	2	1	2
Southdown...	2	8	8	8	5	1	4	5	0	2	1
Leicester....	1	3	8	8	7	3	0	1	0	2	2
	8	47	49	48	30	12	14	13	3	7 out of 12	6 out of 12

## FAT CLASSES

Breed	Total 1st prizes	Ont- ario com- peted for	Ont- ario exhi- bitors	Total exhi- bitors	Ontario Won						
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Cham- pion- ship	Res. Cham- pion- ship
Oxford.....	3	2	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lincoln.....	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	1
Cotswold....	3	3	1	5	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
Southdown...	3	3	2	15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Leicester....	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	0	0	1	1
Grades and crosses, medium wool	4	2	3	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Grades and crosses, long wool...	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
	23	20	14	53	13	10	10	6	2	4 out of 7	4 out of 7

## THE DOG TAX AND SHEEP PROTECTION ACT

This Act has proven very satisfactory to sheep raisers throughout the province, giving a measure of protection which is lending considerable encouragement to the industry.

During the year nine appeals were made under the Act, all of which were sustained by the report of the expert valuer. These appeals came from over a wide territory, including Sudbury, Manitoulin, Haliburton, Grey, Victoria, York, Brant, Peel and Simcoe counties.

## INSTITUTES BRANCH

The first women's institute was established in Saltfleet Township on the 19th of February, 1897, and in the thirty years that have elapsed the basis of organization and methods of work which have proven so effective in Ontario have been introduced in many other countries, and we now find institutes in England, Scotland, Belgium and France. In Poland, there are some 900 circles of United Country Women, and the Martha societies of Finland are very much like the women's institutes. In Czecho-Slovakia there is a widespread organization of rural women. In South Africa and New Zealand we find a few women's institutes, while in Australia the Country Women's Association are following quite closely the Ontario method.

Ontario has 1,070 of the 2,200 branches in the Dominion, with 38,600 members, considerably more than half the membership for the whole of Canada. Fifty-nine branches were established during 1927.

As an evidence of the appreciation of the institutes by those who have been active for a number of years, we present the following quotations from members of long standing:

"I know of no other organization which has been so responsible for the development of the average woman."

"Undoubtedly the movement has done much to make our lives purer and more useful to our day and generation."

"We have a happy condition in this balance of interest in the Women's Institute. It has given us a new vision, and we are not young so long as we can see a new vision and catch a new inspiration."

"It has brought me in close association with a broader community and proved to me the sterling quality of our rural women who are brought to see that the real things of life are often within our grasp but overlooked."

"One rural doctor told us he found the greatest difference in home nursing after the Institute had been organized in his locality."

"The spirit of co-operation that we have developed is one of the things that has made the Women's Institute the foremost women's organization in our country."

"In our Institute we found, as it were, a training school which broadened our outlook and made us better homemakers and better housekeepers. We were benefited in every part of home life and were taught that work was honourable."

"Of all the benefits from the Institute, the best and most helpful is the thought and study that is expended to produce the splendid papers written by our members."

"One of the greatest blessings ever brought to the women of Thunder Bay. The burden shared is the burden lightened, and the social life introduced by the Institute has brought happiness and joy to many a sad, weary heart."

"It is the general reciprocity of knowledge in the Institute which has raised the educational status not only of the individual, but of the community."

"Since the women's institutes have been organized throughout the country, there has been a higher standard of living, both morally and physically, for the women of our land have been educated through the Women's Institute that prevention is better than cure."

The underlying principles which have made for success may be summarized as follows:

First.—A membership composed of women of responsibility who were anxious to acquire greater efficiency as homemakers and community builders.

Second.—Adherence to the principles of recognizing no class, sectarian, or party distinctions and avoiding the introduction of features which would antagonize groups of members.

Third.—Adopting a basis of organization in the branch, district, and subdivision which makes it impossible to elect district and provincial officers on the basis of party or sectarian affiliations.

Fourth.—The spirit of service in the home and to the community, then to local public institutions and provincial undertakings.

Fifth.—Standing for a wholesome social life in the community, and assisting in providing amusement and entertainment of an educative and elevating character.

Sixth.—A definite basis of effective co-operation on the part of government service and local voluntary organizations. The Department of Agriculture undertakes to provide instructors and literature to the institutes along such lines as are recognized to be of unquestionable value to women of responsibility, provided the Institute members will hold regular meetings of educational value at which local talent and the literature available is utilized in such ways as are thought to be of greatest value to the individual members. This co-operation has undoubtedly enabled the government to render efficient service at less cost than would have been possible without the voluntary local organizations; and, on the other hand, it would have been impossible for the institutes to have carried on so effectively without the literature furnished, lecturers and instructors provided, and assistance in formulating a basis for organization and extending the work through district, subdivision, convention area, and provincial organization. It has been a very happy, effective, and mutually beneficial co-operation between government service and voluntary local groups. It is stated by those who have had the opportunity of studying systems of government assistance in other countries that Ontario presents an example, through co-operation of the government with the women's institutes, of most effective results at a minimum of outlay.

May I be allowed to repeat that the most valuable development in the women's institutes is a realization on the part of the women of rural Ontario that they have within themselves the power to acquire information of practical, everyday value, and to render most valuable service to the community. The undertakings of the present day in hundreds of groups would have been looked upon as impossible by the leaders of twenty-five years ago.

Groups of women in the rural districts should no more consider effective effort towards individual advancement, a wholesome social life and efficient community service without a women's institute or similar all-embracing local organization, than they would think of trying to provide adequate education for their children without a school.

The general programme of the institutes can best be presented by a summary of the work of the standing committees:



## EDUCATION

The chief purpose of the institute is to make towards greater efficiency in the multiplicity of duties which face women of responsibility, and the members are generally utilizing to good advantage the literature available from various sources—provincial departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, Forestry, etc., as well as the federal publications and standard works on home economics. In the regular monthly meetings, the members have an opportunity to pass on to each other the information gained in the school of practical experience. Local and travelling libraries are freely used by the members who show an increasing interest in the better class of cultural literature and technical works bearing upon home problems. The members often refer to the institute as "The Great Rural University."

The Provincial Chairman states: "The reception to teachers and the increased value of community feeling which exists between the people of the school sections and the teachers is very evident from the majority of the reports, and the schools are becoming more than ever a community centre. In regard to extension work, the interest in manual training, in school fair work in all its different lines, music in rural communities both in the schools and through community work, is increasing. The establishing and assisting of libraries, of course, is a very splendid project, and this year we notice more attention than ever being given to the study of Canadian things—Canadian art, Canadian literature, Canadian history, etc.

A general interest is being taken in the League of Nations, and many branches are giving special attention to music by assisting in securing good teachers and providing choral training. Debates and plays are receiving greater attention from year to year. Public speaking, securing a good class of motion pictures, university extension work, demonstrations at fall fairs are becoming more general.

Pictures, water supply equipment, books, first aid equipment are among the supplies furnished to the schools by the institutes, but the tendency is to induce the trustees to provide those things to which the children are entitled. There is a growing interest in having the noon hour properly supervised and many institutes have taken definite action in this regard with most satisfactory results.

## HOME ECONOMICS

The institutes continue their keen interest in the housing, feeding and clothing of the family. In housing, sanitary requirements and labour-saving equipment are stressed. Relative and absolute values in clothing, food and house equipment are being studied.

Having derived so much benefit from the interchange of information by the members at the regular monthly meetings and through the special courses given by teachers furnished by the Department of Agriculture, the members are recognizing the need for instruction in domestic science for the girls in the public and high schools. In the meantime, the institute officers who appreciate the great value of the courses being given are urging not only the grown-ups, but the girls as well, to take advantage of these courses.

The institutes are advised to make a study of the proper foods for the pre-school age child, then the school children, the adult and those in advanced years.

A "Carry Milk to School" campaign has been put on by some institutes with good results. Re-modelling the old house and interior decoration are receiving attention from many of the branches.

The members are urged to adopt some simple method of canning and to use home-grown and Canadian fruits as much as possible.

### HEALTH

While the institutes have, from the beginning, taken a keen interest in the care of the sick and preventative measures, a deeper interest is being taken in health education and regular medical examination. Following the Dominion-wide investigation into maternal mortality, this subject received consideration at all of the twelve conventions held during the fall, and plans have been made to send literature setting forth the results of the investigation, a special book for mothers, and another one on the care of the baby, to all institute officers, asking them to bring the same to the attention of the members. The institutes are kept informed from time to time as to the literature available from the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Health. While the care of the infant is receiving close attention, the importance of studying very carefully feeding requirements and care of the child from the first year up to the fifth or sixth year, is being stressed.

In one community, the institute held a clinic under which every child in the community under eight years of age was inoculated to prevent diphtheria. While a great variety of activities in the interest of health may be reported, we must refer the readers to the Annual Report for full particulars. Among the features of special interest, we might mention a contest as to the simplest, the most easily-prepared, and yet the most efficient medical cabinet to have in the house. This medical cabinet is supposed to contain everything for accidents or sudden illness. In one of the roll calls, the members were asked to state some of the things we should do every day in order to keep fit. A few institutes have put on health exhibits and programmes in which they include the moral, the educational and the physical welfare of the youth as well as the grown-ups. Local health committees formed by the institutes often include the school teacher and the local doctors.

A number of branches are co-operating very effectively with the Rotarians in having crippled children given the necessary treatments and care.

### AGRICULTURE

A great majority of the members of the women's institutes live on the land and are keenly interested in all efforts put forth for the betterment of agriculture. At many of the regular meetings such features as poultry-raising, bee-keeping, dairying and small fruit-raising are receiving special consideration and study.

The number of farm homes which are catering successfully to the tourist trade is increasing, and where accommodation is satisfactory and wholesome and well-cooked food daintily served provided, success is attending the effort. The institutes are lending splendid support to the short courses in agriculture and home economics, and are supporting in both service and finance the school

fairs. The institutes are informed each year of the trees available through the Forestry Branch, and this is resulting in private property and public places being planted with larger numbers of trees. The general beautification of public places is receiving the attention of the institutes and they are heartily co-operating in the organization of township horticultural societies.

#### IMMIGRATION

The institutes are deeply interested in the Canadianization and the education of the newcomer, and are taking a neighbourly interest in the families and many a newcomer has been assisted to "get on his feet."

It is the general custom now to welcome new neighbours to the community.

The institutes co-operate with both the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Immigration in helping families and new individuals to get successfully and happily established locally. The children's aid societies are assisted in securing good homes for children, and are keeping a watchful eye on children of school age to see that they get a fair chance for education.

#### RELIEF

In many communities the institute has a committee on relief which inquires into cases of the needy in the territory covered by the branch, and assistance is given in the form of clothing, bedding, food, money and labour. Liberal support—money, fruit, clothing, supplies, etc., is also given to many charitable and public institutions such as local hospitals, military hospitals, homes for the aged, children's shelters, institute for the blind, red cross, sanitarium, etc. Free milk is furnished to the under-nourished in the public schools in many localities, and a number of children have been operated on for physical deficiency, through the generosity of the institutes.

A considerable number of institutes in the older sections of the province have responded to appeals from the institutes in the north country to assist in providing clothing and bedding for the unfortunate, and the contributions have often included Christmas treats and books for the children. Thousands of dollars worth of goods have been sent to the north, as a result of this co-operation. To quote from one of the chairmen on relief: "In closing, may I express the hope that, during the coming year, we will redouble our efforts along relief lines, knowing full well that the spirit of loving sisterliness which prompts our relief work will create in those to whom we draw close and who we are able to help, a like spirit of love and sisterhood, binding us as communities in a close bond of true and lasting neighbourliness.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The institutes are very strong factors in creating a wholesome community spirit and standing ready to co-operate in providing equipment and utilizing it to the best advantage for the benefit of the whole community. The institutes are continuing their support in establishing and making good use of libraries, and have been active in establishing community halls and rest rooms. Beautifying cemeteries is another community project. Community Christmas trees, picnics, entertainments and socials have taken the attention of others. Parks, drinking fountains, street lights, fire-fighting equipment, are among the benefits brought by the institutes in many centres. Where the institute has been established for

a number of years, no undertaking in which the whole people are concerned is proceeded with without first seeking the advice and co-operation of the women's institutes.

#### LEGISLATION

An increasing number of institutes are making a study of Provincial and Dominion laws affecting women and children, and are deeply interested in wills, laws of inheritance, property laws, voting, and public offices for which women are now eligible. The guardianship of children and marriage laws are subjects of interest. Many of the institutes are making a study of municipal, provincial and Dominion methods of election and government.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The year 1927 being the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion, the institutes were particularly active in studying the early history of the country and in making local, township, and county records of settlers, industries, buildings, customs, etc. Every community has a history worthy of preservation and which will be prized by the succeeding generation.

At township and county fairs, exhibits of antiques have been most interesting and instructive. Household equipment and utensils, dresses, diaries, legal documents, Indian relics, etc., have created great interest.

#### CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

The chief work of this committee has been to encourage the institutes to support Canadian industries. Gratification was shown with the general industrial buoyancy throughout the Dominion, and members were reminded that national development will depend largely upon the industry of the people. We have the natural resources, and with a sense of responsibility on the part of the individual and a loyalty to Canadian producers, most gratifying development is assured.

The members were urged to buy Canadian-made goods, and to buy them in their own home town. They were also asked to buy Christmas gifts made in Canada, instead of imported articles.

#### DEMONSTRATION LECTURE COURSES

The members of the institutes are very appreciative of the two weeks' courses given by trained instructors in "Home Nursing and First Aid;" "Food Values and Cookery;" "Sewing" and "Millinery." Since the character of the work taken up in these courses is quite generally known, we will not outline the same in this report. We beg, however, to quote from reports received from those who have taken advantage of the instruction:

#### *Sewing*

"We had an average attendance of forty-five for the whole ten days' course. Some thirty dresses were made. The members of our branch were very much pleased. The dressmaking instruction alone was worth the time and the money, to say nothing of the rest of the work."

*Course in Home Nursing and First Aid*

"Our institute has just finished a course in home nursing and first aid. I just wanted to write and thank you for making such courses possible to us. We are a busy, happy community. Our institute is made up of mothers and girls from six school sections. It was hard to leave our work every afternoon for two weeks, but we are glad to let the work slip, because we always have it with us, but we do not have a chance always to learn about nursing."

"The majority of our members, and seven, I think, new ones, joined, and the class stirred up our whole neighbourhood to better nursing."

*Course in Millinery*

"The institute has just recently finished a two-weeks' course in millinery, and we wish to express our gratitude to the department for the opportunity we have offered to us in the way of these courses."

"We who took the course found it very interesting and instructive and many who thought it would not be worth while are sorry they did not take it, and are asking for the instructor to come again."

*Course in Food Values and Cookery*

As an evidence of the value of the demonstration lecture course in "Food Values and Cookery," one of the members in Eastern Ontario states that she came to this country as a bride some fifteen years ago. She had been a stenographer and knew very little about housekeeping, but it so happened that the institute in the community where she settled arranged for a demonstration lecture course in "Food Values and Cookery," so she "joined up," and it helped her get well started in housekeeping, and also gave her a chance to get acquainted. This same member has taken the "Sewing" and "Home Nursing and First Aid" courses, and found them of great benefit.

Demonstration lecture courses, each lasting for two weeks were held from November 1, 1927 to October 31, 1928, as follows:

	No. of Courses	No. in Classes
Sewing.....	131	2,915
Millinery.....	38	697
Food Values and Cookery.....	27	858
Home Nursing and First Aid.....	57	1,811
In addition to the above, one-month courses in Home Economics were held as follows.....	24	958
Total number to take courses.....	277	7,239

In addition to the above, three months' courses were held at Port Elgin (Bruce), Dunnville (Haldimand), Milton (Halton), Forest (Lambton), Waterford (Norfolk), Sheffield (Wentworth), with a registration of 340, an average of fifty-seven at each place, with an average attendance of thirty-five. In these courses each person received instruction in household science, home nursing and first aid, sewing and millinery.

The total number who took advantage of the demonstration lecture courses was 7,579.

## SUMMER SERIES OF MEETINGS

During the latter part of May and throughout June, a special series of meetings (742) were held, the Department of Agriculture furnishing speakers for the same. The lecturers were thoroughly familiar with institute programme and methods, and discussed with the officers and members ways and means of making the regular activities of the local organizations from month to month more effective. Some of the subjects dealt with are given: Agriculture for Women; A Mother's first duty to Herself; Giving the Baby a Right Start in Life; The Responsibility of Home Making; Old Age Retarded; The Physical Development of the Child; Education and What it Means; Balancing our Lives; School Lunches and other Dietetic Problems; The inter-dependence of Town and Country; A Girl's Preparation for Life; Institutes, Their Aims and Achievements; Books for Children; Health Hints and Right Living; Music, its Value to the Community, etc.

In many sections of the province, especially in the newer and more isolated portions, the yearly visit of a representative from the department is looked upon by many of the members as the most important occasion of the year.

## DISTRICT ANNUAL MEETINGS

The province is divided into seventeen subdivisions, embracing 100 districts, and the average number of branches in each district is eleven. Once a year, in the month of June, representatives from the branches in the district concerned meet at a central point to present reports, review the needs of the district and formulate plans for carrying on more effectively. District officers are chosen with representation from each branch.

Special speakers were furnished for a number of these meetings, and nearly all were attended by a member of the provincial board. It is at these annual gatherings that possible lines of work are considered and plans are often made to extend the work to new centres.

## ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

With a view to giving a larger number of members an opportunity to attend conventions, the number was increased in 1927.

Place	Subdivision	Date	Attendance
Kenora.....	14	Sept. 28, 29	200
Bruce Mines.....	13	Sept. 13, 14	75
Providence Mines.....	13	Oct. 14	125
Swastika.....	12	Oct. 11, 12	250
Burk's Falls.....	11 and 12	Oct. 13, 14	250
Ottawa.....	1 and 2	Nov. 9, 10, 11	225
Kingston.....	3	Nov. 1, 2	400
Belleville.....	4	Oct. 20, 21	350
Toronto.....	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Nov. 15, 16, 17	550
Hamilton.....	9	Nov. 3, 4	500
London.....	16, 17	Nov. 8, 9, 10	450
Walkerton.....	15	Oct. 18, 19	325
			3,700

The great majority of those in attendance came as representatives from their respective branches for the purpose of reporting on what had been accomplished during the past year, learning something as to the services available and methods of carrying on effectively, and going back to their respective communities with the determination to make the work of the local organization still more effective during the coming year. The enthusiasm shown and the capability displayed, insures effective work along a variety of useful lines during 1928 and the extension of the organization to many new centres.

At some of the conventions there were exhibits of rugs, quilts, canned fruits, needlework, basketry, etc.

### JUNIOR INSTITUTES

There are now eighty Junior Institutes in the province, some new ones being organized during the past year at the termination of short courses, as well as some having graduated into the Senior Institute. The girls are organized on the same basis as the women, with the same district officers, but they emphasize work of special interest to them, also co-operating with the seniors and Junior Farmers. They aim at a thorough education of the head, through preparation of papers, debates, dramatics and public speaking; of the hand, through courses in cookery, home nursing, sewing, millinery, demonstrations, work with bees, poultry, at gardening, and in the home; of health through recreation, home nursing courses, out-door sports and right living; of the heart, through unselfish assistance to organizations and people requiring the same.

The following Junior Institutes were organized during the past year: Bellwood, Buttonville, Cannifton, Cooksville, Clifford, Dunnville, Forest, Glanford, Ilderton, King, Lochiel, Middleville, Metcalfe, McIntyre, Newborough, Nipigon, Port Elgin, Sheffield and Lakefield.

### GIRLS' JUDGING COMPETITION

Classes—A. Nutrition: (1) School lunches; (2) family menus.

B. Home furnishing: (1) Farm living-rooms; (2) Farm kitchen plans.

C. Clothing: (1) Dress parade; (2) country girls' wardrobe.

Thirty counties participated in county household science judging competitions. Previous to the competition, a coach supplied by the Institutes Branch spent from ten days to three weeks, according to the number of communities organized for the work by the agricultural representative in co-operation with the Women's and Junior Institutes, instructing in the above-mentioned classes. From the contestants in twenty-five counties, teams of three were chosen to represent the county at the Provincial Competition held at the C.N.E. In addition to this, any girl was allowed to enter in one class in the open competition. There were 826 contestants at the county competitions, 246 at the provincial—75 in teams and 171 in open competition. At the C.N.E. the Wellington County team, with 159½ points, took first place, thus winning the Canadian National Exhibition trophy. The members of the team were:

Bessie Church, R.R. No. 2, Arthur.....	526½
Alice Rydall, 47 Stuart St., Guelph.....	520
Nellie Broadfoot, R.R. No. 2, Elora.....	544

The contestants standing highest in the various classes in the team competition were:

Nutrition . . . . .	Edna Lupton, R.R. No. 2, Stratford . . . . .	195
Home Furnishing . . . . .	Edna Lupton, R.R. No. 2, Stratford . . . . .	182
Clothing . . . . .	Louise Mills, Blyth . . . . .	194½

The girl receiving the highest aggregate—Miss Edna Lupton, R.R. No. 2, Stratford.

In the open competition the following girls received highest honours:

Nutrition . . . . .	Mary Jackson, Sunbury . . . . .	196
Home Furnishing . . . . .	Ruth Scott, Sutton West . . . . .	190
Clothing . . . . .	Mary Woods, Blyth . . . . .	190

### GIRLS' GARMENT-MAKING CLUBS

Last year over forty communities featured garment-making clubs. In a good many cases, both first and second-year classes were conducted. Each community arranges for its own instructors from among the local women, who understand the art of sewing and girls. The department supplies each member and leader with a manual containing directions. The girls meet once a fortnight, or more often if necessary, for instruction. Frequently, they organize their little band, thus gaining an insight into business procedure. At the end of the club year, the members have an exhibition of their work, often presenting a programme and serving refreshments to interested friends, when a representative of the department examines the work and presents a Certificate of Achievement to those who have successfully completed the course. The pleasure of meeting with other girls, business-like meetings, programmes and sing-songs have been an incentive to girls who were not over-enthusiastic about sewing previous to this. Those associated with the club in any way cannot speak too highly of the work done and the foundation laid for better homemaking.

### GIRLS' CONFERENCES

Again Macdonald Institute and Kemptville Agricultural School have co-operated with the Institutes Branch in arranging girls' conferences at Guelph, May 4, 5 and 6, and December 6; and at Kemptville, October 18, 19 and 20, with 300 girls in attendance. The staff, in each case, as well as the students of Macdonald Institute spared no efforts to make these conferences a success. Some of the subjects under discussion were education, health, recreation, housing and clothing of the farm girl; garden and canning clubs, dramatics, music, public speaking and debate. These conferences have done much to stimulate a greater interest in the represented organizations and to give each girl a wider horizon to view life in general.

### SPECIAL MEETINGS

The Institutes Branch provided lecturers and demonstrators for a variety of special meetings at various points throughout the province during the year. At a number of places separate afternoon sessions were held for women under the auspices of the Women's Institute, and for men under the auspices of the Boards of Agriculture, with joint evening sessions. Features of agriculture of special interest to farmers in the community were dealt with. Seed and crop improvement was stressed at a number of points.



In addition to the lady instructors provided for short courses held in the north country, lecturers were furnished for short courses arranged for by the agricultural representatives, which included the following lines: Poultry-raising, bee-keeping, small fruits and vegetable growing, diseases of animals, the judging of live-stock, seeds, crops, etc. Judges were also furnished for a few live-stock judging competitions.

Special meetings were held under the auspices of the Women's Institute at various points in the province at practically all seasons of the year, but the major portion of such service is rendered in connection with the summer series of meetings and the regular demonstration lecture courses and the one-month and three-months' courses.

Instructors were also provided for several special poultry institutes, most of them continuing for two days.

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## FRUIT BRANCH

The year 1927 will go down in the memory of most fruit-growers of Ontario as one of great disappointment. The only bright spots were grapes in the peninsula and apples in Northumberland, Prince Edward and east. Again it has been proven that a fine outlook at blossom-time does not always mean a good harvest.

### APPLES

The federal estimate of the Ontario apple crop as issued on June 15th, showed a crop of 1,081,650 barrels. On October 15th, this had been reduced to 542,800 barrels. Hail struck many of the large commercial orchards around Newcastle, while the green aphid caused great injury in the western and northern counties. Continued cold, wet weather during blossom-time affected the set of practically all varieties except Northern Spy. A serious outbreak of apple maggot in the southern counties further added to the worries of the apple-grower.

To offset the short crop which was general over the American continent, prices were higher than for some years, and very little difficulty was experienced in cleaning up a crop of rather low quality. In the favoured areas of eastern Ontario, where both quality and quantity were excellent, some record returns were secured by the fortunate apple-growers there.

### TENDER FRUITS

Pears on the whole were only a fair crop. Bartlett was good and many carloads were exported to Great Britain. Plums, unfortunately, were a very light crop and it was impossible to test out on any extensive scale the overseas' market for the late varieties of this fruit, as had been arranged. However, a few cars were sent over to keep up the connection with the market there. These cars also contained some experimental shipments of peaches that arrived in excellent condition.

The peach crop was again light, but was better distributed than in 1926, the western part of the peninsula having its share of the crop. Prices were good, not excessive, considering the short crop and the embargo, but the presence of the Oriental Peach Moth caused much disquiet in the wholesale trade. The spread of this insect was serious in certain localities and in some of the larger orchards. As its presence cannot be detected in possibly fifty per cent. of the fruit, many shipments were made that caused widespread dissatisfaction among the consumers. While everything is being done by the Federal and Provincial Departments to find control measures for the Oriental Moth, up to date no efficient spray has been located either here or in the United States. Parasitic insects have proved somewhat effective across the border and are being introduced in the Niagara Peninsula. Early and thorough cultivation is recommended as a means of destroying quite a large number of the larvae.

The long open fall was ideal for the vineyards and a good crop estimated at about 35,000,000 pounds was safely harvested. The wineries continue to absorb a heavy proportion of the fruit at fair prices to the grower, the commercial wineries handling over 16,000,000 pounds during the season.

## EXPORT SHIPMENTS

Despite the unusually bad season it was decided to continue the representation on the markets in Great Britain. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association assumed responsibility for assembling and shipping the fruit and making returns to the grower. Somewhat larger shipments were made than in 1926, and conclusive evidence has now been obtained as to the value of direct representation there. Endorsation of the principle of this plan has been received from officials of the Federal Departments of Agriculture and Trade and Commerce.

At the instance of this department your representative visited the continental markets and reports in brief as follows:

"Generally speaking there is a good trade to be done with Norway, Sweden and Denmark on straight commission sales f.o.b. Montreal. Cash against documents in the country to which it is shipped, but this business, if undertaken, will have to be done with a special pack, because the only kind they want is fruit of high colour and very small sizes.

"They will pay excellent prices for Baldwins and Ben Davis, for instance two and one quarter inches to two and one half inches, but will refuse to take the fruit if it runs in larger sizes. There is quite a good market for a two-inch apple of good colour before Christmas.

"At the present time these countries are buying direct from New York, contracting in August and September at firm prices. They have been getting away, somewhat, from barrelled apples in latter years, because they have had difficulty in getting Baldwins and Ben Davis in the size they want and of sufficient colour.

"In Holland, Germany and Belgium, larger apples are in demand and the business is one largely on a consignment basis, which is entirely unsafe, unless the consignments are made from England according to market conditions, also, we cannot do business in Germany until our tariff conditions are adjusted, as there is a duty of fifteen marks against Canadian apples as compared with seven marks per barrel against American apples.

"It seems to me that export to the continent should be handled collectively and under special regulations. There is absolutely no use in sending anything but the best fruit to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and only of high colour and in small sizes."

Owing to the short crop of apples on the American continent, prices were much more satisfactory than for some years. Lower grades and poorer varieties this season showed some profit, but your representative again strongly urges Ontario shippers to eliminate as quickly as possible, the No. 3 grade, and many of the varieties like Pewaukee, Canada Red, Rox Russet, Mann, Seek, Spitzenburg, Hubbardston, Bottle Greening, Ontario, N.W. Greening, Colvert, Jenetting, etc.

To show the contrast between desirable and undesirable shipments, returns from two cars are shown below. Note the number of samples required in the mixed car, all of which sold at a reduction in price of 2/6 per barrel.

## ACCOUNT SALES—173 BARRELS APPLES EX. S.S. "CARMIA"—25/10/27

No. 1 Baldwin.....	13 at 27/-	£17 11 0
No. 2.....	8 at 21/-	8 8 0
	Shew.....	1 at 18/6
Dom.....	4 at 21/-	4 4 0
No. 1 Gano.....	9 at 26/-	11 14 0
	Shew.....	1 at 23/6
No. 2.....	6 at 24/-	7 4 0
Dom.....	12 at 22/-	13 4 0
	Shew.....	1 at 19/6
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No. 1 Stark.....	7	
No. 2.....	1	
Dom.....	3	
	— 11 at 28/-	15 8 0
No. 1 Stark.....	Shew.....	1 at 25/6
No. 1 Pewaukee.....	12 at 22/-	13 4 0
	Shew.....	1 at 19/6
	Slk.....	1 at 19/-
No. 1 Snow.....	3 at 35/-	5 5 0
	Shew.....	1 at 32/6
Dom.....	13 at 18/6	12 0 6
	Shew.....	1 at 16/-
No. 3.....	4 at 20/-	4 0 0
No. 1 Wealthy.....	SS.....	4 at 25/-
No. 2.....	2 at 24/-	2 8 0
Dom.....	3 at 24/-	3 12 0
	Shew.....	1 at 21/6
No. 1 Hurlburt.....	4 at 26/-	5 4 0
No. 2.....	1 at 24/-	1 4 0
Dom.....	1 at 24/-	1 4 0
No. 1 Twenty Oz.....	4 at 22/-	4 8 0
	Shew.....	1 at 19/6
No. 2 Pewaukee.....	7 at 20/6	7 3 6
No. 1 Colvert.....	3 at 22/-	3 6 0
	Shew.....	1 at 19/6
Dom.....	7 at 22/-	7 14 0
No. 1 Cranberry.....	SS.....	3 at 24/-
Dom.....	3 at 24/-	3 12 0
	Shew.....	1 at 21/6
No. 3.....	2 at 24/-	2 8 0
No. 1 R.I. Greening.....	2 at 29/6	2 19 0
Dom.....	3 at 29/6	4 8 6
Dom.....	Shew.....	1 at 27/-
No. 1 B. Greening.....	2 at 29/6	2 19 0
No. 1 Ontario.....	1 at 22/-	1 2 0
No. 2.....	2 at 22/-	2 4 0
No. 1 Winter Banana.....	1	
No. 1 Seek.....	1	
No. 2.....	1	
Dom.....	1	
No. 1 Blenheim.....	1	
	5 at 26/-	6 10 0
No. 2 Coopers Market.....	1	
Dom.....	1	
	2 at 24/-	2 8 0
No. 1 Haas.....	1	
No. 2.....	1	
No. 1 Scarlet Pippin.....	1	
	3 at 26/-	3 18 0
No. 1 Seek.....	Shew.....	1 at 23/6
	1 at 23/6	1 3 6
<hr/>		
173 bbls.		£204 13 0

## ACCOUNT SALES—229 BARRELS APPLES—S.S. "ATHENIA"—Nov. 24/28

No. 1 Stark.....	50 at 25/-	£62 10 0
	14 at 24/-	16 16 0
	Shewn..... 2 at 21/-	2 2 0
No. 2 Stark.....	4 at 20/-	4 0 0
Dom.....	52 at 23/-	59 16 0
	65 at 21/6	69 17 6
	Shewn..... 2 at 19/-	1 18 0
No. 1 Baldwin.....	16 at 26/-	20 16 0
	Shewn..... 1 at 24/-	1 4 0
Dom.....	18 at 20/-	18 0 0
	Slk..... 1 at 15/-	15 0
Dom. Spy.....	2 at 34/-	3 8 0
No. 1 Scott Winter.....	1 at 24/-	1 4 0
No. 3 Stark.....	1 at 15/-	15 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	229	£263 1 6

As a result of representations made to the brokers in Great Britain, very considerable savings on handling charges have been made this past season. These savings have amounted to from £4-3 to as high as £12-2 per car, or an average saving on selling costs of \$39.12 per car. Arrangements were completed with good firms in the leading markets to charge only actually out-of-pocket expenses, eliminating the hidden profit which has been a source of annoyance to the Ontario shippers in the past.

## PEACHES, PLUMS AND PEARS

A good crop of Bartlett pears induced the shippers to export some seven carloads through our agent there. Results were in some cases very satisfactory, but the very reverse in others. Lack of proper temperatures in the ships' holds resulted in over-ripe fruit, while the shipping of too heavy a proportion of small-sized fruit was a factor in other cases. In all our tender fruits the markets will pay a premium only for large-sized, well-coloured fruit. Below will be found statements of two cars showing contrasts in returns:

## ACCOUNT SALES OF CAR ON S.S. "MEGANTIC" SOLD SEPTEMBER 21ST

Extra Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 150 to 180).....	116 at 19/-	
	145 at 18/-	
	30 at 17/6	
	65 at 17/-	
Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 198 to 228).....	30 at 15/9	
	83 at 15/6	
	110 at 14/3	
	6 at 14/-	
	14 at 13/-	
	21 at 12/3	
	22 at 12/-	
	2 at 6/3	

## ACCOUNT SALES OF CAR ON S.S. "MONTROSE" SOLD SEPTEMBER 28TH

Extra Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 120 to 165).....	12 at 12/3	
	(Size 175)..... 8 at 12/3; 80 at 11/3	
Fancy Bartlett (Sizes 193 to 245).....	97 at 10/-	
	120 at 9/3	
	121 at 9/-	
	69 at 7/6	
	3 at 8/-	

Of the winter pears, the varieties in most demand were the larger sizes in Anjou, Howell, and Bosc. Boussock, Clairgeau, Duchess, Sheldon, Lawrence and Winter Nelis were not well liked by the trade and prices were considerably lower as shown by the following shipment on the "Megantic," sold on October 21st.

Extra Fancy Anjou.....	9 at 26/-
	16 at 26/6
Fancy Anjou.....	5 at 18/-
Extra Fancy Bosc.....	15 at 19/6
	16 at 20/-
	16 at 18/9
Fancy Bosc.....	15 at 18/3
	14 at 16/3
Extra Fancy Howell.....	10 at 23/-
Fancy Howell.....	11 at 19/6
Extra Fancy Clairgeau.....	11 at 15/-
	16 at 16/-
Fancy Clairgeau.....	14 at 14/-
Extra Fancy Duchess.....	8 at 14/9
	10 at 14/-
	14 at 12/-
Fancy Duchess.....	11 at 13/-

Keiffers were in better demand than in 1926, barrels of No. 1 on the "Regina" selling at 30/- and boxes of Extra Fancy, from 11/- to 12/9. Fancy grade in boxes sold at from 10/6 to 10/9.

Mixed cars of pears and plums also contained small shipments of peaches, which were reported as follows:

Peaches on the "Ausonia," arriving September 12th, were in good condition, full of juice and the flavour excellent, but the skins were dirty. These peaches had to be sold in competition with Italian peaches then heavily on the market. The trays sent over in ordinary stowage were in bad shape and practically unsaleable. Prices received were as follows:

Refrigerator..... 1 tray at 10/-  
105 " 8/-

Peaches on the "Ausonia" later:

Five used in repacking.  
3 trays at 8/-  
17 trays at 5/-  
1 tray at 4/-

Ordinary Stowage..... 58 trays at 1/6  
Two useless.

Peaches on the "Alaunia" sold as follows:

83 trays at 8/-  
1 tray damaged, 2/-

I do not think that we can ever expect to get the very high prices for Ontario peaches, but I believe we can count on getting prices as high as 8/- per tray for all Ontario would care to send over after October 1st in any year. The peaches must be sent over in refrigeration, but all of the shipments received arrived in first-class condition, full of juice and excellent in flavour.

Prices received for those arriving in good condition were fairly satisfactory, and if sufficient assurance could be given that the fruit would be carried at the proper temperature on rail and boat, it is likely that a good trade in this fruit could be encouraged.

The short crop of plums resulted in fewer cars being exported than in 1926. Sufficient were sent to continue the connection with the markets and to try out some of the earlier varieties like Shiro and Burbank.

#### BRIGHTON COLD STORAGE

In reporting on the work at this plant for the season 1926-27, it cannot be looked upon as favourably as the previous year, judging from a financial standpoint. The cold storage holdings are largely dependent on the size of the crop in the immediate vicinity, thus, when the crop is light here the storage suffers correspondingly. Few growers here have developed a regular market for their apples, they hold them in the orchard until danger of frost, then, if they cannot sell, put them in storage regardless of grade or quality. The storage is always anxious to do as great a volume of business as possible, but we personally, feel that it would be an advantage to both the storage and the grower if only the best grades were stored. This possibly can best be accomplished by doing away with the poorer varieties and assisting growers to produce fruit with a larger percentage of the higher grades.

With this object in view, during the early spring months some time was spent with the growers, pruning, and later in the spring the staff spent some time in the county holding demonstrations in top-working of Ben Davis and other poor varieties into more suitable varieties. The results were very gratifying and the growers are going to carry on this work on a much larger scale during 1928.

The spray service was carried on again last spring and was as well received as ever by the growers, but, unfortunately, we found some of these men a little disheartened because of the poor prices the previous year. They were not willing to go to the expense of putting on the required spray to insure a clean crop, with the result that such orchards were dirty. On the whole, however, orchards here were clean. Prices have been very good and all those who held their apples until the market was established have received good returns. Fifty-eight growers in the vicinity of the storage signed up for the service and followed the work more or less satisfactorily throughout.

As stated before, the holdings last year were light, owing to the light crop. The storage carried through the season approximately 2,832 barrels of apples, forty hampers of apples, and 1,361 crates of celery, turning in a total revenue of \$1,504.78.

The building received considerable repairing during the summer, re-siding the north side and painting it, also laying floor in the packing rooms, besides the general over-hauling of machinery and cleaning of rooms which is done every summer.

#### INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS

Fifteen townships appointed inspectors under the Fruit Pests Act, all of whom were approved by this department. The total cost to the municipalities was \$2,283.10, one-half of which was refunded by the government. Every town-

ship in the Niagara Peninsula now has one or more inspectors, and as the bulk of our tender fruits originate in this section, the orchard owners now have splendid protection from any likelihood of an increase in Yellows, Little Peach or San José Scale. Just as soon as practical methods of control are found for the Oriental Peach Moth, the inspectors will be given the necessary authority to look after this pest also.

During the past season 2,023 trees were ordered destroyed for Little Peach and Yellows, a slight increase over 1926, which is accounted for by the appointment of an inspector in Grantham Township. In the nurseries, conditions were found to be good. While 422 trees were destroyed during the season, this is a very small percentage, considering the millions of trees, vines and shrubs now being grown in Ontario.

#### PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY—SPRAY SERVICE

The spray service in this county was conducted along lines similar to those of 1926.

During the season of 1927 there were 154 fruit growers enrolled in the spray service. Among this number were five growers who had requested the service for the first time in 1927, and several who had previously been on the list were taken off, as their crops were not sufficient to warrant their taking an interest in it.

The results for 1927 were even better than in 1926, and indicated much careful work on the part of the growers and their desire to produce fruit of the highest quality. As an example of the results as stated by one of the growers, we have the following report, dated November 28th, 1928:

"I do not think we had one dozen apples in our orchard this year that had scab on them. We shipped 619 barrels, i.e., 596 barrels No. 1 and 2; 23 barrels No. 3. We sold our No. 1 and 2 at the same price; they would run eighty-five per cent. No. 1 and 2. You know how bad our orchard was the season of 1925 and 1926 with railroad worm. This season, by your instructions and by spraying twice with arsenate of lead in July, we have seen no trace of it."

Railroad worm has become quite prevalent in Prince Edward County, and a number of growers were advised to spray to protect their fruit against it. In the cases where they followed these instructions, the results were entirely satisfactory.

Of the fruit growers who received the service last season, fully twenty per cent. have already made application for our services for grafting. In 1927, more than ten per cent. of them carried on grafting, so the prospects are good for an increase in this branch of the work.

A new feature of the service was the box-packing done in the county. Over twelve thousand (12,000) boxes were put up, with very satisfactory results.

Out of the 154 growers, fully fifty per cent. did special pruning in 1927, while the other fifty per cent. gave the ordinary amount of attention to pruning.



## FIGHTING DISEASES

Following is a report of the work done by the Provincial Entomologist under this branch:

### I. ADMINISTRATION OF FRUIT PEST ACT

(a) *Nursery Inspection.* Three inspectors were employed in this work for an average of nearly five months. Approximately 1,500,000 trees and shrubs were inspected, and of these 422 were broken down and destroyed for San José scale.

(b) *Fumigation Inspection.* The Provincial Fruit Pest Inspector and two other local assistants were occupied at this work for a period of approximately six weeks in the spring. Owing to the great decrease in the San José scale an Order-in-Council was passed making fumigation of nursery stock for Ontario unnecessary for the present at least.

(c) *Orchard Inspection for San José Scale, Black Knot, Yellows and Little Peach.* Ten inspectors were employed part of the year on this work. A total of 2,023 peach trees were found to be infested with either Yellows or Little Peach, and were destroyed.

The Provincial Entomologist spent considerable time in further training of the new Provincial Fruit Pest Inspector on the symptoms and peculiarities of peach diseases, and also attended a valuable conference on Yellows, at Rochester.

### II. ORIENTAL PEACH MOTH INVESTIGATION

Owing to the seriousness of this pest, Mr. G. G. Duston, a recent graduate in entomology of the Agricultural College, Guelph, was appointed to assist in research. As Mr. W. A. Ross had been working on the insect for at least two years it was felt that the wisest course to follow was to have Mr. Dustan work in full co-operation with Mr. Ross, and under his supervision. The Provincial Entomologist has kept in touch with Mr. Dustan's work and hopes this coming season to have more time to take an active part in the investigation.

Mr. Ross reports that Mr. Dustan's work was very satisfactory and valuable.

### III. EUROPEAN CORN-BORER

A great deal of the time of the Provincial Entomologist and of his assistant, Mr. James Marshall, had to be devoted to the European corn-borer. County councils had to be addressed before the appointment of inspectors under the Corn Borer Act; the inspectors had to be trained before entering upon their duties, and had to be visited from time to time; circulars, leaflets and press articles had to be prepared as a means of instructing the public; and a long series of experiments carried out to improve upon and simplify the practical application of control measures. In the fall of 1926 and the spring of 1927, eight counties were under the Act, but the increase of the borer by the fall of 1927 made it necessary to extend the Act to sixteen new counties in whole or in part.

The results of the enforcement of the Act in the original eight counties have been encouraging, for in five out of the eight there was a decrease in the total number of borers from twenty per cent. to fifty per cent. with an average decrease of over thirty per cent. In the remaining three counties there was an

increase of the borers, but not nearly so much as if there had been no Act in operation. For reasons which it was impossible to overcome, the clean-up in these three counties was not so good as it should have been. Should the operation of the Act show a still further decrease of the borers in 1928 there will be strong reasons to believe that the insect can be combated successfully, and that too, without making a very heavy burden upon the farmer.

#### IV. SPRAY SUPERVISION SERVICE

The results of this service since its inception have led to requests for a further extension of the work each year until now almost all the apple-growing districts of the province are included. Though figures have not yet been compiled there is no doubt that the service has been of great value to the fruit industry and if the right men can be obtained and kept in charge in the different districts, the work can be extended to take in not only the spraying of the orchards, but also all orchard operations and thus put the industry on a sound foundation, at least so far as the production side goes.

#### HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The season of 1927, while somewhat better on the whole than 1926 for Niagara District fruit growers, yet fell short of being a good season in several particulars. Crops were medium to light, and weather conditions rather unsatisfactory. Extreme wet weather in the early part of the season caused considerable injury to crops maturing at that time, notably raspberries and cherries. A subsequent drouth adversely affected size and quality of later maturing crops, such as apples, pears and grapes

The past season witnessed an unprecedented infestation of aphid on apples, the grade of fruit being seriously lowered in consequence. The Pear *Psylla* also was particularly bad, improperly sprayed orchards suffering to a marked extent. It is to be expected that the 1928 crop of both apples and pears will be affected by these adverse 1927 conditions.

In peaches the Oriental Peach Moth continues to spread rapidly through the district, though serious infestation is still confined to the St. Davids-Queens-ton area. No commercial control for this pest has yet been found. In the meantime ways and means of disposing of affected fruit so as to prevent its moving to our fresh markets in competition with clean fruit, are being investigated. Also the Experiment Station is extending to the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Vineland every facility possible in the matter of greenhouse space, orchards, etc., in order that a method of control, whether by spraying or otherwise, may be found as quickly as possible.

The grape crop, the one bright spot in Niagara fruits in recent years, brought good prices. Tonnage, however, was considerably shorter than originally expected, the prolonged drouth greatly reducing size of bunch and berry. Otherwise the quality was quite good.

#### PLANT BREEDING

*Strawberries.* The Vanguard continues to have a somewhat checkered career. From many observations received it would now appear that this variety is not adapted to the very light strawberry soils, but rather prefers a medium soil such as a clay loam. As an early variety, and on soils to which it is adapted, Vanguard seems worthy of more extended planting.

A new seedling strawberry, Vandyke (No. 19322) originating as a seedling of Valonia, itself a station seedling from a cross of Dunlap and Early Ozark, gives exceptional promise as an early berry. Excellent reports have been received from several growers who have had the variety under test. One grower reports a phenomenal yield from a quarter-acre patch of over 6,000 quarts, with returns in excess of \$1,000. The Vandyke berry is rather softer than Vanguard and therefore, will not likely prove as good a shipper. For local markets, however, it is worthy of extended trial. Vandyke appears to be more adaptable to varying soil conditions than Vanguard.

Approximately 6,000 new seedling strawberries, from crosses noted in the 1926 report, were fruited for the first time in 1927. About one hundred selections were made. These will be set out in fifty-foot rows the spring of 1928 for further observation and test.

*Raspberries.* The Viking is rapidly growing in favour, extensive plantings being made throughout the Niagara District and in other small-fruit sections of the province as well. While not as well adapted to canning as Cuthbert, the Viking is being given distinct preference as a market berry. It holds up better under shipment, and, on account of its lighter, brighter colour, it presents a more attractive appearance to the purchaser, readily selling at a higher price than the Cuthbert.

Further seedling selections have been made from the 1923 raspberry breeding work. In this and later work the main objective has been to secure, if possible, new varieties resistant to mosaic diseases. Thirty selections, sixty-foot rows of each, have been set out. Some 3,000 seedlings are now growing from the 1925 and 1926 breeding. These seedlings are in permanent rows where they will fruit in 1928 and 1929.

*Peaches.* Seedling No. 1940208 mentioned in the 1926 report has now been named Veteran, and is being introduced by the nursery trade in 1928. With the two Elberta type varieties already introduced, Vedette and Valiant, peach growers now have the opportunity of planting a succession of Elberta type peaches maturing over a period of several weeks. Vedette matures with St. John and is followed in season by Valiant, Veteran and Elberta in the order named. That growers are not slow to appreciate the value of this is evidenced by the fact that nursery stock of Vedette and Valiant, in spite of heavy propagation, is insufficient to meet the demand. In addition to private propagation by individual growers, nurserymen will have for sale in the spring of 1928, approximately 10,000 trees of Vedette and 6,000 Valiant. Veteran, of course, will be available in relatively small quantity only.

*Vegetable Breeding.* In tomatoes, several selections from the earlier breeding work are now sufficiently true to type to permit of seed being sent out for trial. This is being done. These selections have been made with the object of securing early, smooth, heavy yielding varieties, adapted to staking. Further breeding work, using Marglobe, a very desirable solid-flesh variety, but of medium to late season, has been started with the object of securing an earlier season Marglobe type.

A small quantity of Grand Rapids x Earliana hybrid seed is also being distributed for trial purposes for stake culture. Such hybrid seed, if suitable parent varieties have been used, tends to be both earlier in season and more productive than either parent variety. Seed of the Grand Rapids x Earliana cross has proven very productive under greenhouse conditions.

The cabbage breeding work has been carried on one stage further, but under the usual difficulties due to the practical impossibility of carrying over to another season for seed purposes the early maturing heads. Early season types are being sought, the original varieties crossed being Early Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market and Tender Eight Weeks. Several selections made from these crosses are now coming very uniform in type and in addition, give promise of the desired earliness of maturity.

In sweet corn the type originated from the Black Mexican by Golden Bantam cross gives promise of being valuable as a variety for canning on the cob. This past season the Cannors Seed Co., of Wellington, Prince Edward County, grew three acres of it for seed purposes, and in addition several acres were grown in Norfolk County, also for seed purposes. Both lots were for the Canadian Cannors, Limited, for stock seed for distribution to growers of canning factory corn. The canning requirement is for a narrow, straight, eight-rowed ear which will fit five ears to the can. The Mexican-Bantam hybrid, which closely resembles the Bantam parent in appearance, almost exactly meets these requirements and therefore is finding favour with the canning trade. This improved Bantam type is fully as good in quality as Golden Bantam, is rather more tender, and it also stays tender on the plant for a longer time than Bantam, a valuable characteristic. Yield is equal to the best strains of Golden Bantam.

In addition to the breeding outlined above, selection work with other vegetables has been carried on for a number of years. Seed of selected types of the following varieties is now available in small quantity for distribution to vegetable growers: Chantenay carrot, Crosby's Egyptian beet, Detroit Dark Red beet, Ebenezer onion and Yellow Globe Danvers onion.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS

*Sod Culture for Apples.* This experiment, which was briefly outlined in a previous report, gave some interesting results in 1927, the sixth year of the experiment. The early part of the season was extremely wet, the soil, under conditions of clean culture being packed down hard, seldom drying out properly, and generally remaining cold and soggy. By June 4th, there was a noticeable difference in the colour and general appearance of the foliage of clean cultivated trees as opposed to those in sod. The sod trees were noticeably greener in colour, and more thrifty in appearance. Apparently the physical condition of the soil in the sod method was superior to that of clean cultivation under conditions of extreme moisture.

As the season advanced and moisture conditions became more normal the above difference became less noticeable until by mid-July there was little or no difference. By this date the weather had been quite dry for some time, precipitation being distinctly below normal. In late July, however, a relatively short, but quite wet spell, which again induced sodden soil conditions, had the same effect on the trees, those in sod remaining in good condition, while the leaves on the cultivated trees lost in richness of colour. Again, a return to normal colour was apparent with a return to normal soil conditions.

It would appear from these and other observations that soil conditions under sod culture are more constant—less influenced by climatic change—than cultivated soils, this condition being reflected in the appearance of the trees. The whole orchard in question, cultivated and sod, is underdrained. Undoubtedly

soil aeration in the sod plots was superior to the cultivated plots under conditions of heavy and continuous rainfall. Liberation of plant food would, therefore, proceed in a more normal manner with the tree showing a corresponding benefit. In an extremely dry season the advantage would probably be with the cultivated trees, though the sod trees are, of course, protected by a heavy mulch.

The principal variety being used in this experiment is the McIntosh. This variety is now nicely coming into bearing, and some observations on fruit characters of apples from sod and cultivated trees may be made. As expected, the sod apples are more highly coloured, the colour being solid, rather than streaked, and much brighter and attractive. In keeping quality also the sod apples were superior, retaining their crispness and characteristic aroma and flavour for a considerably longer period.

As this orchard has now completed its sixth year, growth measurements of trees under the different treatments have some significance. Average increase in trunk diameters for the various plots are included in the accompanying table:

TABLE I.—AVERAGE INCREASE IN TRUNK DIAMETERS (IN INCHES), 1922-1927

Treatment	Wealthy	McIntosh
Clean cultivation (1).....	2.12	2.65
Clean cultivation (2).....	1.76	2.49
Alfalfa sod mulch.....	1.89	2.32
Clover sod mulch.....	1.73	2.01
Grass sod + manure.....	1.80	2.18
Grass sod.....	1.46	1.94

Plot 1 of the cultivated treatments shows a considerably increased growth for the six-year period over sod plots for both varieties, Wealthy and McIntosh. On the other hand, Plot 2, cultivated, shows practically no superiority in growth for Wealthy, while for McIntosh the difference is not great. An examination of the orchard itself shows that the area covered by Plot 1 of the cultivated treatments includes, from surface conditions, the most fertile portion of the orchard. Undoubtedly this accounts for the better growth of these trees over those in Plot 2, cultivated, this latter plot having soil conditions more comparable with those of the various sod plots.

Finally, it may be noted that, while cultivation shows some benefit in increased growth, more marked with McIntosh than with Wealthy, yet the trees in all the sod plots have made good growth, and are healthy and thrifty in every way. At present the alfalfa plots lead the sod plots in total increased growth, followed by grass plus manure, clover, and grass alone, in order.

*Weather Conditions and Fruit Setting.* Data compiled in connection with an apple-breeding project clearly indicate that temperature and sunshine during the blooming period have an important bearing on the set of fruit. This project, carried on with apples, indicates also that the set of fruit is correlated with seed content, free setting being correlated with a high average seed content per apple. These observations are illustrated in the accompanying table.

TABLE II.—SEED CONTENT AND SET OF APPLES IN RELATION TO TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

Year	Average seed content, 17 varieties	Average seed content, 42 varieties	Average hours sunshine daily during blooming period	Mean temperature during blooming period	Set of fruit
1920.....	7.61	8.15	8.78	62.4	Heavy
1922.....	6.30	....	8.78	58.3	Fair
1927.....	6.01	6.91	5.44	53.0	Light

The year 1920 was a year of exceptional fruit setting throughout this district; 1922 was fair; 1927 very poor, being wet and cold. Comparing 1920 and 1922, the latter year had the same daily average of 8.78 hours of sunshine during the blooming period as 1920, but it is significant that, during the first eight days of the total blooming season the daily average was 4.2 hours only. This period, for many varieties, would determine the set.

Temperature is possibly a more important factor than hours of sunshine; as relatively high temperatures are necessary if bees and other pollen-carrying insects are to work. Compare the mean temperatures during the blooming period for the three seasons 1920, 1922 and 1927, these being 62.4, 58.3 and 53.0 degrees F. respectively. In a warm spring, too, plant food is more quickly available to the tree and the consequent improved nutritional conditions would be expected to improve setting. In any event, the fruit-grower would seem well advised to facilitate fruit setting in two ways indicated above. He may not influence sunshine or temperature, but he can discount their influence to some extent at least, by providing for more bees in the vicinity of his orchard so that they may work to advantage whenever conditions permit, even if for an hour or two a day only; and he can supply his trees with readily available nitrogen to carry them over the critical blooming and setting period.

*New Varieties of Apples.* Two varieties, Cortland and Golden Delicious, are very much to the fore at the present time. While it is, perhaps, early to express a very definite opinion on these varieties, yet certain observations may be made and may be of value to intending planters.

On its performance to date in the Station Orchard, Golden Delicious cannot be said to be a desirable commercial apple for Ontario. It does develop quite good quality, but in appearance it falls so far short of the Western-grown Golden Delicious as to look like a different variety. It is a dull, unattractive yellow, possessing nothing of the fine waxy, transparent appearance of the western-grown product. In addition, it very quickly shrivels in storage, the absence of natural oil or wax in the skin apparently allowing of rapid transpiration of the moisture from the apple.

Cortland appears to have more promise, though many poor reports of it have been received from various parts of the United States. Specimens produced at the Station in 1927 were attractive in appearance, of good size, kept well until mid-January, and were of good quality when tested at that date. From their appearance then they would have kept for some time longer. As a variety to follow McIntosh it may have value for Ontario conditions.

*Nursery Inspection for Varietal Mixture.* This inspection service, designed to rogue out all mixtures in fruit nursery stock in the province, was continued as in former years. The accompanying tables summarize the work for 1927.

TABLE III.—NURSERY INSPECTION, 1927

## NUMBERS OF TREES EXAMINED

Nursery	Apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries	Peaches	Total
1.....					20,000	20,000
2.....					20,000	20,000
3.....	120,000	25,000	20,000	15,000	60,000	240,000
4.....	185,000	12,000	25,000	25,000	19,000	266,000
5.....	10,000		2,000		1,000	13,000
6.....					500	500
7.....	98,000	5,500	4,500	3,000	8,000	119,000
8.....	2,000		1,000	2,000		5,000
9.....	5,000		1,000			6,000
10.....	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	16,000
Total.....	430,000	43,500	54,500	48,000	129,500	705,500

The above table gives the numbers of saleable trees (2-year apples, pears, plums, cherries, and 1-year peaches) inspected. One-year sweet cherries, also inspected, are not included in the count.

TABLE IV.—NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF MIXTURES IN ONTARIO NURSERIES, 1927

Nursery	Apples	Pears	Plums	Cherries	Peaches	Total	Per cent. of mixture
1.....					0	0	.....
2.....					535	535	2.7
3.....	434	7	80	355	13	889	0.4
4.....	1,025			333		1,358	0.5
5.....	18				5	23	0.2
6.....					0	0	.....
7.....	948	170	211	310	0	1,639	1.4
8.....	30			485		515	10.3
9.....	19		83			102	1.7
10.....	132		17	5	15	169	1.1
	2,606	177	391	1 488	568	5,230	.....
Per cent. of mixture, 1927..	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.4	0.7	.....
“ “ 1926..	1.4	0.2	0.9	16.0	0.7	1.9	.....
“ “ 1925..	1.2	0.2	1.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	.....

It will be noted that mixtures in peach stock, which were relatively high in 1925, now amount to less than one per cent. Similarly, all other fruits with the exception of pears show a considerable reduction in mixtures. In pears the mixture never was serious at any time. Cherries show an apparent increase in mixture of 4.1 per cent. in 1925, to sixteen per cent. in 1926. The reason for this, however, is that considerable confusion as to the identity of certain varieties of sweet cherries existed prior to 1926. In that year the nomenclature of Napoleon and Yellow Spanish was straightened out and the stock of these varieties correctly named. Also Black Eagle and Black Tartarian had been confused. The real mixture in 1925 was therefore as high as in 1926. The 1927 figures express the present condition.

Mixtures occur usually through the taking of budwood from incorrectly-named trees. The decrease in mixture has been due not entirely to the nursery row rogueing, but also to the extra care the nurserymen are now exercising in obtaining budwood. In this connection the Station has received many requests from nurserymen to put them in touch with correctly-named trees or nursery stock of certain varieties from which to secure budwood.

The following figures further indicate briefly the importance to the fruit grower, of the variety mixture rogueing.

TABLE V

	No. of trees examined	No. of mixtures	Per cent. of mixture
1925.....	856,100	14,421	1.7
1926.....	659,350	12,399	1.9
1927.....	705,500	5,230	0.7
	2,220,950	32,050	

Thus, in the three-year period that inspection has been carried on, 32,050 incorrectly-named trees have been detected in time to prevent their being sold to, and planted by, fruit growers.

*Peach Pruning and Soil Fertility Experiment.* In the orchard devoted to this experiment, winter injury was so severe during the winter of 1926-27 that the experiment had to be discontinued. A survey of the Niagara District indicated that injury was widespread, poorly located orchards being the worst offenders. Soil fertility, soil type, under-drainage, surface drainage, and age of trees were all contributing factors. Undoubtedly, most of the damage was due to the excessively wet fall of 1926, followed by early, severe cold weather.

*Vegetable Experiments.* Yield records of individual asparagus plants showed a wide difference in productivity, ranging from six marketable shoots in one case to forty-nine marketable shoots and seven small shoots for the heaviest-yielding plant. Male plants slightly outyielded the female plants. The importance of rigid selection at planting-time is emphasized by these figures.

In spinach variety tests the Giant-leaved Nobel and Bloomsdale Savoy gave heaviest yields for the spring crop. Virginia Savoy, sown September 1st, 1926, wintered well and was ready to market very early in 1927.

Red River was again outstanding in the early tomato variety plots. The Canadian and several strains of Earliana also yielded well. A new variety of promise is the Marvana, derived from a cross of Marglobe and Earliana, and distributed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Marvana is a large, smooth fruit, with vine characters resembling Earliana. In 1927 it gave the second heaviest early yield. The Marglobe, a recent U.S. introduction is a desirable late type, very solid fleshed and of good colour. As a canning factory variety, however, it is rather late maturing for most of our districts.



## COLONIZATION AND IMMIGRATION

Statistics of the work of this department during the past year are as follows:

Number of farm labourers placed.....	3,581
Number of domestics who passed through the Canadian Women's Hostel, 72 Carlton Street.....	2,310
(Of this number new arrivals totalled).....	1,506
Number of domestics placed by Salvation Army.....	410
Number of boys placed by Salvation Army.....	297
Number of boys received at Vimy Ridge Farm.....	409
(This makes a total of 582 boys received since the inception of the Vimy Ridge Scheme).	
Number of railway certificates issued to settlers proceeding to Northern Ontario....	393
(Consisting of 463 adults and 52 children).	
Number of enquiries received by mail re Northern Ontario.....	9,478
Amount received from immigrants in repayment of assisted passages.....	\$2,954 94
Amount held "In Trust" for boys under our scheme.....	8,736 14

An important feature of the year has been the development of the plan for the placing of boys from the British Isles on Ontario farms as apprentices. As will be noticed from the figures, a total of 409 boys were received and placed, bringing the aggregate for the period since this scheme was started, up to 582 boys. These boys are received at what is known as Vimy Ridge farm, located about three miles from Guelph. They remain at this farm for two or three days, and they are then placed with individual farmers, from whom applications have previously been received. The intention is that they shall serve three years apprenticeship at farming under the immediate supervision of the department. Accordingly, officers of the department visit the boys once or twice a year and see that everything is proceeding properly.

### LONDON OFFICE

The above figures, to some extent at least, reflect the work of the office of the Agent-General in London, England. Upon this office devolves the responsibility of carrying on the publicity for the Province of Ontario, securing the settlers desirous of coming to this province, interviewing and selecting and otherwise making the plans for the transfer of their activities from the Old Land to the New. In this a great deal of detail is necessarily involved. There are about 4,000 booking agents, and it is necessary to keep in touch with these men, as they are very influential factors in emigration work. A total of 133,326 booklets were distributed during the year, and in addition, motion pictures, public addresses, newspaper items and various other means were adopted in order to present the opportunities of Ontario to the public.

One of the matters which is receiving special attention has been the plans for sending out boys for farm work. This, like most of the other emigration work, is carried on under an agreement with the British Government. Formerly the terms in regard to free transportation were available only to boys under seventeen years of age. Through representations made on behalf of Ontario this was modified to include boys under eighteen years of age. This change is a great advantage, both to the boys and to the province. Furthermore, boys over eighteen years of age may be included upon the payment of a portion of the transportation costs. Every effort is made to secure a type of boy who will be able to adapt himself to Canadian conditions and make good on the land.

Another subject which has had attention has been the boy who desires to take a course at the Ontario Agricultural College. During the year about twelve boys were sent out from Great Britain to the college, some under a scholarship arrangement by which their expenses were paid, and some entirely at their own expense. The arrangements usually provide that the boy shall work on an Ontario farm between terms and thus combine practical experience with scientific training. In some cases, at least, these boys will have capital available to enable them to start farming after they have completed their training.

Attention has been paid to the general interests of the province by giving information in a hundred different ways. The window displays at the office are changed frequently and feature different agricultural or manufactured products from the province from time to time, thus assisting in the development of empire trade. There has been a great demand for information on the subject of Ontario mines, and many prospective investors have been placed in touch with reliable sources of information on this subject. The greatly increased demand on the office for information is evidence of the very useful part it is taking in bringing Ontario opportunities to the attention of the British public.

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### AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE BRANCH

The following statistical information shows to some extent the comparative use being made of the different branch offices:

County	No. of letters received	No. of letters written	No. of circulars mailed	No. of Incoming 'phone calls	No. of visitors at office	No. of meetings held in office	No. of bulletins and reports distributed	No. of miles travelled by motor
Algoma.....	1,842	3,429	5,800	4,783	1,719	7	1,541	9,058
Brant.....	1,047	2,926	24,093	736	3,807	45	1,147	9,488
Bruce.....	3,650	3,200	12,500	2,200	1,800	38	1,200	28,000
Carleton.....	2,000	1,000	10,000	1,600	550	45	400	17,500
Cochrane.....	184	132	30	50	170	.....	45	3,340
Dufferin.....	2,700	2,250	5,000	1,200	2,000	10	1,000	8,700
Dundas.....	1,878	1,500	5,700	1,600	1,300	125	700	11,000
Durham.....	1,681	1,801	12,472	682	1,174	42	1,036	17,122
Elgin.....	2,250	2,050	5,808	1,488	2,679	82	1,500	15,960
Essex.....	4,505	4,042	35,282	2,974	4,862	28	7,999	18,000
Frontenac.....	1,605	1,088	3,693	1,812	867	55	994	11,741
Glengarry.....	1,192	1,303	6,466	536	652	3	75	13,500
Grenville.....	1,194	1,126	4,656	1,456	612	9	780	14,305
Grey.....	5,400	5,700	13,500	3,500	4,600	100	1,200	30,700
Haldimand.....	1,248	1,083	3,600	1,261	894	3	3,700	15,300
Halton.....	2,929	3,245	7,764	2,499	2,382	27	509	18,500
Hastings.....	2,590	2,520	8,620	1,940	1,850	94	3,400	15,000
Huron.....	2,316	1,371	10,003	1,252	958	20	600	24,655
Kenora.....	1,439	1,261	4,340	231	2,111	9	.....	6,100
Kent.....	3,420	3,900	25,000	2,910	3,130	32	3,200	15,804
Lambton.....	2,586	2,448	4,089	.....	2,570	12	442	15,000
Lanark.....	1,736	938	1,521	595	801	35	150	16,000
Leeds.....	1,660	1,625	6,000	600	950	15	900	11,742
Lennox and Addington.....	2,750	1,905	2,048	1,549	1,420	35	700	10,000
Lincoln.....	2,649	1,540	5,410	1,110	1,134	35	836	19,855
Manitoulin.....	1,064	1,162	3,283	1,011	1,530	32	708	12,302
Middlesex.....	1,785	1,508	14,690	2,441	3,294	29	2,830	30,540
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	2,171	2,116	15,356	1,050	1,426	11	548	14,200
Norfolk.....	2,076	1,422	9,312	1,755	3,465	59	563	14,283
Northumberland.....	2,311	2,470	6,300	2,305	2,100	15	650	15,000
Ontario.....	2,400	3,000	13,000	1,500	1,200	30	1,200	14,000
Oxford.....	3,048	3,892	23,577	1,890	3,544	49	1,064	19,245
Peel.....	3,400	3,879	12,994	7,500	6,418	29	3,000	16,812
Perth.....	1,540	1,565	2,972	1,500	1,000	35	275	12,000
Peterborough.....	1,480	1,300	4,600	900	600	25	400	13,074
Prescott and Russell.....	2,670	2,750	18,530	2,540	1,680	5	9,500	16,200
Prince Edward.....	1,220	1,227	1,436	13,500	4,600	38	1,300	23,000
Rainy River.....	1,529	1,196	5,648	2,450	2,335	18	882	9,525
Renfrew.....	2,233	1,948	4,684	487	797	18	658	15,200
Simcoe South.....	1,475	1,240	3,500	898	2,495	15	225	15,250
Simcoe North.....	1,874	1,702	7,229	849	1,106	15	3,600	11,000
Sudbury.....	1,444	1,215	4,500	972	981	.....	436	9,000
Temiskaming.....	2,141	2,269	3,237	2,247	1,581	.....	750	13,365
Fort William.....	1,265	1,225	3,320	1,760	1,665	4	535	13,160
Port Arthur.....	483	579	3,024	961	700	.....	1,385	12,420
Victoria.....	1,500	1,620	2,835	985	2,060	35	550	11,200
Waterloo.....	1,113	1,381	7,319	2,812	2,726	65	757	22,453
Welland.....	2,375	1,450	2,300	1,176	1,110	14	2,000	13,000
Wellington.....	2,139	2,074	9,265	319	1,080	34	7,724	11,200
Wentworth.....	2,864	3,204	12,848	2,749	5,120	27	7,300	23,000
York.....	3,144	3,808	5,367	1,447	2,067	38	1,150	22,000
Totals.....	107,195	104,585	426,521	97,848	101,672	1,546	84,644	778,799

The services extended by the county branches of the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been in greater demand in 1927 than in any previous year. This is amply substantiated, not only by the increased number of contacts, but also by additional projects being carried by the individual offices.

In response to the public demand from the district surrounding Cochrane in Temiskaming, and also as a result of the agricultural development of that district, a new office was opened at Cochrane during the year. There are now fifty-one offices in the Province.

## SENIOR WORK

### *Live Stock Improvement.*

Since the inception of an organized live stock improvement campaign in 1919, an active yearly programme has been a part of the year's activities. The live stock situation and the necessity for herd improvement is kept continually before the public. Live stock improvement associations have been organized in many of the counties. These organizations working with the Agricultural Representative and the staff of the Live Stock Branch have been very effective. They have assisted greatly in obtaining complete live stock census of certain areas, in listing scrub sire owners and in securing approved pure-bred sires to replace discarded ones. The agricultural office continues to be a clearing-house—a centre where breeders list breeding-stock for sale and where purchasers seek information and advice.

## CATTLE

### *Cow Testing.*

This work, organized and promoted by the Agricultural Representatives with the active co-operation of the Dairy and Live Stock Branches, has shown definite results during 1927. A detailed plan of the work is set forth in the report of 1926.

Extracts from the 1927 yearly reports of the county Representatives is illustrative of the work being done.

The Cow Testing Association of York County which commenced in April, 1926, has been a very important source of Live Stock Improvement, according to the members who have followed the work conscientiously.

The following results were compiled after the first seventeen herds had finished one year in the Association. The average price of milk, according to information supplied from the Ontario Milk Producers, was \$2.44 per cwt. delivered in Toronto, with 50c. per lb. butter fat for sweet cream. From figures supplied by the Department of Agricultural Economics, Guelph, on the amount of feed required for a dairy cow for one year, we reckoned that approximately \$90.00 would be a fair average cost.

(For purposes of calculation, milk will be valued at \$2.00 per cwt. at the farm.)

TABLE 1

No. of cows	Average milk	Value per cwt.	Gross returns
170.....	8,964	2.44	\$218.72

TABLE 2—COMPARISON OF HIGH AND LOW COW

	Lbs. milk	Value	Test	1 lbs. fat	Value
High cow.....	16,548	\$330.96	3.2	530.5	\$262.25
Low cow.....	5,278	105.56	4.0	211.1	105.50

	High Cow		Low Cow	
	Milk	Butter fat	Milk	Butter fat
	330.96	265.25	105.56	120.25
	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Net return	240.96	175.25	15.56	30.25

TABLE 3—COMPARISON OF BEST HERD AND LOW HERD

	No. of cows	Average milk	Average test	Butter fat
		lbs.		lbs.
Best herd.....	6	14,696	3.4	504.6
Low herd.....	8	5,300	3.5	185.6
		9,396		319.00

Value of increase..... \$187.92 for milk  
 Value of increase..... 159.50 for butter fat  
 Value of milk from high herd..... \$1,763.52  
 Value of milk from low herd..... 848.00  
 Average lactation period (a) high herd..... 10.5 months  
 Average lactation period (b) low herd..... 8.4 months

The results of the preceding figures would indicate that better breeding and feeding methods would increase production considerably. A number of members have already disposed of low testers in their herds and feel that they are in a fair way to accomplish more economic production.

COMPARISON OF 100 BEST AND 100 POOREST COWS IN ESSEX COUNTY ON BASIS OF WHOLE MILK AND BUTTER FAT

	Average production of milk	Average butter fat test	Value of milk at \$2 per cwt. of 3.5 milk	Average No. lbs. butter fat
	lbs.			
100 best cows.....	10,451	3.24	\$196.95	329.7
100 poorest cows.....	6,991	3.57	141.56	230.9
	3,460	.33	\$54.39	78.8

COMPARISON OF 30 BEST AND 30 POOREST COWS, ESSEX COUNTY

	lbs.			
30 best cows.....	12,554	3.18	\$232.24	390
30 poorest cows.....	5,507	3.95	121.53	218
	7,047	.77	\$109.61	172

The Agricultural Representative comments as follows: "It will be noticed in each case the group lowest in milk production shows a higher average butter fat test. This would indicate that some of these cows are not being fed complete rations or are not being pushed to secure maximum milk production."

The Peel County Agricultural Representative reports as follows: "Seventy farmers, with a total of 1,109 cows, have had their herds tested regularly each month during the past year. This service is very much appreciated by our dairymen and has been the means of eliminating a large number of boarder cows. In addition, it has been an invaluable guide to our whole milk shippers who periodically in the past received notices that their milk was below standard for butter fat test."

"On June 1st, 1927, 641 cows had completed twelve months' testing, the summary of which is as follows:

103 cows testing over 4 per cent. butter fat.  
 215 cows testing 3.5 to 4 per cent. butter fat.  
 180 cows testing 3.25 to 3.5 per cent. butter fat.  
 143 cows testing under 3.25 per cent. butter fat.

#### COMPARISON OF 100 BEST COWS AND 100 POOREST COWS

	Average lbs. milk	Average lbs. butter fat	Average per cent. butter fat
100 best cows.....	11,390	401	3.52
100 poorest cows.....	6,447	224	3.47
Difference.....	4,943	177	

"In arriving at the difference in revenue between these groups whole milk was valued at \$2.00 per cwt. and butter fat at 55c. per pound.

Value of increase per cow—whole milk, 4,943 at \$2.00..... \$98 86  
 Value of increase per cow—butter fat, 177 at 55c..... 97 35

#### COMPARISON OF HIGH AND LOW HERDS

	No. of cows	Average lbs. milk	Average lbs. fat
High herd.....	11	11,330	417
Low herd.....	7	4,031	183
		7,299	234

Difference in revenue per cow:

Whole milk—7,299 at \$2.00..... \$145 98  
 Butter fat—234 at 55c..... 128 70

"In the above tables only cows having completed a lactation period of nine months or longer were used for tabulation.

"The wide difference in the production of individual cows and herds would lead us to conclude that even in our older and more established dairy sections there is still great scope for more study along lines relating to better breeding and better feeding methods."

County	No. of herds under test	No. of cows under test
Algoma.....	29	250
Brant.....	20	240
Carleton.....	14	290
Dundas.....	2	27
Durham.....	15	130
Essex.....	54	525
Frontenac.....	3	55
Halton.....	15	184
Haldimand.....	15	105
Lanark.....	6	47
Norfolk.....	38	355
Ontario.....	7	90
Peel.....	70	1,109
Simcoe, North.....	11	75
Fort William.....	3	33
Victoria.....	2	36
Waterloo.....	11	152
Wentworth.....	80	862
York.....	58	734
Total.....	453	5,299

*Eradication of Tuberculosis*

The Agricultural Representatives, in general, report increased activity in accreditation of cattle herds. Breeders of pure-bred cattle are conscious of the increased value of their herds if T.B.-free. During 1927 a restricted area was established, taking in Prince Edward County and a small southern portion of Northumberland County. The counties east of and including Northumberland are now laying plans with the hope of establishing a larger restricted area. The county Representatives are keymen in the educational campaign and in the organization necessary to effect a clean-up.

The Representative at Prince Edward writes: The first regular test was completed on June 21st, 1927, with the following results:

Total number herds tested.....	2,040
Total number cattle tested.....	24,434
Infected premises.....	251
Compensation paid.....	\$18,782
Total number reactors.....	514
Percentage reactors.....	2.1

Immediately after the completion of the general test the first re-test began. Instead of having volunteer drivers for the veterinarians, the Ontario Department provided local men with cars to drive, which was much more satisfactory and a great deal less work for your Representative.

On the second test the results are as follows:

Total number herds tested.....	251
Infected premises.....	23
Compensation paid.....	\$1,030
Total number reactors.....	32
Percentage reactors.....	1

The twenty-three herds found infected on the re-test are subject to another test during the winter.

The Representative of Prescott and Russell County has just concluded a campaign. The petitions have been circulated and excellent co-operation met with: 3,316 herds composing 54,316 cattle are included in the survey. 93.03 per cent. of the cattle owners were in favour of a restricted area, and 6.97 per cent. opposed.

The following extract from the yearly report of the Prince Edward County Representative depicts some of the direct advantages that have followed the establishment of a restricted area: "The increase in the value of stock since the inception of the test has stimulated breeding and improvement of cattle far in excess of any other time or influence."

## SWINE

The establishing of bacon hog clubs throughout the Province has had marked influence in improving the quality of Ontario hogs. The Agricultural Representative takes an active part in the organization of the club, while the Provincial Live Stock Branch supply pure-bred boars for the clubs. At the present time there are 346 active clubs in the Province, forty of which were organized during the past year.

Special swine courses and grading demonstrations have emphasized the necessity of the production of only good type hogs. In conjunction with the Provincial and Federal Live Stock Branch seven bacon hog fairs were held. The statistics follow:

County	Place	Total number entries	Total number hogs shown	Total number shipped to market
Haldimand.....	Nelles Corners.....	113	352	281
Huron.....	McGaw Station.....	79	159	122
Peel.....	Caledon East.....	63	116	96
Perth.....	Mitchell.....	90	200	96
Northumberland.....	Campbellford.....	75	171	130
Simcoe.....	Stayner.....	48	196	416
Victoria.....	Cameron.....	55	212	130
Totals.....		523	1,406	1,271

## SHEEP

In co-operation with the sheep promoters of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, the Agricultural Representatives have carried on extension work. Demonstrations in docking, castrating and dipping have been organized. The special two-day marketing courses held in fourteen counties have been particularly educational and well received by the sheep farmers. As conditions warranted it, the Representatives have organized community dipping centres. The following statistics are indicative of the progress being made:

County	Dipping tanks installed in 1927	Total dipping tanks installed in county	Sheep dipped in demonstration	Estimate of sheep dipped in county
Bruce.....	5	35	250	6,500
Carleton.....	4	11	300	1,150
Dufferin.....	..	19	250	2,000
Dundas.....	2	..	340	..
Durham.....	..	20	..	1,400
Elgin.....	5	18	..	6,000
Frontenac.....	3	11	120	880
Glengarry.....	1	..	100	..
Grenville.....	1	8	60	300
Grey.....	10	64	550	2,100
Haldimand.....	..	13	..	3,900
Halton.....	..	7	..	1,100
Hastings.....	8	..	900	..
Huron.....	2	15	759	1,070
Kent.....	3	..	260	3,000
Lanark.....	4	39	530	..
Leeds.....	..	6	..	400
Lennox and Addington.....	3	21	180	4,000
Lincoln.....	..	5	1,400	..
Manitoulin.....	..	27	..	4,000
Midlesex.....	6	25	470	2,500
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	6	..	900	2,025
Peterborough.....	..	24	..	4,000
Prescott and Russell.....	7	7	..	428
Rainy River.....	2	14	350	2,300
Renfrew.....	11	20	540	5,750
Simcoe South.....	3	24	700	6,000
Simcoe North.....	7	..	..	2,400
Victoria.....	2	27	1,229	2,212
Welland.....	..	1	218	..
Wellington.....	4	28	273	5,500
	99	489	10,679	89,815



In co-operation with the Provincial and Federal Live Stock Branches, lamb fairs were held in five counties. These fairs are held in the several counties where ram clubs have been established. The two projects have done much in improving the type of market lamb produced. The fact that all lambs sold from lamb fair shipments brought a premium on the market bespeaks improved quality.

TABLE OF STATISTICS—LAMB FAIRS

County	Place where held	Number of heads entered	Number of lambs shipped to market
Lanark.....	Middleville.....	450	348
Lanark.....	Franktown.....	348	289
Manitoulin.....	Manitowaning.....	456	456
Manitoulin.....	Little Current.....	432	432
Peterborough.....	Havelock.....	106	106
Rainy River.....	Emo.....	445	409
Totals.....	.....	2,237	2,040
Totals in 1926.....	.....	1,776	1,642

In Middlesex County where boys' sheep clubs have been instituted in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, lamb fairs were held at Komoka, Delaware, Appin and Sylvan, and an inter-club fair at the Western Fair. A total of \$447 in prizes was awarded to the boy members.

In the eastern counties of the Province, particularly, the county Representatives are starting a definite campaign planned to assist the sheep growers in combatting losses from intestinal parasites. Co-operating with the Veterinary College, at Guelph, treatments on demonstration flocks have been given and progressive steps are being taken.

## POULTRY

The farm flock, in general, is receiving more careful attention. Requests for assistance in poultry-culling and advice on management have come to the local offices in increasing numbers. In several counties intensive culling campaigns have been carried on followed by co-operative shipment of inferior birds. Where intensive campaigns were carried on, culling schools were organized for junior farmers. The young men who attend these schools assist in the culling campaign, receiving nominal payment for their services from the flock owners of the community. The excellent practical assistance and support received from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College has permitted an extension of service.

## STATISTICS OF CULLING WORK

County	Number of flocks	Number of birds culled	Number of demonstrations	Attendance	Estimated total birds culled in county
Algoma.....	11	1,373	6	90	.....
Brant.....	89	7,099	....	....	.....
Bruce.....	195	16,500	5	160	28,000
Carleton.....	....	....	12	375	2,500
Dufferin.....	4	1,000	4	50	2,500
Dundas.....	10	1,800	4	60	6,000
Durham.....	38	3,780	1	10	.....
Essex.....	500	50,000	....	....	60,000
Frontenac.....	24	2,523	11	342	2,948
Glengarry.....	9	1,124	9	246	2,600
Grenville.....	10	300	2	30	5,000
Grey.....	15	2,100	6	100	3,500
Haldimand.....	23	2,491	4	56	5,000
Halton.....	18	1,265	3	62	1,265
Hastings.....	12	500	12	300	500
Huron.....	271	24,639	5	40	200,000
Kenora.....	54	2,100	2	54	2,100
Kent.....	96	10,000	14	224	25,000
Lambton.....	14	1,825	14	93	3,000
Lanark.....	4	285	4	34	2,854
Leeds.....	11	867	4	66	.....
Lennox and Addington.....	20	1,500	6	110	25,000
Lincoln.....	22	2,500	6	85	.....
Manitoulin.....	....	....	....	....	3,350
Middlesex.....	300	7,800	15	252	22,500
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	16	1,131	4	97	1,800
Norfolk.....	25	2,000	....	....	.....
Northumberland.....	16	1,853	21	65	720
Ontario.....	4	....	....	60	.....
Peel.....	56	4,862	3	66	10,000
Perth.....	....	....	3	40	.....
Peterborough.....	5	750	4	40	20,000
Prescott and Russell.....	6	132	1	25	850
Prince Edward.....	4	1,350	....	45	.....
Rainy River.....	19	950	12	....	1,500
Renfrew.....	36	2,494	31	313	5,000
Simcoe, South.....	20	2,000	12	150	3,000
Simcoe, North.....	13	422	16	824	6,000
Temiskaming.....	9	558	9	134	.....
Fort William.....	50	....	13	124	1,000
Port Arthur.....	4	500	5	85	.....
Victoria.....	23	550	6	137	2,390
Waterloo.....	110	2,500	7	84	9,000
Welland.....	3	210	3	30	631
Wellington.....	6	784	6	86	.....
Wentworth.....	15	2,079	10	172	3,140
York.....	8	2,165	2	150	.....
	2,198	170,661	317	5,566	468,648

## FIELD CROP IMPROVEMENT

So successful was the alfalfa campaign of 1925-26 that it was generally felt that a continuance of an intensive campaign was not necessary in 1927. The merits of alfalfa growing are now common knowledge to the major part of Ontario farmers.

Winter killing of old fields was unusually severe this year. In spite of this occurrence, county Representatives report increased acreages seeded to alfalfa in the spring of 1927, and soon the Province of Ontario will have over one million acres of alfalfa.

The Agricultural Representative continues to be the medium through which many of the farmers seek advice on alfalfa culture, obtain nitro-cultures and assistance in locating good seed.

#### *European Corn-Borer.*

In counties where the pest has made its appearance the Agricultural Representatives are actively carrying on educational campaigns for its control. The ravages of the borer have caused a material decrease in the acreage of corn grown in the corn-growing counties. The legislation enacted in 1926 has brought about definite control methods. To date the following counties have appointed inspectors: Brant, Durham, Essex, Haldimand, Halton, Hastings, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Norfolk, Oxford, Peel, Prince Edward, Waterloo, Wellington, and York. The inspectors work under the direction of the Provincial Entomologist, offering advice on control methods and seeing that the recommendations are followed. The farmers generally are responding and an honest effort is being made to control the menace.

From the Agricultural Representatives' yearly reports we take the following extracts:

#### Representative from Prince Edward:

In regard to the corn borer situation in Prince Edward County, we have had the Act in force for a year and there is a very noticeable difference in respect to the attitude of most people in regard to the matter. We might say that the first year is one of instruction, as the majority of the farmers were not aware of the menace of the borer. We spent last fall and this spring in trying to educate the people in the best methods of cleaning up. Although last fall was an exceptionally bad season, we made a very creditable showing. In some of the worst infected sections last year there was a marked improvement this year. This goes to show what a thorough clean-up means.

#### Representative, Essex County:

Our inspector, Mr. Hedrick, made a complete census of the corn acreage in the county last year. Mr. Hedrick's complete and authoritative census gives a total of 20,214 acres. This compares with approximately 100,000 acres five years ago.

#### Representative, Peel County:

We believe our farmers are making an honest effort to control the menace and clean-up recommendations are being lived up to as well as can be expected.

#### Representative, Kent County:

A great many experiments have been conducted to find some practical control method, but none have proven better than clean ploughing. When clean-up methods were strictly enforced this year the infestation was greatly reduced. As a result, the acreage of corn in these areas will be increased next year.

### SPRAY SERVICE

The special spray service instituted in 1924 has expanded to twenty counties in 1927. The Fruit Growers' Associations, the Fruit Branch, Vineland Experimental Station, the Entomological, Botanical and Horticultural Departments of the O.A.C., have co-operated most unselfishly with the organization of the spray ring. Practical men from the Department have been placed in the several counties where they have put demonstrations on and made regular visits to the members of the spray ring. The timely spray service letters, mailed from the county Representatives' offices, have drawn additional appreciation. From Northumberland we cite an illustration of the service letter work which was carried on very similarly in over twenty counties.

Bulletin No.	1,	April 14—	“Cultivation and Spray Ordering Guides.”
“	“	2, “ 22—	“Early Leaf and Pre-Pink Spray.”
“	“	3, May 10—	“Supplemental Spray Pre-Pink.”
“	“	4, “ 17—	“Pink Spray.”
“	“	5, June 2—	“Calyx or Codling Moth Spray.”
“	“	6, “ 20—	“Special Scab Spray and Cover Crop.”
“	“	7, July 14—	“Apple Maggot Spray.”
“	“	8, “ 30—	“Special Spray Recommended by Prof. Caesar.”

The following table gives statistical information:

County	Number of applications	Number of men receiving service
Brant.....	27	27
Dundas.....	56	56
Durham.....	216	216
Grenville.....	54	54
Grey.....	22	22
Halton.....	43	43
Hastings.....	12	12
Huron.....	23	23
Lambton.....	38	46
Leeds.....	10	10
Lincoln.....	200	200
Middlesex.....	38	38
Northumberland.....	55	55
Ontario.....	10	10
Peel.....	10	10
Prince Edward.....	156	156
Wentworth.....	27	30
	997	1,008

The county Representatives have received many letters of appreciation from both their regular and supplementary lists of growers. Extracts from two of the letters received at Brantford office are typical in character:

Grower B.—“Sprayed four times using lime sulphur, bordeaux and arsenate of lead. No scab present and crop good in respect to quality but low in yield. The spray service I appreciate very much and hope it will be continued.”

Grower C.—“Where I sprayed exactly as directed by your Representative, the results were favourable. Your service is very helpful, especially to the man who is growing apples extensively.”

From the annual report of the Representative in Huron, we have an interesting orchard report from ten growers, showing cost of spray material and the value of crop harvested in each case.

Orchard Number	Apples harvested (bbls.)			Acres	Cost of spray material	Value of apples sold
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3			
1.....	44	14	60	10	\$48 00	\$700 00
2.....	5	21	12	1	.....	190 00
3.....	67	33	97	3	30 00	763 00
4.....	250 (tree run)			6	23 00	700 00
5.....	52	78	140 bags	3	10 00	446 00
6.....	59	20	65	5	.....	295 00
7.....	50	86	.....	2	13 00	436 50
8.....	28	44	66	8	26 85	500 00
9.....	83	40	10	5	22 00	500 00
10.....	156 (tree run)			8	35 00	478 00

Orchard service is extended somewhat in a number of counties. Grafting and pruning demonstrations in the counties of Middlesex, Durham, Lambton and Northumberland were particularly appreciated. The Representative of Northumberland County reports in brief:

"In all, twenty-eight men were given practical demonstrations on their farms, and we had other men in attendance. Well over one hundred all told were benefitted by these demonstrations. I have personally checked up on a considerable number of scions put on by these men, and in nearly every instance seventy-five per cent. of the scions have grown. This not only applies to top-grafting but bridge-grafting as well."

#### WEED CONTROL

With the enacting of new legislation in 1927 for control of the weed menace, the county Representatives engaged in active educational work. At public meetings the Act has been explained and the seriousness of the weed menace brought to the attention of the rural public. County councils and municipal councils have been approached with the suggestion that immediate action was necessary. During the year thirty-seven counties have appointed 464 inspectors. The extract from the annual report of the Representative in Kent County is indicative of the progress being made:

"The general situation with regard to the control of weeds is improved. More attention is given to weed-cutting on roadsides, and where alert inspectors have been appointed a much improved situation exists. Special attention has been given to perennial sow thistle control. This weed is getting a start in Kent, and one township conducted a special campaign where school pupils were awarded a prize of \$2.00 for the finding of new outbreaks. This has done a great deal to educate the people to identify the weed."

#### EXPERIMENTAL AND DEMONSTRATION WORK

The Agricultural Representatives, in co-operation with other departments, have been carrying on numerous projects in experimental and demonstration work amongst the farmers of their counties. The work embraces a wide range, such as demonstration plots with fertilizers, variety tests of grain, fruit and vegetables and experiments for the control of various diseases and insects.

#### DRAINAGE

Numerous requests come to the county office for assistance in drainage work. Except in cases where a detailed plan of drainage is wished by the farmer, the Agricultural Representative takes the levels and drafts the profile. When a great deal of work is entailed an extension man is procured from the Drainage Department, O.A.C. Under-drainage work is receiving more attention, but the farmer is going cautiously.

#### COUNTY ADVISORY AGRICULTURAL COUNCILS

The advisory boards appointed by the county councils have been of material assistance to county Representatives. The thought and suggestions of the board

have helped many of the Representatives in preparing their county programmes of work. Co-operating with the local Representative they assist in carrying out county campaigns and projects.

### FARM LABOUR

Reports indicate that a very satisfactory class of farm labourer is being secured by Ontario farmers. In counties where a permanent employment office is not situated the Representative acts as an official of the Immigration Branch, assisting the farmer in securing suitable help.

### FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL TOURS

Farmers' tours are increasingly popular. The Agricultural Representatives organizing the tours feel that they are among the best of educational projects. Those participating in the tours are its greatest supporters the following year. New contacts are formed. A breadth of vision accrues, and not infrequently are new and helpful ideas carried home. The counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent took their motorcade to Eastern Ontario, journeying by way of London, Toronto, Brockville to Ottawa. The annual bus trip of Durham farmers took in some of the interesting points in Peel County, and had as its most distant point Ridgetown. The Ontario bus trip covered such interesting points as Donalds Farms, Dale Estate and the Q.A.C. Four hundred farmers from Grey had an interesting day at Guelph. Georgian Bay District of Grey County and parts of Simcoe attracted a motorcade of Wentworth farmers. Essex and Kent counties welcomed the opportunity of entertaining the farmers of Lincoln.

### COUNTY EXHIBIT AT C.N.E., TORONTO

In 1927 the counties of Lambton, Simcoe, Grey, Durham, Northumberland, Peel, Kent, Dufferin, Norfolk, Brant, Hastings, Lincoln and Essex had individual exhibits at the Canadian National Exhibition. Without exception the exhibits were attractively displayed and did not fail to draw the attention of many interested visitors at the great National Exhibition. The spirit with which the several county councils and agricultural organizations supported and co-operated with the Agricultural Representative in preparing the county exhibit is expressive of whole-hearted co-operation. The thought foremost in the separate exhibit was to feature two or three outstanding products or potential industries.

An extract from the yearly report of the agricultural representative in Essex is of interest:

"This was the first year the County made a county exhibit at the C.N.E. Our exhibit was designed as a special crop exhibit and seemed to get a fair share of attention. Fifteen thousand souvenir leaves were distributed as advertising material. Estimating that one person in every eighteen was interested in our exhibit, we conclude that we made 100,000 contacts for Essex County at the C.N.E. There is no place where we can form so many contacts for the sum of \$525.00. The County Council voted \$500.00 and the Farm Bureau took care of the extra costs."

## JUNIOR WORK

*Rural School Fairs:*

The growth of the school fair movement in the Province of Ontario can be pictured from the figures set forth in six-year periods:

	1909	1915	1921	1927
Number of school fairs held.....	1	234	449	546
Number of schools included.....	3	2,291	3,847	4,715
Number of children taking part.....	58	48,386	95,307	138,800
Number of home plots.....	58	51,243	114,216	174,029
Number of entries at the fairs.....	174	116,236	193,545	308,627
Number of children attending.....	80	72,860	154,831	168,063
Number of adults attending.....	170	84,406	188,728	216,417
Total attendance.....	250	157,266	343,259	384,480

The development of school fairs in the Province is little short of phenomenal. So continuous has been its growth that there can be no doubt as to the attitude of rural Ontario towards the school fair project. The distribution of high-grade seeds, eggs and baby chicks through the Department to the boys and girls has, in many instances, been the medium through which the farmer has made a start in producing a superior type of grain and formed the foundation of an improved farm flock.

In 1927 the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through the county Agricultural Representatives, distributed to the school fair boys and girls, the following quantities of seeds, eggs and baby chicks:

POTATOES.. Irish Cobblers.....	736	bags		
Green Mountains....	452	"		
Dooleys.....	401	"		
Total.....	1,589	bags, distributed in 5-lb. lots to 25,424 pupils.		
OATS..... O.A.C., No. 144.....	85	bushels		
O.A.C., No. 72.....	7	"		
Banner.....	70½	"		
O.A.C., No. 3.....	24½	"		
Alaska.....	5	"		
Gold Rain.....	1	"		
	193	bushels, distributed in ¾-lb. lots to 8,749 pupils.		
BARLEY... O.A.C., No. 21.....	114	bushels, distributed in 1-lb. lots to 5,472 pupils.		
WHEAT... Marquis.....	92	bushels, distributed in 1-lb. lots to 5,520 pupils.		
Kubanka.....	2	" " " " " 120 "		
Total.....	45,285	"		

Total distribution of supplies was made up of the following:

Potatoes, grain.....	45,285	lots
Beets, carrots, onions, parsnips.....	62,400	"
Mangels, turnips.....	18,200	"
Corn, field and sweet.....	22,300	"
Flowers.....	72,100	"
Eggs.....	13,526	doz.
Baby chicks.....	7,289	chicks.

## \* SCHOOL FAIR STATISTICS, 1927

County	No. of Fairs	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils	No. of Home Plots	Eggs	Baby Chicks	No. of Entries	Attendance		Champ. Fairs	Entries
								Children	Adults		
Algoma	12	62	1,982	4,109	491	.....	5,150	2,245	2,510	.....	.....
Brant	8	59	1,644	2,284	151	813	3,780	2,315	1,690	1	783
Bruce	17	161	3,455	5,109	526	.....	8,832	5,725	6,875	.....	.....
Carleton	11	96	2,958	3,817	386	.....	7,349	4,405	7,000	1	537
Cochrane	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	500	100	.....	.....
Dufferin	8	82	1,392	2,127	190	.....	5,296	1,585	1,625	.....	.....
Dundas	9	112	2,900	2,290	184	.....	5,765	3,150	4,250	1	300
Durham	12	92	1,998	2,899	193	1,241	5,311	2,615	4,360	.....	.....
Elgin	14	135	3,706	3,285	696	.....	6,902	3,685	4,375	1	161
Essex	14	120	4,894	4,999	268	218	6,940	3,035	1,982	.....	.....
Frontenac	11	124	2,224	4,264	173	.....	5,072	3,725	3,220	1	546
Glengarry	9	126	3,727	5,842	125	.....	5,168	3,450	2,860	1	400
Grenville	8	84	1,271	1,962	122	.....	3,507	2,030	2,000	.....	.....
Grey	19	209	6,279	5,996	283	.....	10,700	6,675	16,450	1	1,300
Haldimand	7	86	2,171	3,359	183	.....	4,809	2,725	4,575	.....	.....
Halton	9	71	1,898	4,750	97	339	5,143	2,650	3,215	1	728
Hastings	10	107	2,700	4,000	182	.....	5,600	2,750	3,000	.....	.....
Huron	19	168	2,960	2,640	321	.....	12,213	6,550	5,900	.....	.....
Kenora	14	30	984	450	232	.....	3,298	2,370	1,530	1	438
Kent	12	156	6,050	4,025	894	.....	8,638	3,700	5,400	.....	.....
Lambton	13	161	3,556	6,945	520	.....	9,293	4,100	11,000	.....	.....
Lanark	9	89	1,648	2,748	213 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.....	4,867	4,100	5,300	.....	.....
Leeds	10	117	2,369	3,793	143 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	209	6,662	3,175	5,350	.....	.....
Lennox and Ad- dington	10	89	1,800	3,000	100	.....	3,779	2,275	2,775	.....	.....
Lincoln	8	49	1,814	2,575	192	.....	6,023	2,765	5,700	.....	.....
Manitoulin	12	62	1,600	2,675	311 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	3,535	1,835	1,825	2	279
Middlesex	11	112	2,792	3,680	415	.....	7,751	4,350	8,750	.....	.....
Muskoka and Parry Sound	23	158	4,122	4,503	683	.....	18,065	4,568	10,665	.....	.....
Norfolk	8	104	3,216	3,002	214	.....	4,313	2,300	5,350	.....	.....
Northumberland	9	96	2,418	4,153	240	740	5,276	3,450	5,700	1	341
Ontario	17	126	3,757	5,420	203	.....	13,100	5,350	7,175	.....	.....
Oxford	10	105	4,889	4,683	230 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	10,288	5,650	5,300	1	1,029
Peel	6	71	2,993	2,676	165	1,290	5,085	3,800	3,300	.....	.....
Perth	6	61	1,769	1,769	114	.....	9,150	2,225	2,425	1	500
Peterborough	8	55	2,446	2,300	146	.....	3,324	2,335	3,375	1	400
Prescott and Russell	11	59	2,054	2,758	144 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	2,817	2,550	3,900	.....	.....
Prince Edward	8	80	1,630	3,000	205	.....	3,508	1,945	2,345	.....	.....
Rainy River	14	56	3,060	3,401	380	.....	5,015	3,325	1,980	1	307
Renfrew	11	68	2,070	2,895	181 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	5,097	2,525	2,625	.....	.....
Simcoe South	8	98	2,927	4,575	414	.....	5,630	3,300	3,525	.....	.....
Simcoe North	9	94	4,602	4,320	282	.....	6,147	2,860	3,175	.....	.....
Sudbury	10	75	2,450	2,450	385	.....	5,020	2,390	865	.....	.....
Temiskaming	12	37	800	1,228	214	.....	3,184	985	740	.....	.....
Fort William	10	27	825	1,415	191	.....	2,726	1,325	755	.....	.....
Port Arthur	8	32	965	1,799	191	.....	2,033	920	725	.....	.....
Victoria	14	96	3,173	2,902	271	.....	6,142	2,975	3,100	1	433
Waterloo	9	71	2,584	3,195	.....	2,439	5,428	9,445	4,300	.....	.....
Welland	7	66	3,600	3,600	228 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	3,065	2,325	1,800	1	329
Wellington	12	115	2,302	3,025	208	.....	7,178	3,180	4,650	.....	.....
Wentworth	8	74	3,362	3,180	182	.....	6,258	4,300	4,175	1	714
York	12	132	6,014	7,057	461	.....	9,091	5,550	10,850	.....	.....
Totals	548	4,715	138,800	174,029	13,526	7,289	308,627	168,063	216,417	19	9,525



## EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

Special competitions and demonstrations in the judging and selection of live stock, fruit, weeds and poultry-culling, are doing much to create added interest in the rural school fair. School competitions are developing a spirit of friendly rivalry and tend to draw out the best and bring increased interest. The certificate of honour signed by the Minister of Agriculture and the local Agricultural Representative is a much-sought-for prize amongst the pupils of each school.

From many of the Agricultural Representatives comes the report that public speaking contests are growing in favour, so much so in fact that championship contests have been developed in many more counties.

The co-operation and support of local trustees, ratepayers, agricultural organizations and the Department of Education, represented by the school teachers and public school inspectors, were much in evidence during 1927. The rural teachers more and more each year are correlating the work of the school fair with their teaching work. The Agricultural Representative of Brant County comments briefly on school fair work as follows:

"I believe that public opinion realizes the value of the fair and recognizes the great benefits that have been accomplished by the movement to all classes in the various communities."

## CHAMPIONSHIP SCHOOL FAIRS

There is a continued interest in the championship school fairs. Twenty-three counties held these final contests as compared with seventeen in 1926. The championship contest has a direct appeal to the rural school fair pupil. The bringing together of the first and second prize exhibits from the various parts of the county or district serves as a demonstration in the preparation of exhibits. The pupils learn from the superior exhibits what is wanted and return to their own communities to put into practice what they have learned. The championship fairs are fostered in main by agricultural societies of the separate counties. These organizations provide funds for the payment of prize monies, and gladly co-operate with the idea of building up the junior exhibit of their respective fairs.

A new feature at the 1927 school fairs was the awarding of a suitably-engraved silver trophy donated by the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., to the champion pupil at each of the 548 school fairs in the Province. This, no doubt, was at least partially responsible for the increased interest in this project during the past year.

## POULTRY BREEDING STATIONS

Each year the poultry extension men from the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College carefully inspect the breeding station flocks. Off-type or inferior birds are eliminated. During the past year most of the poultry-breeding-station birds were tested for bacillary white diarrhoea, reactors being discarded. That the breeding stations may be kept to a high standard, high quality male birds are supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College and the Kemptville Agricultural School. In a report on breeding-station work the Agricultural Representative from Lanark County writes as follows: "Poultry-breeding stations have proven to be a most valuable source for breeding stock and much of the improvement made in poultry breeding in the county can be traced directly to these stations. A big effort should be made to retain their present standard and through the same channels as in the past."

TABLE OF POULTRY BREEDING STATION STATISTICS FOR 1927

County	No. of P.B. stations	No. of hens and pullets	No. of cockerels	No. of dozen eggs for school fairs	No. of dozen eggs to farmers	No. of cockerels to farmers
Algoma.....	5	425	18	84½	76	16
Brant.....	2	225	18	150	...	...
Bruce.....	6	853	36	548	325½	29
Carleton.....	8	475	25	389	55	39
Cochrane.....	..	...	..	...	...	...
Dufferin.....	4	325	16	105	47	30
Dundas.....	4	510	22	186	275	20
Durham.....	6	587	30	334	383½	16
Elgin.....	7	900	34	700½	310	11
Essex.....	2	300	28	268	300	30
Frontenac.....	5	664	49	173	200	62
Glengarry.....	1	126	5	126	15	15
Grenville.....	4	430	21	122	240	27
Grey.....	6	420	26	347	...	...
Haldimand.....	1	235	12	112	143	38
Halton.....	4	650	16	150	409½	...
Hastings.....	2	350	15	250	360	...
Huron.....	2	360	22	317	85	...
Kenora.....	5	345	12	401	51	13
Kent.....	4	1,425	43	712	540	91
Lambton.....	6	727	28	520	455	78
Lanark.....	4	430	16	222¼	...	...
Leeds.....	8	1,290	25	160	480	26
Lennox and Addington.....	1	200	12	103	200	30
Lincoln.....	7	265	7	192	57	13
Middlesex.....	6	810	57	391	765	120
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	5	324	17	169	...	...
Norfolk.....	2	...	6	214	...	...
Northumberland.....	9	595	33	231	87	11
Ontario.....	3	669	32	207	200¼	36
Peel.....	4	449	20	370	488	30
Peterborough.....	2	210	10	150	140	5
Prescott and Russell.....	4	344	13	144½	135	23
Prince Edward.....	3	915	32	205	...	...
Rainy River.....	10	473	23	380	156	20
Renfrew.....	6	445	20	27	82½	180
Simcoe South.....	4	500	29	405	180	97
Simcoe North.....	3	767	38	328	156	13
Sudbury.....	5	280	16	411	...	...
Temiskaming.....	3	300	14	215	...	6
Fort William.....	3	383	12	111	20	10
Port Arthur.....	2	220	12	66	30	20
Victoria.....	5	412	26	271	124	47
Waterloo.....	4	697	32	20	27	...
Welland.....	5	688	22	230½	...	...
Wellington.....	2	543	18	219	100	203
Wentworth.....	2	327	12	76	24	...
York.....	4	375	19	288¼	175	60
Totals.....	200	23,243	1,049	11,902	7,897¼	1,465

## POULTRY BREEDING CENTRES

The Ontario Poultry Breeding Centres, supervised by the county Representatives, have extended their service during the past year. Baby chicks were distributed by the counties of Brant, Durham, Essex, Halton, Leeds, Northumberland, Peel and Waterloo. The following table is illustrative of the stock supplied:

## (a) TO RURAL SCHOOL FAIRS

Breed	Number dozen eggs		Number baby chicks	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Barred Plymouth Rocks.....	12,829	12,089	3,747	5,909
White Leghorns.....	556	1,014	970	1,380
White Wyandottes.....	402	423	78	.....
Totals.....	13,787	13,526	4,795	7,289

## (b) TO FARMERS

	Number dozen eggs		Cockerels for breeding purposes	
	1926	1927	1926	1927
Total.....	7,160	7,897 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,233	1,465

## HOME GARDEN CONTESTS

The home garden contest particularly interests the teen-age boys and girls. The Agricultural Representatives of many counties report splendid competitions during 1927. The Representatives, when judging the gardens in July or August, are able to offer helpful suggestions and frequently the point of contact established in this way is instrumental in bringing the contestant into other junior activities. The competitors, through their practical work in the garden, learn much which stands them in good stead in after years. In Northern Ontario in particular, the home garden package has been the means of introducing new varieties of vegetables to the family table. At the nominal cost of fifty cents the following varieties were distributed to all contestants:

Beans—Golden Wax.  
 Beets—Detroit Dark Red.  
 Cabbage—Copenhagen Market.  
 Carrots—Chantenay.  
 Citrons—Colorado Preserving.  
 Corn—Golden Bantam.  
 Cucumber—White Spine.  
 Lettuce—Grand Rapids.  
 Onions—Yellow Globe Danvers.

Pickling Onions—Barletta.  
 Parsnips—Hollow Crown.  
 Peas—American Wonder.  
 Radish—Scarlet White Tip Turnip.  
 Squash—Warty Hubbard.  
 Swiss Chard—Silver.  
 Spinach—Victoria.  
 Tomatoes—Bonny Best.  
 Onion Sets—Yellow.

Home Garden Competitions were conducted in the following counties:

County	Number of home garden contests	Number of boys	Number of girls
Algoma.....	2	24	25
Brant.....	2	25	25
Bruce.....	4	68	38
Carleton.....	1	16	3
Dufferin.....	2	50	48
Dundas.....	1	13	13
Elgin.....	2	..	19
Essex.....	4	66	44
Frontenac.....	2	25	25
Glengarry.....	1	14	10
Grenville.....	2	29	17
Grey.....	4	59	41
Haldimand.....	2	24	26
Halton.....	2	28	22
Hastings.....	4	37	25
Huron.....	3	36	39
Kenora.....	1	15	15
Lanark.....	1	3	4
Leeds.....	2	23	27
Lennox and Addington.....	1	20	5
Lincoln.....	2	34	20
Manitoulin.....	2	18	16
Middlesex.....	2	29	13
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	2	26	24
Norfolk.....	1	28	22
Ontario.....	4	50	50
Peel.....	2	34	21
Peterborough.....	2	25	25
Prescott and Russell.....	2	20	16
Prince Edward.....	1	18	7
Rainy River.....	2	32	18
Renfrew.....	2	25	28
Simcoe North.....	1	8	9
Temiskaming.....	2	21	9
Fort William.....	2	19	30
Port Arthur.....	1	7	9
Victoria.....	2	34	16
Waterloo.....	2	28	22
Welland.....	1	12	9
Wellington.....	2	25	25
Wentworth.....	3	32	43
York.....	1	..	27
Totals.....	84	1,100	830

#### BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

The growth of boys' and girls' club work is gratifying. Many who are vitally interested in the agriculture of the Province recognize and appreciate the merits of club work with 'teen-age boys and girls and have gladly co-operated with the Representative in organizing and establishing clubs. In several counties the clubs have been fostered by service organizations such as the Rotary and Kiwanis. The following table speaks of the work during 1927:

County	Name of Club	Membership
Carleton.....	Ottawa Kiwanis Potato Club.....	72
	Ottawa Rotary Poultry Club.....	44
	R. B. Whyte's Girls' Canning and Garden Club.....	9
Essex.....	Essex County Dent Corn Club.....	92
	Essex County Soy Bean Club.....	91
Grenville.....	South Grenville Potato Club.....	6
	North Grenville Potato Club.....	6
Grey.....	Grey Boys' Sheep Club.....	54
Halton.....	Halton Boys' and Girls' Calf Club.....	13
Kent.....	Boys' and Girls' Corn Club.....	112
Lennox and Addington.....	Napanee Potato Club.....	16
Middlesex.....	Thorndale Sheep Club.....	12
	Peterborough Ayrshire Heifer Calf Club.....	10
Peterborough.....	Warsaw Boys' Sheep Club.....	10
	Indian River Boys' Sheep Club.....	11
	Farm Boys' Potato Club.....	19
Prince Edward.....	Barrie Kiwanis Boys' Potato Club.....	20
North Simcoe.....	Sudbury Board of Trade Farm Boys' Potato Club.....	50
Sudbury.....	Wilmot Township Boys' and Girls' Jersey Heifer Club.....	35
Waterloo.....	Galt Boys' and Girls' Holstein Heifer Club.....	16
Total Number Clubs.....		20
Total Membership.....		698

The splendid features of boys' and girls' club work are set forth in extracts from Representatives' yearly reports:

#### Halton County Representative:

The heifers used in this club were all two-year-old heifers from fully accredited herds. They all freshened during the late winter and early spring.

The Milton Agricultural Society, in co-operation with the Dominion Live Stock Branch, put on a very substantial premium list for these heifers at their fall fair. The prizes were awarded on the following basis: A total of 100 points was allowed for body conformation and one point for each 100 pounds milk produced and one point for each four pounds fat. The heifer having the highest aggregate score was awarded first prize. A record of the first two winners conveys something of the work accomplished:

First—Elmfield Burke No. 140823, owned by E. Pelletterio, Ash. Record for 150 days, 6,651 pounds milk; 272 pounds fat. Score: Conformation, 93 points; milk, 66.51; fat, 68; total, 234.51 points.

Second—Bessie Neirop, Fancy 2nd, No. 149731, owned by Cecil K. Jarvis, Milton. Record for 150 days, 6,549 pounds milk, 238 pounds fat. Score: Conformation, 100 points; milk, 65.49; fat, 59.50; total, 224 points.

#### Sudbury District representative:

In May of 1927 fifty farm boys were supplied by the members of the Sudbury Board of Trade with one bag each of fully certified Green Mountain seed potatoes and a club was organized to hold a competition. Each donor supplying a boy with seed endeavoured to visit his "potato grower" at least once during the season.

On Wednesday, October 26th, the club's activities for the year were brought to a very successful conclusion. Each member of the club, according to the rules, was requested to display on the local farmers' market one 90-lb. bag of the best potatoes harvested from the bag of seed supplied him last spring. Forty-eight of the boys did so, and on Wednesday morning we had on the farmers' market the best forty-eight bags of potatoes ever previously assembled there at one time. It took Mr. Lachaine, who acted as judge, two and one-half hours to place these potatoes. The potatoes on display were the subject of much favourable comment both from the farmers and local townspeople.

At noon forty-nine boys and thirty-three of the boys' fathers were entertained at a luncheon at the Nickel Range Hotel. There were 150 guests present at this luncheon, including the boys and their fathers, members of the Board of Trade, the local bank managers, merchants, parish priests, and the Hon. Chas. McCrea, as well as several visitors from the west who happened to be visiting the district on that date in company with Mr. McCrea.

The Hon. Mr. McCrea presented the prizes to the boys, of which there were eighteen in addition to the two trips to O.A.C., Guelph. The prizes ranged in value from \$30.00 to \$5.00.

Mr. McCrea was so pleased with the results that he has offered a prize for next year of a silver cup and \$10.00 in gold. The local Bank of Commerce has also offered a prize for next year's competition of a silver cup. After the luncheon the boys were given a free pass to attend a matinee performance at one of the theatres.

From the fifty bags of seed supplied 1,102 bushels of potatoes were harvested this fall. The highest yield obtained from the one bag of seed supplied was 42.75 bushels. The average yield was 22 bushels. The average yield throughout the district this year will not be more than 12 bushels for each bushel of seed planted, or a difference of 10 bushels in favour of the certified seed supplied the boys.

There was not a single case where the results obtained from the bag of certified seed supplied were not better than the results obtained from the home grown seed planted on that farm. In some cases the comparative results were so outstanding that already a number of farmers whose boys took part in this competition have ordered certified seed from a local grower to be used by them next spring. The winners of the first and second prizes, the free trip to O.A.C., Guelph, re Leo Bourgeois, Chelmsford, and Ostor Huneault, Chelmsford.

### JUNIOR FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Every forward-looking policy recognizes the Junior Farmers and the Junior Institutes as the medium through which advances in agriculture will be achieved. At present the Province of Ontario has 109 Junior Farmers' Associations with a total membership of 3,925. The members of these associations consist in main of the keenest and most progressive of our Junior Farmers. The constructive and educational programmes carried out by associations are important factors in moulding community thought and are very influential in developing leaders. Eleven counties have county associations with a membership of 2,040. The county association tends to bring about a fuller programme and an interchange of ideas which proves helpful to all branches within it. Some of the principal projects in the Junior Farmers' programme are:

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Stock and Seed Judging Competitions. | 6. Musical Festivals.                 |
| 2. Plowing Competitions.                | 7. Athletic Contests.                 |
| 3. Public Speaking Contests.            | 8. Social Activities.                 |
| 4. Debating Leagues.                    | 9. Community Development.             |
| 5. Dramatic Contests.                   | 10. Educational Tours and Excursions. |

The Junior Farmers' conferences of 1926 were so inspirational in character that three conferences were held in 1927. The conferences have been helpful in developing new thought, promoting discussions on live issues, and in addition have permitted the boys to intermingle and exchange ideas helpful in their work. The delegates from the respective counties met at Guelph, Tuesday, December 6th, Kemptville, Thursday, December 8th, Belleville, Friday, December 10th.

The programme of each conference embraced a study of some of the important phases of Junior Farmer work. Typical of the programmes is the one of Guelph:

#### JUNIOR FARMERS' CONFERENCE

MASSEY HALL, O.A.C., GUELPH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1927

General Chairman—Harry J. Laidlaw, Peel

10.00 a.m.—Call to Order. Chairman's Address.

10.10 a.m.—Short Address—R. S. Duncan, Director, Agricultural Representative Branch.

10.20 a.m.—"Assistance Offered Junior Farmer Organizations by Extension Department, O.A.C."—Dr. L. Stevenson, Extension Department, O.A.C.

10.30 a.m.—Discussion.

- 10.40 a.m.—“Leadership and Development of Leaders.”  
 (Five-minute address on this subject, particularly as it affects his County), by each of the following:  
 Robert Watson, York.  
 Wilfred Gerrie, Wellington.  
 Noble Kirk, Wentworth.  
 Delegate, Waterloo.  
 Harry Laidlaw, Peel.
- 11.00 a.m.—Discussion.
- 11.10 a.m.—Address—Alex. McKinney, Peel.  
 “Lessons from the 1927 4-H Club Leader Training School, Springfield, Mass.”
- 11.30 a.m.—Discussion.
- 11.40 a.m.—Paper, “Civic and Educational Value of Music with Some Suggested Activities for its Development,” Captain J. S. Atkinson.
- 12.00 noon—Discussion.
- 12.15 p.m.—Joint Luncheon with Junior Institute Delegates in College Cafeteria.  
 Chairman—Allan Stewart, Wentworth.  
 Address—Dr. J. B. Reynolds, President, O.A.C., Guelph.
- 1.45 p.m.—Massey Hall.  
 Committee Session—Division into five groups.  
 Committee No. 1, Chemistry Building. Chairman, Lincoln Delegate. Subject, “Yearly Programme—Provincial, County, Branch.”  
 Committee No. 2, Chemistry Building. Chairman, Delegate, Waterloo. Subject, “Developing Leaders—Encouraging all Members to Take Part. Enlisting New Members.”  
 Committee No. 3, Massey Hall. Chairman, Alex. Stewart, Grey. Subject, “Financing.”  
 Committee No. 4 (building to be announced). Chairman, Bruce Fruere, Wellington. Joint Committee with J. I. Delegates on “Co-operation between Junior Institute and J. F. A. in Branch and County Programmes.”  
 Committee No. 5, Animal Husbandry Building. Chairman, Howard Newton. Subject, “Resolutions.”
- 2.45 p.m.—Massey Hall. Chairman, Harry J. Laidlaw, Peel.  
 Reports of Committees.
- 3.30 p.m.—Adjourn to enable Delegates to visit Provincial Winter Fair.

### THE JUNIOR INSTITUTE

The activities of the Junior Institute branches are closely allied with those of our Junior Farmers' organizations. By co-operating in programmes and social activities much enthusiasm is aroused and many projects for the development of the individual and the community in general are successfully carried out. The Agricultural Representatives have co-operated with the Women's Institutes Branch in organizing and carrying out community and county programmes.

### CENTRAL EASTERN ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMERS' FIELD DAY, PRESQU'ILE

Approximately two thousand people were at Presqu'ile on Wednesday, July 20th, to witness inter-county competitions in sports. Young people were present from the counties of Victoria, Durham, Peterborough, Northumberland, Hastings, Prince Edward and Lennox and Addington. Though the first event of its kind in Central Eastern Ontario, an interesting athletic programme was conducted. The keen interest and the large number of competitors in each event was agreeably surprising.

## CHAMPION JUNIORS' TRIP TO CHICAGO

The championship prize in various county competitions was a trip to Chicago. Eighteen boys and nineteen girls had the privilege of attending the International Live-stock Exposition and the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. M. C. McPhail, Agricultural Representative of Perth County, and Miss E. J. Guest, of Toronto, were in charge of the party. The Juniors winning the trip were:

County	Name and Address	Donor of Prize
Boys:		
Brant.....	Andrew M. Telfer, Paris.....	County Council.
Bruce.....	Robt. Scott, Port Elgin.....	Junior Farmers.
Durham.....	Percy Philp, Nestleton.....	Junior Farmers, Township Council and County Grant.
Norfolk.....	Wesley Riddle, Wilsonville.....	Chamber of Commerce and County Council.
Peel.....	John Pawley, Brampton, R.R. 2.....	Junior Farmers.
	Elgin Laughlin, Alton, R.R. 1.....	Junior Farmers.
	Wm. Bovaird, Brampton, R.R. 3.....	Paid own expenses.
Perth.....	Hugh Chalmers, Milverton, R.R. 1.....	County Council.
	Nelson Cowan, Atwood, R.R. 2.....	County Council.
Simcoe South.....	Cecil Brethet, Tottenham.....	Willison Neeley Corporation.
Victoria.....	Howard Campbell, Argyle.....	Victoria Trust and Savings Co.
Waterloo.....	Vernon Snyder, Breslau, R.R. 1.....	J. M. Schneider Packing Co.
	Wilfred Snyder, Waterloo, R.R. 2.....	Waterloo Trust Co. & J. F.
Wellington.....	Wm. Smith, Guelph, R.R. 6.....	County Junior Farmers.
	Wilfred Gerrie, Belwood.....	School Fair Funds.
Wentworth.....	Robt. Smith, Glanford Station.....	
	Thos. Organ, Flamboro Centre.....	
York.....	Clarence Graham, Maple.....	County Council.
Girls:		
Brant.....	Helen Depew, Paris.....	County Council.
Bruce.....	Marion McAsh, Tara.....	Junior Institutes.
Elgin.....	Agnes Jean McCallum, Dutton.....	Girls' Institute.
Frontenac.....	Phoebe Weir, Wolfe Island.....	Mrs. F. Etherington.
Lincoln.....	Jean Usher, Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	St. Catharines "Standard" Prize.
	Margaret Craise, Niagara-on-the-Lake.....	Women's Institute.
Norfolk.....	Eileen MacGregor, Simcoe.....	Chamber of Commerce and County Council.
Peel.....	Mary Dunton, Brampton, R.R. 6.....	Junior Institute.
	Edith Irvine, Brampton, R.R. 6.....	Junior Institute.
	Ida Clarke, Brampton, R.R. 2.....	Paid own expenses.
Simcoe South.....	Marian Cerswell, Beeton.....	Alliston Fair and T. P. Loblaw.
Victoria.....	Evelyn Oke, Woodville.....	West Victoria W. I.
Wellington.....	Alice Rydall, Guelph.....	County Junior Farmers.
	Vera Forsythe, Rockwood.....	
	Margaret Scanlon, Arthur.....	
Wentworth.....	Ethel James, Troy.....	
	Pearl Simmons, Hamilton.....	Y. W. C. A., Hamilton.
	Bessie Ferguson, Hamilton.....	Hamilton Spectator.
York.....	Hilda Martin, Wexford.....	Women's Institutes.
	Evelyn Weddell, Sharon.....	York County Council.

## JUNIOR FARMERS' PLOUGHING COMPETITIONS, 1927

The home ploughing competitions have been important factors in their several communities in stimulating interest in better ploughing. The Department of Agriculture, by supplementing the prize lists with grants not exceeding \$25 per competition, have lent encouragement. County and township branches of the Ontario Ploughmen's Associations are recognizing the junior competitions as valuable feeders for the annual meet. A list of the competitions shows an extension of the home ploughing project in 1927:



County	Name of organization conducting competition	Number of contestants	Prize money paid	Amount of grant payable
Bruce.....	Bruce County Junior Farmers (North), Port Elgin.....	9	\$44 00	\$22 00
"	Bruce County Junior Farmers (South), Walkerton and Teeswater.....	10	56 00	25 00
Dufferin.....	Dufferin County Junior Farmers.....	11	37 00	18 50
Frontenac.....	Kingston Junior Farmers.....	10	30 00	15 00
Huron.....	Lucknow Junior Farmers.....	8	93 00	25 00
Kent.....	Kent Junior Farmers.....	11	28 00	14 00
Middlesex.....	Komoka Junior Farmers.....	7	35 00	17 50
Muskoka.....	Muskoka Junior Farmers.....	12	46 00	23 00
Norfolk.....	Waterford Junior Farmers.....	8	15 00	7 50
Ontario.....	Ontario Junior Farmers.....	27	100 00	25 00
Parry Sound.....	Parry Sound Junior Farmers.....	14	51 00	25 00
Perth.....	Mount Pleasant Junior Farmers.....	8	24 00	12 00
Rainy River.....	Junior Farmers.....	19	50 00	25 00
Temiskaming.....	Temiskaming Junior Farmers.....	7	71 00	25 00
York.....	York Junior Farmers.....	27	180 00	25 00
Totals.....		188	\$860 00	\$304 50

### PROFIT COMPETITIONS

The following competitions were conducted during 1927:

	Number of competitions	Number of contestants
Acre Profit Competitions with Barley.....	1	5
" " " " Beans.....	1	5
" " " " Oats.....	9	34
" " " " Potatoes.....	3	10
" " " " Silage.....	2	8
" " " " Wheat.....	2	8
Baby Beef Competitions.....	5	21
Feeding Hogs ".....	8	29
Garden Club ".....	1	28
Totals.....	32	148

These competitions encourage the junior farmer to keep accurate cost records and from an analysis of these he is enabled to follow his farming operations more intelligently. The prize of a two-weeks' course at Guelph or Kemptville prompts healthy competitions, encouraging the junior farmer to study and follow the best practices. The winners of the various competitions are afforded an opportunity to make contact with other young farmers from various parts of the Province, and to learn something of approved practices from the agricultural schools, all of which tends to a greater appreciation of agricultural pursuits.

### ACRE PROFIT COMPETITIONS

Competitors showing the highest net profit per acre are awarded the prizes. In order to determine cost of production and profits the following values are used:

1. Man and Horse Labour:  
Man labour to be reckoned at 25c. per hour.  
Horse labour to be reckoned at 15c. per hour.

## 2. Fertilizer:

Barnyard manure applied to this crop at \$1.00 per ton or two-horse load.

Barnyard manure applied to previous crop at 50c. per ton or two-horse load.

Commercial fertilizer applied to this crop at two-thirds of cost price.

Add commercial fertilizer applied to previous crop at one-third of this year's cost price.

## 3. Rent of Land:

To be computed on the basis of eight per cent. of the selling value of the land, this to be figured by the representative and the Junior Farmers' Associations.

	Value of seed used in planting	Value of product harvested
Turnips.....	\$0 80 per lb.	\$0 10 per bushel
Mangels.....	45 " "	12 " "
Potatoes.....	2 00 " bag	1 15 " bag (90 lbs.)
Spring Wheat.....	1 75 " bu.	1 25 " bushel
Oats.....	95 " "	50 " "
Barley.....	1 25 " "	70 " "
Beans (Pea White).....	2 00 " "	2 50 " " (No. 1 Pickers)
Marrowfat Beans (Yellow Eye).....	3 00 " "	2 75 " "
Corn for Silage.....	1 50 " "	4 70 " ton.

The following table gives by counties the winners and the results of each:

County and Winner	Yield in bushels per acre	Value	Cost of production	Profit
BARLEY				
Rainy River—Thomas Lalond, Devlin.....	25	\$17 50	\$8 57	\$8 93
BEANS				
Kent—Blake Hastings, Highgate, R.R. 1.....	40.5	\$101 25	\$26 60	\$74 65
OATS				
Elgin—Wm. A. Galbraith, Iona Station.....	60	\$30 00	\$17 15	\$12 85
Kent—Alex. J. S. Gesner, Highgate, R.R. 1.....	75	37 50	20 69	16 81
Lawrence R. Bostwick, Wheatley.....	67	33 50	22 50	11 00
Lambton—John Jardine, Camlackie.....	62	31 00	17 32	13 68
Lincoln—Geo. Daw, Smithville, R.R. 1.....	83	41 50	19 52	21 98
Middlesex—Jack B. Kennedy, Ilderton, R.R. 4.....	72	36 00	22 63	13 37
Campbell Caverhill, Ilderton, R.R. 4.....	48.4	29 20	16 36	12 84
N. Simcoe—Clifford Grigg, Elmvale.....	115	57 50	19 59	37 91
Temiskaming—Orville L. Ross, Thornloe.....	81.5	40 75	24 03	16 72
POTATOES				
Rainy River—Chas. A. Barker, Devlin.....	180	\$138 00	\$54 90	\$83 10
Sudbury—Adrian Joliat, Boninville.....	176.4	135 24	44 20	91 04
Temiskaming—Sydney G. Bryan, Englehart.....	69	79 35	43 16	36 19

County and Winner	Yield in bushels per acre	Value	Cost of production	Profit
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CORN FOR SILAGE

Manitoulin—Elgin Stringer, Sheguiandah, R.R. 1.....	Tons 10.4	\$48 88	\$14 18	\$34 70
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WHEAT

Renfrew—Sidney Burgess, Pembroke.....	Bushels 32.18	\$ 40 23	\$13 50	\$26 73
Nelson Hawkins, Pembroke.....	31.19	38 99	18.92	20.07

FEEDING COMPETITIONS

The competitors in the feeding competitions are afforded an opportunity to exhibit their stock at some of the fairs and exhibitions. Special classes have been instituted for these boys only, and some of these young men have made their first exhibits through these channels. In determining profit the following values are used:

FOR BABY BEEF, FEEDING HOGS

Ground oats.....	\$33 00 per ton	Low grade flour.....	\$49 00 per ton
Barley.....	36 00 " "	Tankage.....	67 00 " "
Ground peas.....	45 00 " "	Hay.....	9 50 " "
Ground rye.....	40 00 " "	Alfalfa.....	12 00 " "
Ground wheat.....	45 00 " "	Straw.....	4 50 " "
Ground corn.....	40 00 " "	Silage.....	4 75 " "
Corn on cob.....	75 " bus.	Turnips.....	4 25 " "
Bran.....	32 00 " ton	Mangels.....	4 75 " "
Shorts or middlings.....	35 00 " "	New milk.....	30 00 " "
Oil cake.....	55 00 " "	Skim milk.....	4 75 " "
Cotton seed meal.....	52 00 " "	Buttermilk.....	4 75 " "
Gluten feed.....	45 00 " "	Whey.....	2 00 " "
		Green feed (name kind)....	2 50 " "

BABY BEEF

County and Winner	Breed	Date of birth	Wgt. of steer	Value	Cost feed consumed and initial cost of animal	Net profit	Score
Bruce— Dan Monk, Elmwood, R.R. 2.....	Shorthorn	Jan. 15, 1927	850	\$121 12½	\$64 05	\$57 07½	95.5
Middlesex— Wm. S. O'Neil, Den- field, R.R. 4.....	Hereford	Jan. 30, 1927	890	126 83	83 66	43 17	85
Ontario— Chas. J. Hadden, Blackwater.....	Shorthorn	Jan. 3, 1927	780	111 15	60 42	50 73	93
Peel— Gordon Black, Caledon	Hereford	Dec. 2, 1927	940	133 95	67 04	66 91	92.3
Harold Westlake, Mono Road.....	Shorthorn	Feb. 3, 1927	750	106 88	51 28	55 60	87.5

## FEEDING HOGS FOR PROFIT COMPETITION

County and winner	Length of feeding period	Average weight of hogs alive when marketed	Average gain in weight from six weeks of age	Value per hog of gain in weight	Average cost of feed per hog	Average net profit per hog	Average net profit per cwt. of gain
Bruce— Malcolm Tolton, Walkerton, R.R. 3...	170	220	196	\$22 83	\$7 79	\$15 04	\$7 68
Kenora— Gordon Crearer, Oxdrift	193	215	191.5	19 91	10 98	8 93	4 66
Middlesex— Earl J. Muma, Ilderton	260	226	196	19 98	14 24	5 74	2 93
Rainy River— Robt. L. Johnston, Stratton.....	188	212.5	180	18 26	8 47	9.79	5 44
Renfrew— Roy Ross, Cobden....	214	185	170.5	16 88	8 44	8 44	4 95
Thunder Bay (Ft. William) Bertram James, Scoble West.....	188	210	180	18 56	7 39	11 17	6 21
Denis Wheal, Hymers....	170	202	183.5	19 08	7 02	12 06	6 57
Waterloo— Chester Rohr, Ayr.....	214	198	163	16 95	6 53	10 42	6 39

## COUNTY STOCK JUDGING COMPETITION

County	Number of competitors	Prizes
Brant.....	.....	\$60 00
Bruce.....	73	Trophies and \$25 00
Carleton.....	33	\$70 00
Dufferin.....	50	Trophies and \$100 00
Durham.....	48	\$72 00
Frontenac.....	30	\$52 75
Grey.....	31	Trophies and \$19 00
Haldimand.....	25	Trips to Royal and Guelph
Hastings.....	25	\$24 00
Huron.....	19	Trophies and \$20 00
Kent.....	44	\$140 00
Lanark.....	30	Trip to Royal
Leeds.....	22	\$60 00
Lennox and Addington.....	18	\$50 00
Lincoln.....	16	\$40 00
Middlesex.....	37	Trophies and \$15 00
Norfolk.....	12	\$55 00
Ontario.....	65	\$59 50
Peel.....	68	\$237 75
Perth.....	38	.....
Peterborough.....	16	\$70 00
Renfrew.....	25	Trophies and \$57 50
Simcoe South.....	60	\$75 00 plus trophies
Simcoe North.....	25	\$39 00
Temiskaming.....	14	Trophies
Fort William and Port Arthur.....	16	\$20 00
Victoria.....	18	\$25 00
Waterloo.....	60	\$92 50
Wellington.....	43	Trophies and \$25 00
Wentworth.....	80	\$91 50
York.....	36	\$181 00

The county stock judging competition offers the junior farmers of the Province an opportunity to study and learn the principles of live-stock judging. The contests are usually held previous to the inter-county events and thus provide an excellent preliminary training. This feature of Junior Farmers has so favourably impressed county councils and those interested in our junior farmers that many splendid prizes are proffered.

#### INTER-COUNTY JUDGING COMPETITION

The inter-county live stock judging competitions have been very successful in not only broadening the experience of the Junior Farmers, but in providing an objective for participants in the various county competitions. The Royal, Guelph and Ottawa fairs were the scenes of splendid competition during 1927. Since the eastern section of Ontario is attaining prominence as a high-class seed-growing area, the Ottawa Winter Fair instituted an inter-county seed-judging and weed and weed-naming contest. The competing team in all competitions consisted of three junior farmers under twenty-six years of age coached by the county Representative. At the Royal, teams from any county in Ontario were eligible for competition; Ottawa competition was confined to counties east of and including Northumberland and Peterborough, and Guelph contest to counties west of this.

The winning teams in 1927 were as follows:

Royal Winter Fair, Wellington County.

Members of Team . . . . William Smith, Guelph, R.R. 6.  
                                  Gladwin Crowe, Hespeler.  
                                  Irwin Kopas, Elora.  
 Coach . . . . . R. H. Clemens.

Guelph Winter Fair, Dufferin County.

Members of Team . . . . Gordon Carrol, Orton.  
                                  Alex. Duncan, Orton.  
                                  George Gear, Orton.  
 Coach . . . . . Campbell Lamont.

Ottawa Winter Fair:

Live Stock Judging, Carleton County.

Members of Team . . . . Robt. Sparrow, Kinburn.  
                                  E. S. McEwen, Kars.  
                                  Fred Pratt, North Gower.

Seed Judging, Carleton County.

Members of Team . . . . Harold Nesbitt, Britannia Bay  
                                  Arthur Stewart, Kinburn.  
                                  Gordon O'Brien, Kars.  
 Coach . . . . . J. J. E. McCague.

The county standings and scores at the Royal, Guelph and Ottawa Fairs are as follows:

ROYAL WINTER FAIR, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1927

County	Horses	Beef cattle	Dairy cattle	Sheep	Swine	Total	County standing
Wellington.....	393	494	509	406	487	2,289	1st
Oxford.....	452	446	484	344	405	2,231	2nd
Middlesex.....	426	453	492	383	450	2,204	3rd
Victoria.....	425	387	430	409	536	2,187	4th
Bruce.....	422	422	409	422	484	2,159	5th
Wentworth.....	378	490	438	310	507	2,123	6th
York.....	419	400	446	379	477	2,121	7th
Peel.....	422	450	507	357	379	2,115	8th
Waterloo.....	411	462	375	366	457	2,071	9th
Durham.....	402	440	422	431	373	2,068	10th
Ontario.....	472	451	391	274	474	2,062	11th
Carleton.....	399	430	485	351	394	2,059	12th
Lanark.....	402	404	403	359	450	2,018	13th
North Simcoe.....	383	361	401	359	504	2,008	14th
Dufferin.....	460	430	450	304	351	1,995	15th
Haldimand.....	393	376	389	386	426	1,970	16th
Peterborough.....	391	366	402	313	478	1,950	17th
Renfrew.....	430	401	406	277	426	1,940	18th
Lambton.....	386	430	367	354	402	1,939	19th
South Simcoe.....	390	370	366	418	375	1,919	20th
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	374	408	342	316	464	1,904	21st
Dundas.....	420	355	426	343	345	1,889	22nd
Kent.....	392	428	319	330	418	1,887	23rd
Elgin.....	357	321	395	372	432	1,877	24th
Perth.....	371	403	360	324	413	1,871	25th
Lincoln.....	396	401	347	377	349	1,870	26th
Huron.....	375	430	398	310	347	1,860	27th
Grey.....	401	378	326	283	387	1,775	28th
Welland.....	345	371	382	299	331	1,728	29th
Lennox and Addington.....	350	372	354	267	340	1,683	30th
Hastings.....	348	365	312	309	318	1,652	31st
Prince Edward.....	306	260	365	305	346	1,582	32nd

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, DECEMBER 5TH, 1927

Dufferin.....	462	460	433	426	510	2,291	1st (tie)
Wentworth.....	399	431	476	452	533	2,291	1st (tie)
Waterloo.....	386	472	471	460	489	2,278	3rd
York.....	367	484	523	364	515	2,253	4th
Peel.....	391	432	499	410	517	2,249	5th
Bruce.....	400	453	458	461	447	2,219	6th
Perth.....	419	460	419	405	514	2,217	7th
Ontario.....	449	442	480	359	480	2,210	8th
Wellington.....	354	436	474	377	530	2,171	9th
Durham.....	366	453	457	406	486	2,168	10th
Essex.....	395	460	447	348	512	2,162	11th
Kent.....	390	399	457	391	514	2,151	12th
Brant.....	390	424	466	368	502	2,150	13th
Halton.....	357	426	422	433	455	2,093	14th
Middlesex.....	375	414	448	346	501	2,084	15th
Oxford.....	320	454	453	344	491	2,062	16th
Haldimand.....	366	384	479	437	395	2,061	17th
Grey.....	390	425	441	371	400	2,027	18th
Lambton.....	396	400	451	264	510	2,021	19th
Elgin.....	427	396	366	392	340	1,921	20th
Welland.....	211	389	440	372	409	1,821	21st

NOTE.—Tie broken by awarding trophy to team having highest score on reasons.  
Dufferin, 1042

Wentworth, 1,017

Dufferin awarded trophy.

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR  
Seed Judging Competition

County	Oats	Barley	Alfalfa	Potatoes	Weeds and weed seeds	Total	County standing
Carleton.....	262	206	258	285.5	300	1,311.5	1st
Frontenac.....	259	170	249	280	275	1,233	2nd
Renfrew.....	246	219	248	228	232.5	1,173.5	3rd
Leeds.....	228	185	236	263	227.5	1,139.5	4th
Lennox and Addington.....	253	264	209	217	170	1,113	5th
Prescott and Russell.....	246	191	185	223	267.5	1,112.5	6th
Grenville.....	243	197	207	218	230	1,095	7th
Hastings.....	221	176	241	266	185	1,089	8th
Peterborough.....	252	232	243	202	157.5	1,086.5	9th
Dundas.....	257	186	256	206	145	1,050	10th
Lanark.....	245	182	245	227	150	1,049	11th

Live-stock Judging Competition

County	Horses	Beef	Dairy	Sheep	Swine	Total	County standing
Carleton.....	494	455	420	408	458	2,235	1st
Renfrew.....	451	457	468	414	437	2,227	2nd
Lanark.....	421	517	450	463	367	2,218	3rd
Hastings.....	371	492	419	456	408	2,146	4th
Peterborough.....	487	490	470	433	256	2,136	5th
Northumberland.....	410	454	418	497	337	2,116	6th
Prescott and Russell.....	353	434	453	460	378	2,078	7th
Dundas.....	422	367	405	489	351	2,034	8th
Leeds.....	390	441	357	380	425	1,993	9th
Grenville.....	433	384	446	317	364	1,944	10th
Lennox and Addington.....	313	388	390	443	348	1,882	11th
Frontenac.....	330	413	439	392	257	1,831	12th
Glenarry.....	290	281	420	421	330	1,742	13th

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP JUDGING COMPETITION

There was keen competition between the teams of three boys representing the counties of Carleton and Dufferin for the Union Stock Yards Company and the Ontario Packers' Trophy, emblematic of the Provincial Championship Live-stock Judging Contest.

The two teams were champions in 1927 of eastern and western Ontario respectively, having won the honours at the Ottawa and Guelph Winter Fairs.

The provincial championship was won by Carleton County with a margin of 152 points of a possible 3,000. This is the third year in which the cup has been won by Carleton and they now have permanent possession of the trophy.

The contest was held in York County, and splendid classes of live-stock were provided, as follows:

Sheep.....	Oxfords.....	R. Fleming, Donlands.
	Hampshires.....	L. E. Morgan, Milliken.
Beef cattle.....	Shorthorns.....	Col. F. H. Deacon, Unionville.
	Baby Beeves.....	“ “ “ “ “ “
Dairy cattle.....	Jerseys.....	Fred Baggs, Unionville.
	Holsteins.....	Porter Brothers, Thornhill.
Horses.....	Heavy Draft.....	Dominion Transport, Toronto.
	Clydesdales.....	Don Alda Farms, Todmorden.
Swine.....	Yorkshire.....	Don Alda Farm, Todmorden.
	Bacon Hogs.....	Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

The judges were Professor W. J. Bell, of the Kemptville Agricultural School, and Professor J. C. Steckley, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The members of the party were entertained at luncheon by Don Alda Farms and at a dinner tendered by the donors of the trophy, the Union Stock Yards Company and Ontario Packers, at which function the presentation of the trophy to the winning team was made by A. F. Giles, of the Union Stock Yards Co., who also presented each member of the team with a souvenir medal of the event.

The following is a summary of the results:

	Horses	Beef	Dairy	Sheep	Swine	Total
Carleton... Coach: J. J. E. McCague, Carp, Agricultural Representative.						
Robt. Sparrow, Kinburn.....	157	137	160	170	124	748
E. S. McEwen, Kars.....	134	152	152	112	122	672
Fred Pratt, North Gower.....	167	125	136	133	138	699
Total.....	458	414	448	415	384	2,119
Dufferin... Coach: C. Lamont, Orangeville, Agricultural Representative.						
Gordon Carroll, Orton.....	130	128	153	152	142	705
George Gear, Orton.....	87	132	155	79	126	579
Alex. Duncan, Orton.....	142	133	161	148	99	683
Total.....	359	393	469	379	367	1,967

Carleton won by 152 points.

Possible score, 1,000

#### INDIVIDUAL JUDGING COMPETITIONS

Individual judging contests are attracting more of the rural young people each year. The contests at three of the larger fairs were keenly contested. The table set forth below is expressive of the interest taken in the competitions:

Name and date	Classes	No. of prizes	Range of prizes	Total offered	Total contestants
Canadian National Exhibition, September 7th, 8th..	Heavy horses.....	16	\$20—\$5 00	\$200 00	72
	Beef cattle.....	16	20— 5 00	200 00	67
	Dairy cattle.....	16	20— 5 00	200 00	104
	Sheep.....	16	20— 5 00	200 00	41
	Swine.....	16	20— 5 00	200 00	70
	Poultry.....	16	15— 50	120 50	25
	Grain and roots.....	16	15— 50	120 50	44
Central Canada Exhibition, August 22nd.....	Fruit and vegetables..	16	15— 50	120 50	17
	Heavy horses.....	9	15— 7 00	99 00	16
	Beef cattle.....	9	15— 7 00	99 00	15
	Dairy cattle.....	9	15— 7 00	99 00	31
	Sheep.....	9	15— 7 00	99 00	14
Swine.....	9	15— 7 00	99 00	17	
Western Fair, London, September 14th.....	Heavy horses.....	6	11— 3 00	40 00	26
	Beef cattle.....	6	11— 3 00	40 00	44
	Dairy cattle.....	6	11— 3 00	40 00	30
	Sheep.....	6	11— 3 00	40 00	17
	Swine.....	6	11— 3 00	40 00	32

Total prize money offered at fairs.....\$2,056 50



At the Canadian National Exhibition on September 7th, 1927, after the judging competitions had been completed the Junior Farmer and Junior Institute competitors, numbering upwards of seven hundred strong, were guests of the Exhibition at a dinner. In the evening the entire party was entertained by the officials of the Exhibition at the evening performance in a specially reserved section of the grand stand.

#### GIRLS' HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE JUDGING COMPETITION CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition was the scene of spirited competition in Household Science judging. The Board of Directors donated a handsome trophy for the highest county team of three girls and liberal prizes for individual competition.

Twenty-five teams made entry in the inter-county contest and in the open competition 168 competed. The Women's Institute Branch co-operating with the Agricultural Representative Branch conduct training schools during the summer. In many counties elimination contests are held, thus arousing county interest and providing many with excellent training. The team honour went to Wellington County in 1927. The members of the team were: Miss Bessie Church, Arthur, R.R. No. 2; Miss Alice Rydall, 46 Stuart Street, Guelph; Miss Nellie Broadfoot, Elora, R.R. No.2.

#### THE ROYAL FIVE HUNDRED

##### *Guests of the Ontario Department of Agriculture*

Four hundred and sixty-four of Ontario's Junior Farmers were guests of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Toronto during the first week of the Royal Winter Fair. The objective in mind was to enable a number of bright young men from each county and district to see the Royal Fair and other educational features, in the hope that they might benefit from this experience, so that their own work, and their own community might derive some advantage from the information and enthusiasm which an experience of this kind cannot fail to give. A definite plan of selection was followed.

The privilege of participating in this most attractive and educational trip was available to the ten highest boys in a special "Royal" Junior Farmer competition, held in each county, and the five highest boys in a similar competition, held in each district in New Ontario, where Agricultural Representatives are located. In brief, the "conditions" governing the competition were as follows:

(a) Contestants shall judge five rings of live-stock and five classes of crop products, such as grain, small seeds, potatoes, roots, fruit, vegetables and one class of poultry.

(b) The competition shall be open to all farmers and farmers' sons, living on the farm, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-three on October 1st, 1927, and who have not previously represented the county as a member of a stock-judging team at the Royal Winter Fair, or are not graduates of an agricultural college or agricultural school.

Probably no single project with the Junior Farmers of Ontario has done more in stimulating the interest of rural youth in agricultural pursuits. The competition proved to be of decided interest and educational value. It brought out junior farmers who had taken no active part heretofore. Parents and adults in each county and district have expressed their hearty approval of the movement. The following statistics are of interest:

## STATISTICS, ROYAL JUDGING COMPETITION

County	Number of competitors	Classes of stock judged	Number of winning trip
Algoma.....	21	11	5
Brant.....	19	10	10
Bruce.....	27	11	10
Carleton.....	48	11	10
Cochrane.....	9	11	5
Dufferin.....	29	11	10
Dundas.....	30	11	10
Durham.....	48	11	10
Elgin.....	70	11	10
Essex.....	24	10	10
Frontenac.....	27	11	10
Glengarry.....	50	11	10
Grenville.....	20	11	10
Grey.....	54	10	10
Haldimand.....	25	11	10
Halton.....	14	11	10
Hastings.....	21	4	10
Huron.....	31	11	10
Kenora.....	21	11	5
Kent.....	29	11	10
Lambton.....	31	11	10
Lanark.....	21	11	10
Leeds.....	22	11	10
Lennox and Addington.....	27	11	10
Lincoln.....	33	11	10
Manitoulin.....	14	10	5
Middlesex.....	42	11	10
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	20	11	10
“ “ “ “.....	18	11	10
Norfolk.....	19	11	10
Northumberland.....	25	11	10
Ontario.....	24	11	10
Oxford.....	32	11	10
Peel.....	68	11	10
Perth.....	23	11	10
Peterborough.....	31	11	10
Prescott and Russell.....	42	11	10
Prince Edward.....	26	11	10
Rainy River.....	31	11	5
Renfrew.....	25	11	10
Simcoe North.....	20	11	10
Simcoe South.....	35	11	10
Sudbury.....	17	11	5
Temiskaming.....	11	11	5
Port Arthur.....	13	11	5
Fort William.....	16	11	5
Victoria.....	29	11	10
Waterloo.....	24	11	10
Welland.....	20	11	10
Wellington.....	25	11	10
Wentworth.....	35	11	10
York.....	16	11	10
	1,452		

The programme for the "Royal Five Hundred" was as follows:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH

- 7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.  
 8.30 a.m.—Leave McCaul and College Streets on special street cars for Union Stock Yards, West Toronto.  
 9.00 a.m. to  
 12.00 noon—Tour of Union Stock Yards and Packing Plants.  
 12.00 noon  
 1.30 p.m.—Luncheon—Guests of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.  
 1.30 p.m.—Leave Packing Plants for the Consolidated Press, Ltd., corner Richmond and Sheppard Streets.  
 2.00 p.m.—Trip through a Modern Printing Plant.  
 2.50 p.m.—Leave on special street cars for the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Farm Implement Manufacturers, corner King Street and Strachan Avenue.  
 3.10 p.m. to  
 5.00 p.m.—Tour of plant of Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.  
 5.15 p.m.—Cafeteria Supper—guests of the Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.  
 6.30 p.m.—Group singing.  
 7.00 p.m.—Leave for Royal Winter Fair.  
 8.00 p.m.—Assemble in north end of East Annex, which is immediately east of Coliseum Arena, for parade in Arena.  
 8.30 p.m.—Guests of the Royal Winter Fair for the Horse Show and Performance in the Coliseum Arena.  
 11.00 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair on special street cars for Spadina House.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH

- 7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.  
 8.00 a.m.—Leave Hart House for tour of Mail Order Departments of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., and the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.  
 9.30 a.m.—Leave by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.  
 10.00 a.m. to  
 5.00 p.m.—Inspection of Exhibits and studying the judging of Live Stock in the Arena.  
 11.30 a.m.—Luncheon, Coles Restaurant, Royal Winter Fair.  
 5.00 p.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance; Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.  
 5.15 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair by special street cars for Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.  
 6.00 p.m.—Banquet—Guests of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd.  
 8.00 p.m.—Evening free to allow boys opportunity to see friends or attend Royal Winter Fair. Programme to be arranged by Agricultural Representatives with various groups concerned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH

- 7.30 a.m.—Breakfast, Hart House, University of Toronto.  
 8.15 a.m.—Tour of the Parliament Buildings.  
 8.45 a.m.—Taking group photograph.  
 9.00 a.m.—Leave McCaul and College Streets by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.  
 9.30 a.m.—Inspection of Exhibits, Royal Winter Fair.  
 11.45 a.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance, Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.  
 12.00 noon—Leave Royal Winter Fair on special street cars for Carls-Rite Hotel, Front and Simcoe Streets.  
 12.30 p.m.—Luncheon—Guests of Ontario Government.  
 Chairman—Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture.  
 Address by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario.  
 2.30 p.m.—Leave Carls-Rite Hotel by special street cars for Royal Winter Fair.  
 3.00 p.m. to  
 5.00 p.m.—Inspection of Exhibits at Royal Winter Fair.  
 5.00 p.m.—Assemble outside Main Entrance Live Stock Building, beside street car loading platform.  
 5.15 p.m.—Leave Royal Winter Fair by special street cars for the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.  
 6.00 p.m.—Banquet—Guests of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.  
 7.45 p.m.—Theatre Party, Vaughan Glaser's Victoria Theatre, 91 Victoria Street, Toronto. Guests of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd.  
 11.00 p.m.—Leave theatre by special street cars for Spadina House.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH

All members of the party leave for home.

A crowded programme faced the 465 rural youths, winners of their local competitions, who visited the Royal Fair as guests of the government. At the Royal Fair the boys saw the "Jubilee of Agriculture" exhibit, which the Dominion Government and the different provinces staged to show in a striking way the progress that had been made in the Dominion's greatest industry since 1867, and to demonstrate the amazing variety of high quality live-stock and farm produce raised in Canada to-day. In the show ring they watched judges of international reputation placing rings of live-stock. It gave them lasting ideals of the types that the foremost breeders are striving for, ideals that will influence their advances on the home farm.

More than all this, the boys had the password that gave them entry to the huge farm implement manufacturing plant of the Massey-Harris Company, and several other large commercial institutions of the city. They had the privilege of seeing the stock yards and packing plants, and of gaining a first-hand knowledge of cattle, sheep and swine market requirements.

To encourage keen observation and the retention of a clear story of the trip, an essay competition was arranged. In each county, three prizes were awarded for best essays. The best county essay was then eligible for the provincial prizes. The writers of the ten best essays were then awarded a two-weeks' short course at either the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, or Kemptville Agricultural School, with transportation, board and lodging defrayed by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

County	Name and address of winner
Muskoka.....	Elmer Irwin, Pearcey.
Carleton.....	Arthur Stewart, Kinburn.
Lambton.....	Donald Edwards, Watford.
Port Arthur.....	I. Hietanen, Port Arthur.
York.....	Clarke Peters, Weston, R.R. 3.
Dundas.....	Eldon Davidson, Winchester.
Prescott and Russell.....	Anatole Bertrand, L'Orignal.
Glangarry.....	Romeo Leroux, Greenfield, R.R. 1.
Haldimand.....	Sanford Walker, Cayuga, R.R. 2.
Renfrew.....	Pat Mulligan, Cobden, R.R. 4.

There can be little question in the future about agriculture being the first industry in the province if we have a splendid army of young men returning to rural Ontario with the vision and enthusiasm depicted in the essay of Elmer Irwin, Magnetawan, Muskoka:

#### ONE OF THE FIVE HUNDRED

All up and down the sideroads and concessions of Ontario worthy citizens are wondering just what benefit the free trip to the "Royal" will be to the fortunate first five hundred who won the trip this year. What will it benefit the boys individually, collectively, or the Province as a whole? It is no secret that thousands of dollars were spent in staging Judging Contests all over the Province. Thousands more were spent in free railroad fares, lodging accommodations and meals, money was spent freely on our behalf, for beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt, we were treated royally at the "Royal" and as to whether the experience of a visit to the Winter Fair was a benefit, just ask the boys and see the Five Hundred answer the challenge to the last man.

To the greatest majority of people the Winter Fair is just a livestock show—no more, no less. Many no doubt would be astonished to know it is the largest indoor fair in the world, and each succeeding year is growing by leaps and bounds, and is truly acclaimed by thousands of visitors and exhibitors as being a tremendous success.

A trip to the "Royal" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience that fills the mind with new impressions and practical suggestions that no amount of literature on the same subject can ever hope to equal. One could not take even a casual stroll through the buildings which house the different exhibits without being profoundly impressed with the vast agricultural resources of Canada in general and Ontario in particular. In practically every class of exhibits one met with that acme of perfection that was a delight to the eye and the pride of its owner, and we realized more than ever before that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever." No amount of better livestock advertising was half as effective as the practical examination of better livestock at the Fair. The livestock, and especially the cattle, could not help but be an inspiration to all who had an opportunity to see them. The number of poultry and foxes on exhibit was remarkable. Two comparatively new branches of Agriculture that are being specialized by men who have the initiative and experience to make a real success.

No one could pick on any one class of exhibits and say it was wonderful without saying the others were also. As a whole the live stock exhibits were wonderful, the fowl, the foxes, rabbits and birds were wonderful. The huge tastefully arranged display of grains, vegetables, fruits and flowers was wonderful. In short, it was a wonderful show.

Our visits to the huge concerns of industry and commerce, such as Swifts Meat Packing Plant, the Massey-Harris factory and Eaton's and Simpson's Mail Order store, were exceedingly interesting and instructive. They gave us an insight as to the workings and management of the large concerns that we never had the opportunity to see before. Moreover, there we met men and women working as hard as we do, perhaps harder, but not many of us, I imagine, would trade jobs with them for this reason—that whereas we have variety in our work every day, practically the whole year round, and plan our work ahead of time, they are at the same job, doing it the same way, in the same time (shorter time if possible), day after day, week after week, and many, year after year. I veritably believe that ninety per cent. of "John Martin's Farm Boys" upon reaching home, donned their old overalls and pitched into the work that had been accumulating for nearly a week, with an enthusiasm and vigour that proved that the good old farm had not suffered for being placed in contrast with the city for a few days.

During our stay in Toronto we were greatly privileged to hear such notables, politically, educationally and socially, as Premier Ferguson, Honourable John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Reynolds, President of the O.A.C., and Lady Eaton, who gave us a hearty welcome to Toronto and the "Royal" and extended their congratulations to us on being the winners of the recent contest.

One of the things that impressed me most during those few days in Toronto was the interest taken by the different Agricultural Representatives in "their boys," not a mild, casual interest, but something deeper, more intense, that took in their different groups not only collectively but individually as well. Another thing some of us perhaps learned was that these men, sent out to the different counties and districts by the Department of Agriculture, are not the "Big pay, easy job" fellows that some people erroneously believe them to be. They have a real man-size job in extending the borders of better agriculture in the county or district where they are stationed and I believe the time is coming when they will be better appreciated than they are to-day.

In conclusion, I may say that our trip to Toronto and the "Royal" was a very real benefit and help to us. We had the opportunity of mingling with clever young fellows from every part of Ontario. Our circle of acquaintances was extended through whom we learned considerable of the various conditions in different parts of the Province. Our outlook was broadened and widened away beyond our own communities by meeting and hearing various people on various subjects with various ideas, some perhaps not the same as our own, but nevertheless quite as good, perhaps better. Our interest in agriculture was deepened more than ever before by what we heard and especially what we saw. Farming was shown in a new light, not as an occupation only, but something greater and better, a calling perhaps, with better livestock, better seed and up-to-date methods and, yes, lots of good, honest toil, all spelling the way to progress and success. Here's wishing the Fair every success and here's expecting to be back again the next time as exhibitors at the "Royal."

ELMER IRWIN,  
(Magnetawan (Muskoka).)

The City of Toronto was most favourably impressed by the representation of rural Ontario youth. The splendid entertainment offered was evidence in itself. Two of the large industrial concerns have extended their good-will one offering cash prizes for best descriptive essay; the other sending twenty boys selected from the 500 party to the O.A.C. with all expenses defrayed for two weeks.

The great lesson carried home to rural Ontario by the boys at the Royal is that stressed by the Prime Minister. He urged that boys hold their heads high

and go back home with the knowledge that farming is an honourable occupation; and he exhorted them to respect themselves and the industry so as to elevate it in the eyes of the world, to the status it deserves.

#### WINNERS FREE AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES DONATED BY ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD.

When 500 young farmers were entertained by the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., while attending the Royal Winter Fair, the management generously announced that they desired to pay the cost of two weeks' agricultural short courses for each of twenty members of the party.

The Department of Agriculture were asked to select the students and the fifty-one boys ranking highest in judging competitions in their respective counties were asked to write an examination paper covering general questions on agriculture and on the trip. To ensure that all parts of the province be represented, zone divisions were made. The fortunate candidates with the institution they will attend, are as follows:

##### COURSE AT O.A.C., GUELPH

County	Name and address
Kent.....	Carleton D. Hodgson, Wheatley, R.R. 2.
Elgin.....	Arthur McCormick, Shedden, R.R. 2.
Oxford.....	Stanley W. Lowes, Burgessville, R.R. 1.
Norfolk.....	Robt. N. Clement, Vanessa, R.R. 3.
Wentworth.....	Lionel Weatherston, Dundas, R.R. 2.
Huron.....	Warren Zurbrigg, Gorrie, R.R. 1.
Waterloo.....	Harley S. Stager, Ayr, R.R. 1.
Peel.....	James Pinkney, Cooksville.
Simcoe South.....	Stanley Cairns, Bradford.
Durham.....	Geo. McKnight, Millbrook.
Rainy River.....	Michael Byrns, Rainy River.
Sudbury.....	Henri Roberge, Verner.
Muskoka and Parry Sound.....	Geo. W. Gibbon, Sundridge.
Cochrane.....	Jean Carrere, Cochrane, Box 192.

##### COURSE AT KEMPTVILLE

Hastings.....	Elmer Wood, Crookston.
Prince Edward.....	Leonard McCartney, Wellington, R.R. 1.
Dundas.....	Daryl Braham, South Mountain, R.R. 1.
Renfrew.....	Roy Ross, Cobden, R.R. 1.
Carleton.....	Eber Laughlin, Kinburn.
Russell.....	Keith Walsh, Leonard.

#### MONTH'S COURSES IN AGRICULTURE—HOME ECONOMICS

Since the inception of practical schools of agriculture in 1912, the four weeks' courses have been increasingly popular. During 1927 thirty-eight month's courses were held, with a total enrolment of 1,326 students, or an average of thirty-five pupils per course. In Northern Ontario, there were four two-weeks' courses, with an enrolment of 205 pupils, or an average of fifty-one per course.

The courses in home economics constitute a total of seventy-two two-weeks' courses, with an enrolment of 3,314, or an average of forty-six per class. The classes in home economics embrace a study of foods and cooking, sewing, millinery, home nursing and first aid. The courses run concurrently with the agricultural classes, thus tending towards increased attendance and the promoting of group

effort. In many instances at the conclusions of the joint courses, the young people of the community have effected a community organization aiming to improve the social aspect of rural life by introducing educational programmes and furthering study of improved practices. The Institutes Branch co-operated by supplying the staff for the one and three months' courses in Home Economics.

### THREE MONTHS' COURSES IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS.

Three months' schools were held in the following counties:

County	Place	Agriculture		Home Economics	
		Number on roll	Average at attendance	Number on roll	Average at attendance
Bruce.....	Port Elgin.....	42	25	57	42
Halton.....	Milton.....	33	26	40	30
Haldimand.....	Dunnville.....	59	34	94	45
Lambton.....	Forest.....	38	21	55	29
Norfolk.....	Waterford.....	39	24	50	37
Wentworth.....	Sheffield.....	48	31	44	28
Totals.....	.....	259	161	340	211
Average of six courses.....	.....	43	27	57	35

A course of three months' study has provided an opportunity for a more detailed study of agricultural and home economics subjects. With more time for the study of English, mathematics and community leadership, the young people go from the courses more adequately equipped to take their places in community development. Some of the more progressive junior programmes in several counties had their origin at centres where three months' courses have been held.

### SHEEP AND SWINE MARKETING COURSES

The Sheep and Swine Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture have co-operated most heartily with the county Representatives in organizing and conducting special two-day marketing courses. In some instances, the special courses were held in conjunction with the regular short courses in the county. The practical nature of these courses makes a direct appeal to the older farmer as well as the junior members. In 1927, twenty-seven courses in swine marketing were held, with a total attendance of 2,592, and twenty-five courses in sheep marketing, with a total attendance of 1,964.

### SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL COURSES IN SWINE

These schools had their inception in 1921, and each year since their institution they have formed a part of the bacon hog improvement programme. The Federal and Ontario Departments of Agriculture have co-operated with the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association in conducting the courses. The demonstrators have used the principle of working back from the consumer's demands, the suitable carcass and finally, the type of live hog necessary to produce the desirable finished product. In 1927 the following courses were held:

Place	Date	Counties included	Attendance
Toronto (East)....	Dec. 8, 9, 10....	Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria, Durham, Ontario, York, Peel, Halton.....	65
Toronto (West)....	Dec. 15, 16, 17....	Simcoe S., Simcoe N., Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Muskoka and Parry Sound, Dufferin, Grey, Norfolk, Brant.....	48
Stratford.....	Dec. 15, 16, 17....	Middlesex, Oxford, Perth, Waterloo, Bruce, Huron, Wellington.....	37
Montreal.....	Mar. 1, 2, 3.....	Renfrew, Carleton, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott and Russell, Glengarry, Dundas, Grenville, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.....	66
Ridgetown.....	Dec. 21, 22, 23....	Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin.....	35

The Agricultural Representative of Lanark County, commenting on the courses, writes as follows:

"These courses are well worth while and serve two purposes: They help to make the farm boys more contented, and in the second place, they help break down the barriers of suspicion between the farmer and packer. The boys carry home a good kind of propaganda and it is working."

#### SPECIAL SHORT COURSES IN POULTRY

Due to the increased interest and expansion of the poultry industry, special three and four-day poultry courses were organized in co-operation with the Institutes Branch by the Agricultural Representatives in the Counties of Durham and York. Lecturers were supplied by the Poultry Departments of the O.A.C. and the Federal Live Stock Branch.

These courses were very much appreciated and attracted large audiences from the centres in which they were held

#### ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The agricultural representatives held their Twentieth Annual Conference at the Kemptville Agricultural School, July 25th, 26th and 27th. This annual gathering not only provides an opportunity to discuss some problems encountered during the past year, but also to lay plans for new projects which are to be inaugurated. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to attend a few sessions of the World's Poultry Congress, which was being held at Ottawa.

#### ZONE CONFERENCES

The policy of holding zone conferences to discuss some of the more difficult problems of particular interest to the counties in the immediate vicinity was continued in 1927. Conferences of this kind were held as follows: St. Thomas, Thursday, March 31st; Woodstock, Friday, April 8th; Brighton, Wednesday, April 13th; Kemptville, Friday, April 22nd; Arthur, Tuesday, April 26th; Hamilton, Wednesday, April 27th.



## HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK, PEEL COUNTY

A greater appreciation of the services of the Home Demonstrator is manifested each year. A summarized statement of activities reveals an extension of service to the rural home:

	1926	1927
Office callers.....	977	1,044
Telephone calls (incoming).....	1,200	1,400
Letters received (approximate).....	1,300	1,500
Letters sent.....	983	1,234
Circular letters sent.....	1,952	1,893
Bulletins given out.....	1,084	4,927
Meetings addressed.....	127	159
Attendance.....	5,172	7,430
Special short courses.....	13	21
Schools visited.....	10	14
Rural homes visited.....	156	205
News articles written.....	11	51
New organizations formed.....	6	2
Half-days in office.....	284	191
Miles travelled by car.....	6,123	6,300

The four weeks' course held at Tullamore was attended by a total of thirty-three students with an average daily attendance of twenty-five. The programme was so arranged that the morning's effort formed the hot part of the noon-day lunch.

Seven Peel County girls, winners in poultry and garden club contests, were awarded two weeks' short courses at the Ontario Agricultural College. A special two-weeks' course necessitated special arrangements with the Director of Macdonald Institute.

Special nutrition schools were held at sixteen points under the direction of the Home Demonstrator. A complete course consisted of six classes. The following statistics are suggestive of the popularity of the schools:

Place	Auspices	Dates	No. of classes	Registration	Total attendance	Average attendance
Dixie.....	Women's Institute..	Oct. 12 to April 5....	6	32	152	25
Sandhill.....	Women's Institute..	July 15 to Dec. 9....	6	22	114	19
Mono Road..	Women's Institute..	July 16 to Dec. 3....	6	36	192	32
Caledon.....	Women's Institute..	June 10 to Nov. 3....	6	30	162	27
Brampton...	Junior Institute....	Feb. 23 to 25.....	6	17	74	12
Inglewood...	Women's Institute..	Mar. 9.....	5	32	125	25
Cheltenham..	Women's Institute..	May 10.....	2	24	48	24
Cooksville...	W. I. and J. I.....	Mar. 15 to April 20...	6	40	204	34
Clarkson...	Junior Institute....	Mar. 16 to April 27...	6	30	170	28
Streetsville..	Women's Institute..	Mar. 17.....	5	25	110	22
Woodhill....	U.F.W.O.....	May 5 to June 13....	6	30	158	26
Terra Cotta..	U.F.W.O.....	Aug. 4 to 26.....	6	20	110	18
Malton.....	Women's Institute..	Aug. 9.....	3	60	187	62
Snelgrove...	Women's Institute..	Oct. 6.....	1	35	35	35
Erindale....	Women's Institute..	Oct. 14.....	2	25	47	23
Belfountain..	Women's Institute..	Aug. 5.....	4	35	144	36
Totals—16.	3 organizations.		76	493	2,032	28

## Other Short Courses:

Place	Course	Dates	Instructor	Regis- tration	Average attend- ance
Cheltenham (W.I.)...	Millinery (13 hats made).....	Mar. 11 to 18.....	Mrs. Greer...	15	13
Caledon (J.I.).....	Millinery (22 hats made).....	Mar. 21 to April 1...	Mrs. Pape...	22	22
Caledon (W.I.).....	Millinery (12 hats made).....	Aug. 15 to 26.....	Mrs. Pape...	14	12
Tullamore (Jrs.).....	Music.....	Oct. 6.....	W. E. Capps.	53	5 classes
Brampton.....	Music.....	Oct. 31.....	W. E. Capps.	50	1 class

A prospectus of the work undertaken by branches is set forth in a summary of the activities of two of the units:

**Brampton:** Hospital and Victorian Order work; Social Service; clothing, quilts, etc., for local and other relief; corresponds with an English Institute; Christmas gifts to Gordon Home (Children's Shelter); contest in Health Posters; Confederation meeting—costumes and customs; entertained Snelgrove and Meadowvale Women's Institutes (105 present), branch field day; public speaking competition; won debating series in county with J.F.A. team; corn roast, "Spring Frolic"; group games, School Fair booth; School Fair Public Speaking Cup; won C. S. McDonald Cup at Judging Contest; second course in Nutrition; booth at Ploughing Match; members gave food demonstrations at Snelgrove and Norval Women's Institutes and Tullamore Junior Institute; demonstrations on canning; handicrafts and poultry culling at County Fall Fair; members in Garden Club; won girls' championship at County Field Day; donations to Judging Contest and Neighbourhood Workers' Association; organized a choral club; study of Canadian literature.

**Bolton:** Debates: public speaking; "Ice Breakers;" continuing home-to-home meetings; co-operates fully with Horticultural Society and Fall Fair; members on Fall Fair Board; booth at School Fair; donation to School Fair prize list; Neighbourhood Workers' Association; Judging Contest, Poster Competition; Hallow'e'en masquerade; this group holds county field day shield; dramatizes interesting chapters from books; study of Canadian Literature; skating party; leads in community enterprise; demonstrated "First Aid" at County Fair.

The following table is indicative of the strength of the Junior Institute work:

Group	Membership	Meetings	Attendance	Receipts	Expenditure
County.....	All branches affiliated...	3	455	\$320 14	\$267 58
Brampton.....	46	3 (exec.)	38		
		12	187	318 80	272 44
Bolton.....	31	5	315	104 06	41 53
Caledon.....	27	12	295	48 30	25 42
Caledon East.....	110	16	320	42 82	24 35
Clarkson.....	29	13	260	112 60	95 35
Cooksville.....	23	3	69	7 35	1 29
Cheltenham.....	11	(Reported with W.I.)		6 75	.....
Streetsville.....	41	6	120	56 74	44 62
Tullamore.....	38	6	60	50 75	26 54

A new feature, educationally, of Junior Institute work was brought before the public in concrete form at the County Fair at Brampton. The following programme suggests the educational nature of the exhibit:

Booth	Demonstration	Group in charge
The Health House.....	Built of foods.....	Streetsville.
Breakfasts.....	Table set, foods, etc.....	Tullamore.
School Lunches.....	Four types made up.....	Caledon East.
First Aid.....	Bandaging, all types; artificial re-	Bolton—nurse in charge.
	spiration, splinting, etc.....	
Rugs.....	Made up and making.....	Brampton.
Tie-dyeing.....	Scarves and handkerchiefs.....	Girls who won prizes of special
		short course at Macdonald In-
		stitute, 1926-27.
Millinery.....	Hat forms, patterns, hats.....	Caledon.
Basketry.....	Trays, baskets, jars.....	Caledon.
Canning.....	Canning vegetables, exhibit of fresh	Garden Club.
	and canned vegetables.....	
Poultry.....	Culling.....	Poultry Club.

#### The Home Demonstrator reports:

A large tent, 30 feet by 50 feet, was divided into eight booths, with a central place for observer; a Junior Institute member was appointed convenor for each section; every demonstration planned for was given. The crowd was a large and interested one from twelve o'clock until the close of the day.

## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETS BRANCH

The effort to survey the co-operative organizations in the Province has been continued. Our records show that about three hundred co-operatives have been incorporated under The Ontario Companies Act, and there are in addition numerous unincorporated organizations carrying on various types of co-operative business. Of the incorporated organizations, from the survey so far conducted, it is estimated that about fifty per cent. are in active operation. On the other hand, the figures would indicate that the total amount of co-operative business in the Province is steadily increasing each year. The fifty per cent. failures to continue, have been almost exclusively among small co-operatives which were short-lived, or which never operated as a business at all.

As co-operatives in the Province have never been listed, a part record is here submitted as showing the varied nature of the work being carried on. This list is of necessity incomplete even of the incorporated co-operatives, and does not include a number of successful concerns, owned exclusively by farmer members, nor the large number of unincorporated live-stock shipping clubs, farmers' clubs, egg circles, seed-cleaning plants, and similar organizations of a business nature.

- Ailsa Craig Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Ailsa Craig. Operating since 1919, own elevator, seed-cleaning plant, coal business, live-stock shipping, etc.; 378 shareholders. Gross annual business over \$400,000.
- Alton United Farmers' Co-operative Club, Limited, Alton. For the co-operative purchase of binder twine and coal for its members. Organized in 1920.
- Athens Co-operative Company, Limited, Athens. Co-operative purchase of feeds and supplies. Took over buildings and assets of the Leeds Farmers' Co-operative at Athens.
- Bainville Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Bainville. Organized in 1919; has 78 shareholders.
- Beaver Valley Co-operative Fruit Growers, Limited, Thornbury. Apple packing and marketing. Own large packing and store house, operating a successful business since 1925. Ship about 6,000 barrels annually.
- Beachville Co-operative Association, Beachville. Organized in 1917 and still doing a large general business.
- Belwood Farmers' Co-operative, Limited, Belwood. Ship live-stock, own feed store, and handle general supplies. Operating since 1924.
- Beulah Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company, Limited, Ivanhoe. A small cheese and butter factory in Hastings County with thirteen shareholders.
- Bloomfield Milling Co-operative Company, Limited, Bloomfield. Own milling plant; 23 shareholders.
- Brant Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Brantford. Fluid milk company operating in the City of Brantford.
- Brigden Co-operative Company, Limited, Brigden. Operating since 1921. Own elevator and warehouse.
- Burgessville Farmers' Co-operative Club, Burgessville. Organized in 1918. Dealing in feeds, grain and supplies.
- Burlington Co-operative Fruit Growers, Limited, Burlington. Co-operative marketing of fruit. Own and operate a large packing house at Burlington Jct.
- Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Toronto. Market and export wool. Over 4,000 shippers in Ontario.
- Canadian Tobacco Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Kingsville. Organized in 1920. Over 2,000 shareholders in 1925. Grade, pack and market Canadian leaf. Own large dryer and warehouse, etc.
- Caradoc Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Mount Brydges. Operate elevator, deal in grain, produce and supplies; 241 shareholders.
- Cataract Co-operative Company, Limited, Fenelon Falls. Mill and elevator business. Organized in 1920.
- Centralia Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Centralia. Operating a successful elevator since 1921.
- Charlton and District Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Charlton. Organized in 1919 and carrying on a general supply business; 113 shareholders.

- Clarkson Fruit Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Clarkson. A fruit growers' association incorporated for purchasing fruit growers' supplies.
- Cochrane Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Cochrane. Organized in 1924 by 150 farmers. Own a good creamery at Cochrane. Has materially improved the conditions in supplying market and increasing dairy cows in the district.
- Consumers' Co-operative Store Company, Limited, Nipigon.
- Culross Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Teeswater. Live-stock shipping and supplies.
- Delmer Co-operative Company, Limited, Tillsonburg. Organized in 1919 to handle farmers' supplies; 66 shareholders.
- Derby Co-operative Company, Limited, Owen Sound. Incorporated in 1926, general supply business.
- Durham County Co-operative, Limited, Port Hope. Marketing eggs and poultry.
- Durham Fruit Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Port Hope. Incorporated 1911. Apple marketing, own packing and store house.
- East End (The) Workers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Fort Francis. General store.
- Eastwood Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Eastwood. General supplies; 40 members.
- Eberts Co-operative Company, Limited, Eberts. Operating since 1919, doing general supply business; 70 shareholders.
- Edwardsburg (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Cardinal. Incorporated in 1919 for handling general supplies; 51 shareholders.
- Eldorado Cheese and Butter Co-operative Company, Limited, Eldorado. A cheese factory operating for twenty-seven years.
- Erie Co-operative Company, Limited, Leamington. Incorporated 1913. Marketing fruits and vegetables; 478 shareholders.
- Essex County Co-operative Milk Producers, Limited, Essex. Operating since 1923, whole milk business; 79 shareholders.
- Farmers (The) Co-operative Company of Lucknow, Limited, Lucknow. Supplies.
- Farmers (The) Co-operative Company of Prescott, Limited, Prescott. General supplies; 44 shareholders.
- Flos Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Elmvale. Grain, live-stock and farmers' supplies.
- Fruitland Co-operative Company, Limited, Fruitland. Fruit marketing. Organized in 1920.
- Glackmeyer (The) Co-operative Cheese Factory, Limited, Larocque. A cheese factory of 17 shareholders.
- Grey Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Owen Sound. Feed and general supplies; 73 shareholders.
- Guthrie Co-operative Sporting Company, Limited, Guthrie. Operate a skating rink.
- Harrow (The) Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Harrow. General supplies; 153 members.
- Harwood Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, Harwood. Operating since 1920; 177 shareholders.
- Hearst (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Hearst. General supplies.
- Holmesville Co-operative Cheese and Butter Company, Limited, Holmesville. Organized in 1925; manufacturing cheese and butter; 56 shareholders.
- Howard Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Ridgetown. Grain elevator and mill; 192 shareholders; organized in 1919.
- Ilderton Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Ilderton. Successful elevator business; 268 shareholders; \$15,000 paid-up capital.
- International Co-operative Trading Company, Limited, Port Arthur. Co-operative store of 123 shareholders.
- Inwood Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, Inwood. Own elevator; 169 farmer shareholders.
- Keene Co-operative Shippers, Limited, Keene. Co-operative live-stock shipping; 31 shareholders.
- Kenora District Co-operative Seed Growers' Association, Oxdrift. Marketing clover seeds. Own a seed-cleaning plant.
- Kent County Potato Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Ridgetown. Marketing early potatoes. Organized in 1922.
- Kent Bridge Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Kent Bridge. Elevator and general store. Operating for ten years.
- Kerwood Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Kerwood. Elevator and seed-cleaning plant.

- Lambeth Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Lambeth. General supplies; own two stores; 220 shareholders, with paid-up capital of over \$16,000.
- Lansdowne Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Lansdowne. Feeds, and egg marketing. L.C. & D. Co-operative Company, Limited, Komoka. Elevator, etc.; 380 shareholders; operating since 1919. Paid-up capital of \$12,550.
- Lee Valley Co-operative Cheese Factory, Limited, Lee Valley. Sixteen shareholders. Organized in 1922.
- Manitoulin Co-operative Turkey Growers' Association, Mindemoya. Market live turkeys.
- Maple Leaf (The) Co-operative Association, Palmerston. Store and general supplies. Organized in 1918.
- Matheson Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Matheson. Creamery of 116 shareholders. Similar to Cochrane.
- Merlin Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Merlin. General supplies; 129 shareholders.
- Mersea Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Leamington. Feeds and general supplies; 78 shareholders.
- Mount Forest (The) Farmers' Co-operative Union, Limited, Mount Forest. General supplies.
- Moyneur Co-operative Creamery, Limited, Ottawa.
- Northumberland Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Brighton. Apple marketing. Organized in 1923.
- Norwich Co-operative Association, Limited, Norwich. General supply business, operating since 1921; 81 members.
- Oakwood Co-operative Rink Company, Limited, Oakwood. Own a recreation centre for the countryside; 278 shareholders.
- Odessa Farmers' Co-operative Association, Odessa. Live-stock shipping, feed and supplies. Own large building and weigh scales.
- Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Limited, Toronto. Incorporated in 1923. Over 1,000 shareholders. A provincial-wide marketing organization for honey.
- Ontario Turnip Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Fergus. Export table turnips. Over 1,100 shareholders.
- Orangeville Co-operative Marketing Company, Limited, Orangeville. Incorporated 1919, doing potato marketing business; 201 shareholders.
- Orford (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Muirkirk. Grain elevator and supplies.
- Oxdrift Co-operative Company, Limited, Oxdrift. Co-operative store; 50 shareholders.
- Oxford Farmers' Co-operative Produce Company, Limited, Woodstock. Incorporated in 1921, carrying on general egg and poultry business, distribute baby chicks.
- Palm Co-operative Creameries, Limited, Palmerston.
- Parham Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Parham. Farmers' supplies.
- Parkhill Farmers' Co-operative Supply Company, Limited, Parkhill. Farmers' supplies; 173 shareholders.
- Peel Seed Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Brampton. Marketing alfalfa and other small seeds.
- Pelee Island (The) Co-operative Association, Pelee Island. Marketing produce and live-stock.
- People's Co-operative Company, Limited, Barrie. Co-operative store, organized in 1923.
- Port Rowan Co-operative Company, Limited, Port Rowan. General supplies.
- Progressive Farmers' Co-operative Club, Norwich. General supplies.
- Rainy River (The) Valley Co-operative Marketing Company, Limited, LaVallee. Marketing farm products.
- Rob Roy (The) Farmers' Co-operative Association, Limited, Rob Roy.
- Ruthven (The) Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven.
- St. Williams Co-operative Growers, Limited, St. Williams. Marketing early fruits and vegetables.
- Schomberg Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Schomberg. Marketing products and buying supplies. Organized in 1919.
- Seacliff Growers' Co-operative Association, Leamington. Marketing fruits and vegetables.
- Simcoe Potato Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Craighurst. Market potatoes; own a potato warehouse.
- South Lake Co-operative Company, Limited, Gananoque. General supplies.
- Spencerville (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Spencerville. General supplies.
- Square Deal (The) Co-operative Creamery of South Cayuga, Limited, Cayuga.
- Stayner Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Stayner. Marketing farm products and buying supplies.
- Stoney Creek Growers' Co-operative, Limited, Stoney Lake. Marketing fruit. Organized in 1925.

- Sudbury Co-operative Creamery Company, Limited, Sudbury. Operate a large creamery and whole milk business.
- Thedford Co-operative Celery Growers, Limited, Thedford. Marketing celery.
- Thorndale Co-operative Dairy Company, Limited, Thorndale. Operate a large creamery.
- Townsend Co-operative Company, Limited, Waterford. Fruit marketing.
- United Dairymen Co-operative, Limited, Peterborough. Marketing cheese for local cheese factories.
- United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Toronto. Marketing farm products of all kinds, wholesale, and wholesale supplies for local co-operatives and farmers' clubs.
- Verschoyle Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Mount Elgin. General supplies.
- Victoria County Co-operative Company, Limited, Lindsay. General supplies, store.
- Vigor (The) Co-operative Society, Limited, Port Arthur. General store.
- Waldhof Farmers' Co-operative Club, Limited, Waldhof. Incorporated in 1913. General store, marketing farm products, seed potatoes, etc.
- Walton (The) Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Walton. General supplies.
- Waterford Co-operative Growers, Limited, Waterford. Marketing fruit.
- Woodbridge Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, Woodbridge. Elevator, seed cleaning, feed and supplies. Operating since 1921.

It will be seen that co-operation in some form touches practically all phases of agriculture in the province, rather than being confined to a few specific lines. Some of the organizations are small, yet have been serving the community in which they operate for many years. Others are large and important concerns with an annual turnover in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and have a material influence in regard to marketing the products handled. The membership varies from seven to over 1,000 in single organizations. The record shows that during the last few years, the tendency has been towards organizations for marketing, rather than the co-operative purchase of supplies. A few years ago the greater proportion of co-operative business was in this latter field; at the present time, however, co-operation is being more widely and successfully applied to one or more phases of marketing. In practically all cases, these organizations have come into existence in response to the needs of the producers as realized by themselves. Without this foundation, little progress can be made, and where attempts have been made to force organization, results naturally have been disappointing. Failures of large co-operatives in the Province, however, have been few, indeed, and though the progress in co-operative marketing in Ontario would appear to be slow in comparison with the large and specialized organizations in other parts of the Dominion, it can be realized from the list presented above that progress is being made on a wide and sound basis.

Among the considerations in the organization of marketing associations, two of the most important are "legal grades" and "export markets." In the list presented above are many illustrations of the importance of "grading" as an essential foundation of marketing. As an instance, the legal grading of eggs in Canada has now been in effect for some years with the result that, though the production of eggs has largely increased, consumption has increased to a still greater degree, and Canada now shows by far the largest per capita consumption of eggs in the world. This expanding home market, due primarily to the grading system for eggs, has been a cause of the success of one of the egg marketing organizations listed, covering a county, and consisting of twenty local egg circles. This co-operative company now has an annual turnover of \$200,000; it owns an extensive plant for the grading and shipping of eggs; it owns trucks for collection of eggs from over the county and for delivery of the graded products to the large markets, rather than shipment by express; it crate-fattens and markets fowl for its members, and handles large quantities of feeds and poultry supplies; it

owns mammoth incubators with a total capacity of 40,000 chicks; in short, it has made poultry a leading industry of the county. During this last spring, over forty brooders, each with a capacity of 500 or more chicks, were sold among its members. A further indication of the importance of this company in promoting the poultry industry in its territory, is that during the last three years it has incubated and sold 150,000 chicks with a total cost in advertising of not more than \$15. All eggs going into its incubators are from flocks blood tested for white-diarrhoea and in this connection the following figures are interesting:

Flocks blood tested the first year showed.....	33% reactors.
Same flocks blood tested the second year showed.....	12% reactors.
Same flocks blood tested the third year showed.....	2% reactors.

During the summer inquiries were sent to the purchasers of 53,000 chicks and replies were received covering 40,000. These replies showed ninety-six per cent. live chicks at six (6) weeks old.

The success of the "egg pool" conducted by the United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, each spring, also shows the value of grading. The experience of the marketing organizations generally reveals that the first essential in a sound marketing policy is the establishment of definite grades of the product.

The need for export markets is also a help in organizing for co-operative marketing. The commodities in Ontario which have so benefitted are turnips, apples, cheese, honey and tobacco. The Ontario Turnip Growers Co-operative, Limited, was organized for the express purpose of exporting in car lots and, although the company has suffered through various causes, is operating to the benefit of the growers. Some 300 cars were exported by the company last year. Ontario cheese also largely finds an export market overseas. The United Dairy-men Co-operative, acting for a large number of local cheese factories, is now selling direct on Old Country markets, as well as to exporting firms in Montreal. In regard to apples, co-operative marketing is undertaken by the growers through thirty-six local organizations in different parts of the Province, and a number of these are exporting to the British market. An experiment of having a representative of these exporters in Great Britain is being carried out with excellent results, so far the only draw-back being the small amount shipped through the representative. Experiment has proven, however, that such a representative can very materially assist in placing the fruit on the best markets available at the time of arrival in place of being sold immediately at the port of landing. The representative is also effecting material savings to shippers through favourable arrangement made with the handlers of fruit on the various markets. In many cases it was found that there were unnecessary charges. The experiment shows that the shipment of our apples to Great Britain can be made much less uncertain than heretofore, and no doubt, an extension of the plan will be undertaken by the growers. Honey production within the province would undoubtedly be less remunerative to-day unless the producers' co-operative organization had opened export markets in Great Britain and the continent; and similarly, though fault has been found with the Tobacco Growers Co-operative, it is claimed for this company that it opened the export market for Canadian tobacco. The experiences of these and other co-operatives clearly demonstrate that the co-operative system of marketing is one of the best methods of bringing home to the producer, the requirements as to production and packing for export markets.



The commercial producers of onions in Ontario are at present contemplating organization. The company has not yet been formed, but the growers in the three producing areas of Leamington, Erieau, and Jeannette's Creek are canvassing the situation, and possibly in the near future these three districts will come together in the co-operative marketing project.

*Pools.* Another indication of the farmers' growing interest in co-operative marketing is the organization of various pools in the province. The word "pool" has gained currency as applied to the large wheat marketing organizations of the west, two of its main features being the "contract" and the "pooling" of the returns to members. The response of the farmers in connection with the organization of these various pools illustrates the changed attitude with regard to the contract during the last few years, and gives promise that the educational work being carried on will continue to result in organization for marketing on a sound business basis. It should be borne in mind, however, that many of the small co-operatives as listed above, have been operating for years on the pool basis, though not generally called by that name.

*Non-Co-operatives.* It will be noted that all concerns listed above have the word "Co-operative" in the trade name, as required by The Ontario Companies Act. There are, however, a number of farmer-owned concerns which do not operate strictly according to the requirements of the Act, and are therefore precluded from using the word "Co-operative" in the name. Nevertheless, they are to a large extent "co-operative," and as such, command the loyalty of their members.

*Unincorporated Co-operatives.* It is impossible to even estimate the amount of business being carried on by unincorporated co-operatives. That it is large, however, is indicated by the amount of business done with such concerns by the United Farmers Co-operative, a wholesale co-operative which serves the need of farmers' organizations of all kinds. Perhaps the largest single line of business being carried on by such clubs is the co-operative shipping of live-stock. Considerably over one-third of the live-stock shipped now comes to market through co-operative shipments, and a large proportion of such shipments are sold through the co-operative commission firms on the yards at Toronto and Montreal.

Although farmers' clubs in the province are not as numerous nor as active in business as they were a few years ago, there are still large numbers purchasing supplies of all kinds co-operatively. Some of these own a local store or warehouse in the market town, and a permanent manager is employed so that club members may obtain supplies at all times. In other cases, the live-stock shipper for the club also acts as the club secretary for supplies; but in the majority of clubs, most of the business is done at the car door, the club orders being purchased by the secretary in car lots only, and distributed immediately on arrival. One club visited recently, however, does practically all its buying through local merchants in the home town. These local merchants tender for the club orders, supply the goods to the members, do the necessary bookkeeping and collecting of accounts, provide warehouse accommodation and otherwise relieve the club secretary of details. The system has an advantage of creating good feeling and co-operation between the merchants of the market town and the farmers.

A number of unincorporated clubs dealing in feeds, supplies, etc., in course of time find their business expanding, and the loose organization as a club is unable to meet their needs. Assistance is given in such cases, in incorporating, preparing by-laws and otherwise perfecting the organization. For marketing organizations, also, assistance is given in planning organization to meet the requirements in each case, and in preparing the prospectus, contracts, method of financing and other details.

## COMMUNITY HALLS

A complete list of community halls and athletic fields which have received grants under The Community Halls Act, was given in the previous report, showing seventy-two (72) projects, totalling in cost, \$582,239.34, and upon which grants have been paid to the amount of \$102,456.82.

Additional grants have been paid this year to the following:

	Amount of grant	Total cost
Blackwell Community Hall.....	\$1,081 85	\$4,327 37
Dereham Centre Community Athletic Field.....	515 53	2,062 11
Redditt Consolidated School and Community Hall.....	2,000 00	8,000 00
Goodwood Community Athletic Field.....	548 18	2,192 71
Pefferlaw Community Hall.....	2,000 00	8,092 03
Claremont Community Hall.....	892 88	4,207 94
Ferguson's Falls Community Hall.....	932 03	3,728 09
Clarksburg Community Hall.....	2,000 00	11,617 00
Wainfleet Community Park.....	500 00	2,000 00
Murvale Community Hall.....	1,017 28	4,069 11
Quibell Consolidated School and Community Hall.....	2,000 00	12,647 00

In addition to the above, nine (9) others are almost completed, and an additional fifteen (15) projects started.

The value of such a community centre, especially to the young people, cannot be over-estimated. With the high taxes which now obtain in the municipalities it is surprising indeed to see the excellent halls which have been erected, and of which the communities are so justly proud. Any expenditure and effort made, however, have been more than repaid in the creation of a real community spirit and a fuller life to our rural citizenship.

## SEED-CLEANING DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

The seed-cleaning demonstration train again operated this year in south-western Ontario. The three railroads, the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific and Michigan Central, and the Dominion Government Seed Branch co-operated with the department as previously with an even more successful tour. From February 15th, to April 9th, one-day stops were made at forty-seven (47) stations from Welland to Essex and east to Brampton. A staff of five (5) men were on the train continuously, supplemented by special speakers from time to time. The train was equipped with a complete seed-cleaning outfit, suitable and practicable for a group of farmers in any community, and a thorough demonstration of seed cleaning was conducted at each stop. Seed for cleaning was brought in by farmers in the district as arranged by the Agricultural Representative. Proper use of the fanning mill and other machines was fully explained by an expert and a wealth of information given in regard to crop production. The total attendance this year was 14,340.

At the conclusion of the tour, the seed-cleaning equipment on the train was sold to a co-operative company for operation in its own plant. After the passage of the train, also, a number of seed-cleaning machines were purchased at different centres by private individuals and millers. The train has proven an outstanding method of promoting "BETTER SEED—BETTER CROPS."

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Another satisfactory year may be reported on behalf of the Agricultural Development Board, which is handling the matter of long and short-term loans to farmers. The following comparative statement shows that the business of the year was the largest in the history of the Board.

	Number of applications passed	Amount of loans passed	Value of security	Number of loans paid out	Amount paid out
1922.....	458	\$2,040,605 00	\$4,693,304 00	334	\$1,188,000 00
1923.....	953	3,729,350 00	8,685,166 00	776	3,000,000 00
1924.....	990	3,582,150 00	7,871,026 25	819	3,200,000 00
1925.....	892	3,246,680 00	7,197,300 00	701	2,700,000 00
1926.....	1,119	4,028,300 00	9,089,008 57	831	3,200,000 00
1927.....	1,275	5,043,995 00	11,298,263 50	1,001	4,307,023 90
	5,687	\$21,671,080 00	\$48,834,068 32	4,462	\$17,595,023 90

It is evident, therefore, that the fact that money has been made available to farmers for mortgage purposes at 5½ per cent. has been a great convenience and saving to farmers all over the province.

Collections have also been very satisfactory. Less than five per cent. of payments due for more than a year are outstanding, and more recent payments are being well made. No serious losses have been encountered in disposing of the few farms which have come into the possession of the Board. It is the practice of the Board to turn over to the borrower any equity which may remain after the disposal of any property, and in spite of this fact, the Board has encountered a loss of only \$1,218.31 in the adjustment of recent sales.

As to short-term loans, there have been no new associations formed, and the old associations appear to be gradually winding up their business. The amounts outstanding in the case of two associations are down to \$748.00 and \$1,422.89 respectively. Altogether during the year principle was paid off to the extent of \$44,383.25, in addition to the payment of practically all the interest due. New loans were issued to the extent of \$15,910, bringing the total amount outstanding to \$147,466.83, as compared with \$175,940.08 a year ago.

From the standpoint of expenditures and earnings, the Board also submits a satisfactory statement. The surplus shown on the work for the year is \$80,112.-43. Further re-payments have been made to the Provincial Treasurer so that the Board has now returned all that has been expended since the organization of the Board, with the exception of \$29,743.47. Against this the Board holds in Suspense Account the sum of \$113,176.72. A reasonable Suspense Account is necessary, of course, to permit the proper financing of the year's work.

## KEMPTVILLE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

The attendance of students in the regular and short course classes at the Kemptville Agricultural School; the interest shown by eastern Ontario farmers in the work of the different departments of the farm; and the results achieved by these departments, have been quite satisfactory during the past year.

The attendance in the regular classes was as follows:

Agriculture.....	43
Domestic Science.....	14

The attendance in the short courses was as follows:

Poultry.....	20
Agriculture.....	30
Teachers' Summer School.....	59
Apple Packing.....	15

As in former years, the school has been able to entertain an increasing number of conventions, conferences, etc. The following have paid visits to the institution during the past year:

	Number in attendance
Queen's University Alumni Banquet (Eastern Ontario Section) ...	35
Eastern Ontario Girls' Conference (co-operation with Women's Institute Branch).....	35
Junior Farmers' Conference (co-operation with Agricultural Representatives' Branch).....	40
Junior Farmers' Field Day.....	3,500
Eastern Ontario Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.....	150
Grenville and West Lanark Teachers' Association Convention ...	225
Agricultural Representatives' Conference.....	125
Ex-students' Annual Re-union.....	150
Inspection silo filling.....	50
Delegates World's Poultry Congress.....	150
Essex, Kent and Lambton Farmers' Excursion.....	250
Eastern Ontario Dairy Instructors' and Dairymen's Association...	125
Iroquois Horticultural Society.....	40
Smith's Falls Local of the Ontario Secondary Teachers' Federation	35
Lochiel Junior Farmers.....	35
Grenville County Community Centres' Convention.....	40
Grenville County Musical Festival.....	250
Grenville County Boys' and Girls' Judging Competition.....	30

During the year a new 300-hen poultry house was added to the poultry plant. Three houses on the farm had to be re-shingled during the past summer. One old house, and the stable and sheds connected with another, were wrecked during the past year, and the farm teams and help were used to clean up the corner adjoining our campus. This work will be completed next year, making the northern approach to the school much more attractive.

Every bed in the boys' residence is now occupied, making it necessary to increase the accommodation for agricultural students. This can be done at a minimum cost, as provision was made for an extension when the boys' residence was originally planned.

A recent tuberculin test resulted in the renewal of our accredited certificate. A new Ayrshire bull was purchased during the year. He is a good individual, and is sired by a Grand Champion of the National Dairy Show, while his dam is considered by many Ayrshire men to be one of Canada's leading Ayrshires.

During the year, nine young bulls (Ayrshire and Holstein), were sold to breeders, and many more could readily have been disposed of had they been available. The dairy herd has been, or is now being, entered in R.O.P. During the past year some creditable records were made. The best Ayrshire record (mature) was 14,115 pounds milk, testing 4.4 per cent. while the highest production in the Holstein herd was 20,585 pounds milk, testing 3.45 per cent. fat. Many heifers are very promising during the first lactation period.

Yorkshire hogs have considerably improved during the past year, partly owing to the influence of a choice sire secured through the Live-Stock Branch, Toronto. During the first half of the past year, the demand for breeding stock was up to that of the past, but, owing to the unsatisfactory price of pork, the demand was considerably less during the last few months. During the year thirty sows (bred) were sold, and more will be offered later.

The past year has been most successful with sheep. Thirty-two lambs were raised from eighteen ewes, only two being lost. Fall flushing and the use of alfalfa during the winter is responsible. No grain was used until near lambing time, the ewes coming into winter quarters in good condition, as a result of sweet clover pasture.

#### POULTRY

The new poultry house was completed this fall to accommodate three hundred pullets, making a total plant capacity of about eight hundred hens and two thousand growing stock. A quarter of the house room is occupied by hens which have proven their value as breeders. Four hundred hens completed a year's work under trap nest with very pleasing results. Again this year the highest record was made by a barred rock pullet, with two hundred and ninety-four eggs in fifty-two weeks. There are two hundred and twenty-six hens on the plant with records of over two hundred eggs. These birds constitute our breeding flock.

Cockerels to the number of two hundred were supplied to farmers at nominal prices, and a number of pullets were sold for stock improvement purposes. The hatching season was successful, and twenty-two hundred chickens were hatched.

Over five thousand pounds of poultry have been sold during the past year for table purposes, and about three thousand dozen eggs disposed of on the open market. Over five thousand eggs were sold for hatching purposes, and most of our customers report a successful year.

A poultry short course was held in April with over twenty people in attendance. Professor W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, lent his valuable assistance in this work.

A number of meetings were attended and poultry shows judged. This work gave opportunity to address, approximately, four hundred and fifty people.

A large number of people visited the plant during the past year, and it is felt that interest in this phase of agricultural work is increasing.

#### APICULTURE

In the fall of 1926, forty colonies were placed in quadruple wintering cases. Of this number, four colonies died during the winter, and four others were in a weakened condition necessitating uniting into two colonies. During the summer,

all colonies were strengthened and twenty-five new queens were successfully introduced to replace the old and failing queens. The apiary was increased by four colonies, making a total of thirty-eight, which were placed in winter quarters in the fall of 1927.

The season of 1927 was a very poor one in the early spring, as cold and wet weather was prolonged until late in May. Honey did not commence to come in, in large quantities, until on in July. From the thirty-four colonies, three thousand one hundred pounds of extracted honey, and one hundred and twenty-five pounds section honey were produced.

The facilities at the school apiary are very good for demonstrating apiary work to the students and visiting public. Out-door wintering in quadruple cases is followed entirely, and all the equipment consists of the standard bee equipment, with the ten-frame Langworth hive in use.

### HORTICULTURE

During the past year, the Horticultural Department has carried on the work as formerly, having, however, extended the scope of some lines to include new features as opportunity permitted. The work directly connected with the school consisted of lecturing and practical instruction in the several branches of horticulture, such as: Pomology, vegetable gardening and floriculture, as well as instruction in the subjects of botany and entomology. A number of lectures have been given at outside points during the year, to societies and clubs and agricultural short courses on the above-mentioned subjects.

Arrangements were made this year with the agricultural representative of the county, to carry on a spray service for fruit growers within this county. Assistance was also given to a number of other growers in connection with the more extensive spray service directed by the Entomological Department, at Guelph.

The season proved to be a very trying one from the standpoint of apple orcharding, owing to the changeable weather and heavy rains at periods when spraying was most necessary. These conditions not only added materially to the work on the school orchard, but necessitated more than the average amount of assistance to growers interested in the spray service.

A short course in apple packing was arranged at the school in January last.

Several changes have been made around the grounds of the school. The immediate surroundings of some of the buildings have required attention for some time, but circumstances had not allowed the work to be done until this year. The collection of ornamental plants on the campus has been materially added to, through the kind assistance of the Department of Horticulture, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the Horticultural Experimental Station, at Vineland, and the Horticultural Department of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A splendid collection of iris, peonies, and other valuable material obtained from Guelph, will add to the beauty and colour of the school grounds during the coming and ensuing seasons, and it is hoped that this material may serve as stock for assisting horticultural societies and individuals in their efforts through home beautification.

A collection of material grown in the vegetable and small fruit garden was used for school purposes, either as fresh material or canned by means of a small home canning equipment at the school. Corn, tomatoes, beans and some fruit sauce were processed in this little factory.

The general supervision of the Forestry Nursery is also under this department, and, during the spring, considerably more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand trees were shipped for the purpose of reforestation to local points of eastern Ontario.

#### FIELD HUSBANDRY

Crops on the farm were, generally speaking, very satisfactory. The rotation of crops which has been practised for several years is now showing excellent results in control of weeds and maintenance of soil fertility. Fields, which some years ago were badly infested with twitch grass, have been entirely cleaned up without the necessity of losing a crop by an all-season summer fallow. By the wider use of alfalfa and sweet clover, early fall cultivation has been possible after the removal of the crop, and at this time of the year cultivation of the land is much more effective in weed control, than earlier in the season.

Sweet clover as a silage crop continues to be both economical from a standpoint of production and cost, and also releases a great deal of horse and man labour which would be required in producing the same tonnage of corn silage.

Barley yields were lower this year, chiefly because of unfavourable seasonal conditions, and the prevalence of loose smut. The latter has been of a damaging nature for the past two seasons, and some preventive steps should be taken to correct this condition.

The seed-cleaning plant has been made use of by the farmers of the locality in cleaning and grading the following quantities of cereals and small seeds:

Cereals.....	6,818 bushels
Sweet clover.....	.61 tons
Other seeds and grasses.....	1,267 bushels

One hundred and ninety-two farmers availed themselves of the service offered. As formerly, a sufficient charge is imposed to cover the cost of the work.

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## WESTERN ONTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The variations in the weather of growing season of 1927 were sufficient to emphasize the value of drainage, conservation of moisture and the necessity of keeping land in excellent physical condition, as well as supplying ample plant food.

The spring months were cool, and with the exception of a few days during the latter part of June, the summer season was cool.

The land, and more especially corn fields, was not in good condition because of the extremely wet fall in 1926. On May 23, three inches of water fell; previous to this the land in preparation for beans was in excellent tilth, but afterwards, except on light lands and very well-drained fields, considerable difficulty was encountered to obtain a proper seed bed.

On July 21st and 22nd two heavy storms baked the land very badly. Cultivation for tobacco head ceased because of the size of the plants; some time after, much of the crop turned a whitish brown colour and development ceased and, in some cases, the crop became of no value.

Much tobacco was cut early, and in every instance the yield is below the average. Lack of air to the roots because of the heavy crust on the surface of the soil may be the explanation in some cases, but the more plausible one seems to be that of nitrate starvation, due to leaching of readily available nitrates during and immediately after the downpour. In one field, not on the Experimental Farm, nitrate of soda was applied, lightly cultivated and the plants recovered their green appearance; in another field the only normal tobacco left was where an old barnyard had been situated and where no doubt there was an over-supply of readily or partially available nitrates.

There were no killing frosts until November. Fall wheat looked remarkably well when winter commenced.

Rainfall by months during the growing season:

April.....	2.13 inches
May.....	5.95 "
June.....	2.66 "
July.....	5.19 "
August.....	.71 "
September.....	3.55 "
October.....	1.86 "
	22.05 "

## FARM CROPS

Cereal crops, generally, did not yield according to the amount of straw produced. The exceptionally hot days during the last week of June affected the wheat particularly. Oats throughout were below normal in germination and the stand too thin for large yields. Beans were affected by the dry weather in August, but the harvesting season was excellent, giving a rather low yield of high quality. Hay was an excellent crop. Corn was sowed late and promised well, but a large part of the crop would grade soft. The corn crop demands heat and proper maturity in the autumn months is quite risky.



All spring grain and wheat lands were sowed to sweet clover with excellent stands and, in most cases, equal to a covering of farmyard manure.

The farm crops were as follows:

	Acres	Bushels	Bushels per acre
Wheat.....	23	510	22
Oats.....	37	1,850	50
Barley.....	16	640	40
Beans.....	34	900	26

One field of beans was damaged by the big rain late in May.

#### SEED

The demand for seed grain is steadily increasing. Feed for the stock has to be purchased on the open market to take the place of the barley and oats sold for seed. Up to date the supply of beans has been far below the demand.

O.A.C. 21 barley, O.A.C. 144 and Banner oats, O.A.C. 61, Junior 6, Imperial Amber and Red Rock wheats are the strains grown for distribution.

The Robust bean, which is grown altogether by the farm, has perhaps the greatest yielding possibilities of any strain ever introduced to Ontario growers. One of the objections to them is the wrinkling of the skin; through rigid selection this weakness is gradually disappearing. Cross-breeding, using a strain with a particularly good seed coat, may also result in a bean that will be satisfactory. Mexican Tree and Early Prolific are the strains used for cross-breeding purposes.

#### LIVE-STOCK

The health of swine is the only situation for serious consideration. Up to the winter of 1926-27 no indications of lung worms were present, but in the early spring litters the trouble developed. Trouble in two fall litters also developed. In the spring of 1928 a clean-up, using tried and approved methods, will be necessary.

The low prices for hogs was responsible for the lack of demand for brood sows, and all hogs were marketed in the regular way.

In order to check up on the costs as compared to selling prices, a summary of the experimental work was made—the first year's work was not included. Two hundred and eighteen hogs were fed. On the average 3.8489 pounds of grain were required to produce one pound of pork, and at present prices would cost \$7.46. In this calculation no charge was made for labour or overhead.

Under such a situation the producers, while not justified in disposing of a large majority of sows, cannot be censured very severely for selling a few of the poorer ones. However, too many have been sacrificed and as the price starts to climb on the up curve the demand will be keen.

The south-western counties are becoming more firmly entrenched as cash crop districts; this is not an unmixed advantage. Mixed farming with cash crops would be a much better system for the average farm. Too little stock is kept. The experience of other sections of Canada should be heeded. This

section is admirably suited to winter dairying on a small scale where beef cattle are not already kept. There should be a definite monthly income during the winter months. Ample roughage and considerable grain are annually produced even though the corn crop has been undermined.

### POULTRY

Poultry-raising is making very rapid progress in southern Ontario, both with commercial flocks and particularly as a farm side-line. Large flocks are kept on many farms and up-to-date equipment and methods are used. All of the good breeding cockerels raised at the Experimental Farm were readily sold, and the supply was inadequate. A good opportunity is believed to exist for the distribution of registered and pedigreed male birds. With this end in view the pullets of 1927, all O.A.C. bred-to-lay stock are being trap-nested, and from them breeding pens will be selected and mated to pedigreed males for 1928.

The farm poultry plant is an object of considerable interest to visitors and is also used to some extent in connection with the Vocational School.

### PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS

The increased interest in the growing of tobacco made it advisable to grow a sufficient acreage for experimental and cultural purposes. A barn 76 by 36 by 18 feet was built, and will accommodate six acres for air curing. The ventilation system is a combination of those in use throughout the territory with opportunity to change if found necessary.

The increased demand for cockerels and eggs and the opportunity for poultry production because of climate and abundance of feed at hand made the extension of the poultry work quite reasonable. A new poultry house 56 by 16 feet was built by farm labour with the exception of the foundation. The necessary yards were also built. Equipment to allow for trap-nesting and selection was acquired. The house is of the straw loft type with a partial cotton front, and the balance made of cello-glass.

The office of one small room in the farm dwelling became very inadequate; a small but satisfactory office building was erected and occupied in the late spring of 1927. This will allow for particular work with grain and beans and will permit storage of small lots.

Increased use of the farm as a centre emphasized the need for a playground. Approximately three acres have been levelled and put in condition to seed in the early spring of 1928. Junior farmers may be entertained in the Community Hall, but they leave for the town playground for their programme of sports, and much benefit that might accrue from their visit is lost.

A small addition was made to the rose garden. The roses attract large numbers every year and is one of the best advertising agents on the farm; the visitor becomes interested in the ease with which the flowers and shrubs may be secured and maintained, or in home beautification in general. Through this the value of the farm as a whole can be pointed out.

Through co-operation with the Horticultural Experiment Station at Vine-land, several new varieties and seedlings of peaches, cherries, pears and apricots are under test.

A small variety sweet cherry orchard was established.

### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Many farmers who were growing tobacco for the first time required assistance, and in the large majority of such instances there were no experienced growers in the district. One of the farm staff, who had many years' experience growing and handling tobacco, was appointed to look after this work and visit these men in Elgin, Middlesex, Lambton and Huron counties.

All work was carried on under the agricultural representative in each county.

Many of the seed beds had been sown previous to the arrangement, but a demonstration of steam sterilization of beds was held at Fingal. Additional meetings were held at Straffordville, Pratt's Siding and Hensall. Cultural methods were thoroughly discussed and common errors of beginners were particularly emphasized. Later in the spring a visit was made to every grower in the districts suggested by the representative to advise re handling of the beds as the plants developed. Many of the beds made early in the season were either poorly constructed or the seed had been sown improperly and gave much trouble.

Throughout the season, until after harvest, periodical visits were made.

In the early spring, new growers were strongly advised to grow small acreages only and to not build new tobacco barns until they had proved that their section and their particular farm was suitable for the production of a high-grade product. Mr. Fred Presant, Horticulturist, took charge of the calls re tobacco growing from Wentworth, Lincoln and Welland counties. Growers, who were gaining their first experience with this crop, were to be found scattered throughout the districts from near Hamilton around Grimsby and Vineland, through to St. Catharines. Another group was located near Fonthill.

Some fairly good crops of Burley tobacco were grown as well as some Dark type. It was demonstrated that good tobacco could be grown when the growers gain the necessary experience. The chief difficulty in these sections lies in disposing of the crop.

### VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

The Agricultural Vocational School has had a remarkable development. Considerable assistance has been rendered by the farm staff during the entire time.

The first year entering September 1926 consisted of twenty-two pupils; of these sixteen have returned for a second year. The short course during the winter of 1926-27 had an average attendance of sixteen. The first year students of September, 1927, numbered forty. In addition to the teaching assistance given by Mr. Presant, some work was done in the judging of live-stock.

The idea of a vocational education is appealing to not only the farm people but also to several in the town. The course is considerably broader than the regular high school course, and is valuable to any whether or no agriculture is to be their work. Preparation for entering hospitals has drawn some girls. The domestic science course is becoming particularly attractive. The students taking this work are able to be at home every night, which is a decided advantage.

## WORK IN HORTICULTURE

In addition to the extension work carried on amongst new tobacco growers in the Niagara district, an attempt was made to meet all demands for general horticultural service in the southern counties. Lectures were given at short courses held in the counties of Middlesex, Elgin, Kent and Essex, as well as some special lectures during the year. Many fruit and vegetable growers were visited, and some special activities were undertaken amongst the producers of horticultural products.

In the latter connection, some work amongst the growers of canning factory tomatoes in Kent County made a satisfactory start.

In co-operation with the Libby, McNeill and Libby Company, of Chatham, a project was undertaken to help improve the tomato crop of their contract growers, and to try to bring a greater return per acre to the good growers.

A club was formed called the "Ten Ton or Better Tomato Club," and to all contract growers was sent a letter from the Experimental Farm, explaining the purpose of the club, its rules for membership and the awards offered to successful contestants. The company offered to pay a bonus of fifty cents per ton for each ton of good tomatoes delivered by every grower who turned in by the end of the season, ten tons or better, or fruit per measured acre. In addition, fifty dollars in cash was to be divided amongst the three highest. This latter was donated by the Canadian Fertilizer Company, of Chatham.

The Experimental Farm supplied five additional follow-up letters sent out to club members, one each succeeding month. These letters contained timely advice and were also designed to keep up interest in the contest. At the end of the season, the fields were measured and the yields checked by a representative from the Experimental Farm with the factory field man.

The officials of the Libby factory were highly pleased with the satisfactory outcome of the experiment and plan to run it again next year when it is hoped all of the contract growers will enter the contest. The company feels that it gets better fruit and with growers getting better yields which entitle them to the bonus and a chance at the prizes, there is more satisfaction from the crop returns.

Approximately twenty per cent. of their growers joined the club in its first year. Of this number, over fifty per cent. delivered better than ten tons of tomatoes per acre. The highest yield was 13.3 tons per acre. This man, in addition to his bonus of \$6.65 per acre, received a cash prize of \$25.00.

Some work was also done in the selection of desirable plants from growers' fields for seed production in order to attempt to develop a strain of tomatoes particularly adapted to local needs and conditions.

Weed, seed, live-stock and educational meetings were attended from time to time. Live-stock judging classes were attended or arranged for at the farm whenever necessary or by request.

The visitors are annually increasing and take considerable time—there have been more during the past year from a distance. Undoubtedly this is partially due to the prominence given the Agricultural School.

## SUMMARY OF PLANT DISEASE WORK IN RIDGETOWN DISTRICT

As in previous years, experiments were carried on for the control of plant diseases either on the Experimental Farm, or on farms in the district.

*Stinking Smut of Wheat.* In September, 1926, some wheat was purchased, which was badly affected with stinking smut. This wheat was treated with formalin, copper carbonate dust and six other substances. Plots were sown on September 14th with the treated grain as well as with the untreated. In July, 1927, the plots were examined for smut, but there was no smut present in any of them except the plots where the grain had not been treated, and in these there was less than one per cent. Just after sowing the plots, there was a warm rain followed by warm weather for several days so that the grain was up in a few days and grew very rapidly. This is probably the cause of so very little smut being present.

*Oat Smut.* In addition to formalin, nine different substances were tried for the control of oat smut, some in the form of dusts and some as liquids. The smut in these plots varied from 1.2 per cent. to 13.4 per cent. except the formalin spray which had only a trace of smut. The untreated plots had 24.6 per cent. smut. Hulless oats were treated with formalin, both as the spray and sprinkle methods and with copper carbonate dust. Where formalin had been used, there was germination injury; where copper carbonate had been used there was only a trace of smut, and where no treatment had been given, there was 59.2 per cent. smut.

*Beans.* An experiment for the control of anthracnose and mosaic by roguing for mosaic during the growing season and hand-picking the beans for Anthracnose during the winter months. The seed used was from the 1925 crop as the crop during 1926 had been lost owing to continued wet weather. The plots were rogued for Mosaic twice during the growing season, and examined for anthracnose just before pulling. Four different strains of seed were used and in all cases, the amount of anthracnose and mosaic was less than in 1925.

*Onion Smut.* Experiments for onion smut control were carried on in the Pelee onion marshes. Different strengths and different quantities per acre of formalin and semesan were used. Formalin gave better results than semesan. The treatment which gave the best result yielded 444 bushels per acre, and the untreated, 145 bushels per acre.

An experiment was started for the purpose of comparing liquid bordeaux and dust as a control for celery blight. After a number of applications the experiment was given up as no blight appeared on the sprayed or unsprayed rows.

An inspection was made of several plantations of raspberries for the purpose of locating some fit for certified stock, but none were found that were sufficiently free from disease except one in Essex county that had been added to the list of certified stock during the previous year.

An experiment was started in a plantation of black raspberries for the purpose of comparing lime sulphur and bordeaux as a means of control for anthracnose. Owing to considerable wet weather the early part of season and lack of cultivation, the plantation became so weedy that the experiment had to be given up.

*Apple Spraying.* No organized spray service was established, but the growers were visited from time to time, and spraying problems were then discussed.

Onion maggots have been causing such great loss, especially among the pickling onions, that some of the growers asked for assistance for their control. Four different blocks, varying in size from one-quarter of an acre to an acre, were sprayed from one to three times, check rows being left in each case. As the maggots did not give trouble in any of the blocks either on the sprayed or unsprayed rows, no definite results were obtained. In some parts of the onion fields, however, the maggots caused great loss to the crop.

Many greenhouse growers were visited, especially during the earlier part of the season. Most of the houses were fairly free from nematodes and disease. This has been the result, to a great extent, of sterilizing the soil through tile, as many of the growers have installed this system during the past three or four years. Numerous enquiries were received during the season in referencé to the control of various plant diseases and insects.

#### CURING ALFALFA

The system of curing alfalfa by coiling demanded considerable labour and much weather risk. The idea of raking immediately after the mower and curing in the windrow was carefully tried out.

The first area was cut with a six-foot mower and one and one-half swaths were put into a windrow. The next day the windrows were turned by hand and on the following day drawn to the barn. This hay was barn-burned a little, but was in a large mow.

The second area was cut during the morning, raked one swath to a windrow and left until the following day at 10.30 a.m., when it was turned by hand. That afternoon it was drawn and put in a long narrow shed. This hay is in good condition, no barn-burning and carries an abundance of leaf. This practice is not to be recommended—it is too risky and had the temperature not been over ninety in the shade, would not have been possible.

In both cases the best of the hay shows bleaching in the field. The first system is reasonably safe, but the deciding factor is the size of the windrows. Whether one, one and one-half or less than one swath should be raked into a windrow depends altogether upon the density and the maturity of the crop.

Weather conditions are a tremendous factor. If the weather is not broken by showers, it might be best to allow a somewhat longer period in the field curing more slowly.

Under the best of conditions, there will likely be a more brownish cast because of the greater percentage exposed to the sun's rays than in the coil. However, this system has two distinct advantages over the more generally accepted one (1) less labour required; (2) less weather risk. If the leaves and more tender parts of the stems are retained, a little colouration does not alter its value particularly for feeding purposes—it might for commercial purposes.

Further work will be carried next year to determine more about the size of windrows and length of time the hay should be left in the field.

## WEEDS

The sub-committee of the Provincial Seed Committee having charge of weed extension work requested that the farm undertake three experiments in an endeavour to check field bindweed:

- (1) Pasturing by hogs.
- (2) Use of refuse oil from tractors and cars.
- (3) Use of common salt.

The pigs were lightly fed and were somewhat hungry and they kept the ground bare at all times. They were permitted to root at will. The result will not be known until the spring of 1928.

Refuse oil was used as a first application at the rate of twenty gallons per 100 square feet. This seemed to saturate the surface of the ground. Three weeks later a second application at the rate of ten gallons per 100 square feet was applied.

Straggling plants over the plot were not killed.

Common salt was used at the rate of forty pounds per 100 square feet.

No plants appeared after the application.

The plot was ploughed and fall wheat sowed. The wheat came up and sufficient top developed but turned a whitish green colour late in the season.

These plots will be carefully noted during the season of 1928.

## HORTICULTURE

*Strawberries:*

A small strawberry variety bed was set out to crop during 1928, and to supply plants for a more extensive test in 1929.

Strawberries are a crop of considerable importance to a comparatively few specialized growers in southern Ontario. There would appear to be good possibilities for development with this fruit, and there seems to be need for demonstration work, both as to methods and the selection of suitable varieties to meet market demands.

*Raspberries:*

In 1926 and 1927, stock was supplied from the Horticultural Experimental Station at Vineland of their new introduction Viking. In 1928 there will be available for distribution from Ridgeway a quantity of healthy new stock. It is planned to distribute this at cost amongst a few of the representative growers.

The raspberry plantations in southern Ontario are, with few exceptions, badly diseased, and it is important that new plantations be established of disease-free stock as a first step toward inspected plantations.

## VEGETABLE CROPS

The outdoor work with vegetable crops was carried on during 1927 much similar, in general, to the work of 1926. Variety tests were made of new and promising sorts as compared with standard varieties. Various lines of work were

followed with the application of fertilizers. Tests were made to determine the best dates of planting for early cabbage and tomatoes. Early potatoes were grown as sprouted seed compared to unsprouted seed. Sweet potatoes were grown as a commercial crop and fertilizer tests were also made. A demonstration farm home garden was developed in connection with the vocational school students. An asparagus bed was set out for future experimental work.

Improvement of the variety "Canadian," an early tomato, was carried forward, and the first selection was made from a variety of cucumber, with the object of developing registered seed stock. Other projects were undertaken, some of which may have a bearing on future work. The results of the past season's experimental work appear in the tables and notes which follow.

YIELDS OBTAINED FROM A VARIETY TEST OF TOMATOES UNDER GLASS, FALL 1926

Variety of Strain	Number of fruits	Number of plants	Yield from each variety		Average size of fruit	Yield per plant	
			lbs.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Grower's No. 1.....	842	58	138	15½	2.6	2	6
Grower's No. 2.....	642	58	104	6½	2.5	1	12
Grower's No. 3.....	701	58	111	3¾	2.8	1	14
Grower's No. 4.....	896	58	175	11¼	3.13	3	0
Bonny Best (forcing strain)....	238	29	46	8½	3.12	1	9
Grand Rapids forcing seed obtained from Grand Rapids Growers.....	443	29	71	¼	2.56	2	7
Veals x Grand Rapids Horticultural Experimental Station, Vineland.....	1,052	58	172	15	2.63	2	15
Totals and averages for whole house.....	4,814	348	820	12¾	2.72	2	5

NOTE.—These varieties indicated by the name Grower's No. 1 and so on, were grown from seed obtained from two of the largest growers of hot-house tomatoes in the province. The strains and varieties represented were developed by selecting plants from standard varieties. They have been grown as distinct strains by these growers in preference to other varieties obtainable through seedsmen.

No. 4, which shows the largest yield of any lot in the house, was the least desirable from the point of view of quality of fruit. Much of the fruit was rough, and it all lacked uniformity in shape and size. It also tended to crack badly. It would appear that quality had been sacrificed to yield, and such a strain must be heavily discounted when there are good yielding varieties of uniformly good quality available such as is found in the Grand Rapids.

The next highest yielding lot, the Veals x Grand Rapids hybrid, could be criticized upon its performance chiefly because of a tendency toward roughness in the fruit and also because of its lateness. The blossom clusters are rather widely spread on the stem, and the plant makes a strongly vegetative growth, maturing its fruit somewhat later than some of the other sorts. However, the variety is one well worth a trial.

Bonny Best should be discarded as a fall crop variety since it does not set fruit freely in dull weather, and the fruit is not of a desirable size.



## POT EXPERIMENT WITH TOMATOES UNDER GLASS—FALL 1926

Treatment	Number of fruits	Yield		Size of fruit
		lbs.	ounces	ounces
Muck soil.....	45	8	2	2.9
Clay sod compost.....				
Manure (rotted).....	55	6	9¼	1.9
Muriate of potash and acid phosphate.....				
Muck soil.....	46	5	8	1.9
Clay sod compost.....				
Manure (rotted).....	36	5	1½	2.3
Muriate of potash and acid phosphate.....				
Top soil from bean field.....	34	4	6	2
Manure (rotted).....				
Muriate of potash and acid phosphate.....	29	4	3¾	2.3
Muck soil.....				
Clay sod compost.....	25	4	.....	2.5
Top soil from bean field.....				
Top soil from bean field.....	21	3	4¼	2.5

NOTE.—In the foregoing experiment each different lot, as indicated by the treatment given in the preparation of the soil, contained three plants each in a ten-inch clay pot. The soil was only prepared when the plants were given the final transplanting to the large pots.

The muck soil was obtained from a cultivated muck field. The clay compost was from piled sods grown on clay loam and the manure had been piled since spring. Potash and acid phosphate were used in amounts approximately equal to an 0-8-4 application at about 1,000 pounds per acre. The same amount was applied in each case where used.

To one of the three pots in each lot two applications of nitrate of soda were made at different times after the plants had set their fruit. The applications were equal in quantity for all pots. Watering was done as uniformly as possible, being given whenever the plants indicated the need.

The main purpose of the experiment was to try and induce the disease known as "Streak." The same seed was used as had been used by a grower of the previous season whose crop was very badly damaged by this tomato disease. However, even the plants most heavily fertilized failed to show any signs of unhealthiness and the final analysis of fruit set and yields presents an interesting study.

## INDOOR TOMATOES—SPRING CROP 1927

A comparison of the three best varieties as indicated in the fall crop of 1926.

Variety	No. of fruits	Weight		No. of plants	Size of fruits	Yield per plant	
		lbs.	oz.			lbs.	oz.
Grand Rapids forcing.....	4,213	748	11¾	108	2.8	6	15¾
*Grand Rapids Growers Co.	859	146	2½	27	2.7	5	6½
Veals x Grand Rapids.....							
*Horticultural Experimental Sta., Vineland.	5,511	911	9¾	162	2.6	5	10
Grower's No. 1.....							

\*Source of seed supply.

INDOOR TOMATOES—SPRING CROP 1927

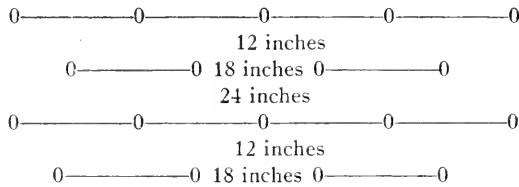
To compare close spacing with wider spacing of plants and the resulting effects on yields.

Row	Yield		No. of fruits	No. of plants	Size of fruits	Yield per plant		Variety used
	lbs.	oz.				lbs.	oz.	
Single.....	281	4¾	1,730	54	2.6	5	3	Grower's No. 1
Double.....	620	5	3,781	108	2.6	5	12	Grower's No. 1

NOTE—The single rows were spaced two feet apart and the plants set eighteen inches apart in the rows.

The double rows were planted as follows:

Two rows of plants were set twelve inches apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows. A space of two feet was left between these double rows.



Treatment of the soil was all made the same as also were the treatments given while the crop was growing.

It will be observed that the two rows occupied a width of only three feet while each single row was allowed two feet.

The only explanation that can be made for the greater yield of plants in the double row is that of the increased shade provided and the slower evaporation of moisture. The whole house was mulched with manure after the third cluster of fruit had set and watering was done as uniformly as possible.

The planting distance shown does not represent the maximum efficient use of the greenhouse bed, but only indicates the advisability of preventing waste through too wide planting.

OUTDOOR EARLY TOMATOES, 1927

Date on Which Seed was Planted	Yield per acre July 29-Aug. 5		Yield per acre Aug. 8-Aug. 15		Total Yield per acre	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	oz.
February 17th.....	912	8	18,137	8	19,050	0
February 24th.....	725	0	6,212	8	6,937	8
March 3rd.....	512	8	7,812	8	8,325	0
March 10th.....	750	0	5,987	8	6,737	8

Variety of tomato used—"Canadian."  
Date set out in field—May 25th.

NOTE—The weather was very unfavourable following May 25th, and light frosts occurred. As a result of this, no fruit was set on the first two blossom clusters and the plants with nothing to check their vegetative growth developed very large tops which, when they bore fruit, produced a heavy yield.

The above yields, therefore, cannot be taken as giving conclusive results in comparing the planting dates. We are inclined to believe, however, that one year with another, the date of March 3rd represents about the best time for seed sowing.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER TEST ON OUTDOOR TOMATOES, 1927

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis		Yield per acre, July 29-Aug. 4		Yield per acre, Aug. 5-11		Yield per acre, Aug. 12-18		Total yield per acre		Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1.00 spent in fertilizer
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.				
1	0-16-0	73	2.9		483	0.4	4,918	1	5,474	4.3	\$383 20	\$68 91	\$8 80	\$7 83
2	0-12-4	65	13.8	614	12.1	4,859	8.2	5,540	2.1	387 81	73 52	12 60	12 60	5 83
3	0-10-4	76	13.5	687	15	5,166	14.3	5,931	10.8	415 21	100 92	11 80	11 80	8 55
4	0-8-4	21	15.3	790	6.2	3,776	6	4,588	11.5	321 21	6 92	11 16	11 16	62
5	2-12-4, using muriate of potash	51	3.7	556	3.3	3,359	3.4	3,966	10.4	277 66		16 00	16 00	
6	4-12-0	65	13.8	1,258	12.6	4,259	6.3	5,584	0.7	390 88	76 59	17 20	17 20	4 45
7	2-12-0	139	1	841	10.1	3,578	12.3	4,559	7.4	319 16	4 87	14 90	14 90	32
8	2-12-2, using muriate of potash	36	9.5	878	2.7	2,876	2.7	3,790	14.9	265 36		15 50	15 50	
9	0-16-0, at 750 lbs. per acre	21	15.3	373	3.9	2,934	11.8	3,329	15	233 10		8 25	8 25	
10	Raw rock phosphate	58	8.7	673	4.9	2,846	14.6	3,578	2.2	250 51		8 25	8 25	
11	Basic phosphate	36	9.4	483	0.4	2,949	6	3,468	15.8	242 83		5 77	5 77	
12	2-12-4, using sulphate of potash	21	15.3	600	1.9	1,815	0	2,437	1.2	170 59		16 44	16 44	
13	2-12-2, using sulphate of potash	36	9.4	563	8.4	3,381	2.7	3,981	4.5	278 69		15 94	15 94	
Check	No fertilizer	91	7.7	578	2.6	3,820	4.5	4,489	14.8	314 29				

Fertilizer on plots 9 and 10 applied on equal money value.

Fertilizer on plots 9 and 11 applied on equal unit basis.

With the exception of plots 9, 10 and 11, fertilizer was applied at rate of 800 lbs. per acre.

NOTE.—Owing to the unfavourable season for fruit setting with the early tomato crop, the first two blossom clusters were lost. The fruit harvest commenced almost one month late and the vines by that time were very large and heavily loaded. Also the plant food in the soil, which was in a rich fertile field, had had ample opportunity to become available. As a consequence, the fertilized plots do not show up very favourably against the check plots of which the average is given.

It has been our experience that when tomatoes are grown on land previously manured and enriched that additional fertilizers frequently show no benefit and are, therefore, applied at a loss. This seems to be borne out, in a measure, with this experiment.

## EARLY TOMATOES, 1927

. A test of certain varieties of tomatoes for early and second early markets.

Variety	Yield per acre Aug. 1-8		Yield per acre Aug. 9-15		Total yield per acre		Yield per plant from Aug 1-15	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Earliana (Moore)*	1,512	8	5,150	0	6,662	8	2	2
King of the Earlies	1,062	8	6,587	8	7,650	0	2	7
Penn. State Earliana (Stokes)*	1,212	8	5,675	0	6,887	8	2	3
Avon Early	3,625	0	6,450	0	10,075	0	3	4
Marglobe (Stokes)	825	0	1,150	0	1,975	0	.....	10

\*Name of seedsman from whom variety or strain was obtained.

NOTE—Owing to unfavourable weather following the setting out of the plants, the first two blossom clusters were lost and the records of yields, therefore, were late in being started. This does not reflect upon the value of the varieties as producers of first early fruit in a normal season.

## EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To compare the effects of 1-2-3 applications of nitrate of soda and ammonium sulphate.

Plot No.	Treatment	Weight of heads untrimmed	Loss in trimming	Weight of heads trimmed	Number of heads
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	1 application nitrate of soda	96	42	54	25
2	2 applications nitrate of soda	102	44	58	25
3	3 applications nitrate of soda	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
4	1 application ammonium sulphate	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
5	2 applications ammonium sulphate	105	52	53	25
6	3 applications ammonium sulphate	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{3}{4}$	25

Variety of cabbage used—Golden Acre

Date set out in field—May 2nd.

First application made May 13th.

Second application made May 30th.

Third application made June 7th.

Date of harvest—June 29th.

NOTE—No other fertilizer used except a general application of rotted barnyard manure applied in preparation of the land.

Nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 175 pounds per acre. Ammonium sulphate applied at an equivalent rate based on ammonium content.

## EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To compare the value of phosphorus and potash alone and in combination.

No. of Plot	Treatment	Weight of heads untrimmed	Loss in trimming	Weight of heads trimmed	Number of heads
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
7	2 applications of nitrate of soda + acid phosphate at 500 pounds per acre	141	63	78	25
8	2 applications of nitrate of soda + muriate of potash at 160 pounds per acre	128	54 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
9	2 applications of nitrate of soda + acid phosphate at 500 pounds; muriate of potash at 160 pounds	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	25

Variety of cabbage used—Copenhagen Market.

Date set out in field—May 2nd.

Date of application of acid phosphate and potash and first application of nitrate of soda—May 13th.

Date of second application of nitrate of soda—May 30th.

Date of harvest—July 4th.

Nitrate of soda applied at the rate of 175 pounds per acre.

## EARLY CABBAGE, 1927

To determine the best date of seed sowing.

Plot No.	Date of planting of seed	Total weight of cut heads untrimmed	Loss in trimming	Net weight of trimmed heads	Number of heads
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	February 15th.....	109	58	51	25
2	February 22nd.....	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	25
3	March 1st.....	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
4	March 8th.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	25

Variety of cabbage used—Golden Acre.

Date set out in field—May 2nd.

Date of harvest—June 29th.

## EARLY POTATOES, 1927

To compare the use of sprouted seed with non-sprouted.

To compare sprouting under full sunlight with partial shade.

To compare dates at which potatoes were exposed.

Date at which potatoes were exposed	Nature of Exposure	Yield per acre	
		90-lb. bags	lbs.
April 6th.....	Direct sunlight.....	81	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>In Greenhouse</i>		
March 28th.....	Direct sunlight.....	75	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>In Greenhouse</i>		
April 6th.....	Under open bench.....	83	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>In Greenhouse</i>		
March 28th.....	Under open bench.....	82	81
	Check.....		
	Taken from cellar unsprouted.....	80	24 $\frac{1}{8}$

Variety of potatoes were—Irish Cobblers.

Date of planting in field—April 18th.

Fertilizer used 2-12-2—applied at rate of 500 pounds per acre and drilled in rows at time of planting. In addition, one-half of each of above plots was given an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre applied May 25th.

Date of harvest—July 14th.

## SWEET POTATOES

An experiment using transplanted and pulled plants at varying distances.

Distance of Planting and Type of Plants	Yield per row		Yield per acre	
	lbs.	oz.	tons	lbs.
Plants 15 inches apart				
Pulled plants.....	70	15	3	133
Plants 18 inches apart				
Transplanted plants.....	75	12	3	549
Plants 22 inches apart				
Pulled plants.....	57	12	2	991
Plants 22 inches apart				
Transplanted plants.....	54	10	2	721

Row of plants—4 feet apart.

NOTE—In starting sweet potato plants, it is necessary to grow them in a greenhouse or a hot-bed. They develop as shoots from the roots which are buried in sand. The transplanted plants were the earliest shoots and were pulled and set in boxes until ready to go to the field. The plants were taken directly from the roots at planting-out time. All lots were planted at the same date.

Result of fertilizer test on sweet potatoes at Experimental Farm, Ridgetown.

Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Increase over check		Value of increase over check	Cost of fertilizer per acre	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
	tons	lbs.	tons	lbs.			
6-8-6.....	2	1,187	.....	475	\$14 25	\$20 10	\$0 68
3-8-2.....	2	1,603	.....	891	26 73	15 20	1 75
3-8-10.....	3	365	.....	1,653	49 59	17 40	2 84
3-8-6.....	2	1,834	.....	1,122	33 66	16 40	2 05
3-12-6.....	3	748	1	36	61 08	17 80	3 43
No fertilizer.....	2	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—A value of three cents per pound was placed upon the crop.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the yield was not as high as it otherwise might have been. Plenty of small roots formed late in the season after growing conditions improved, but they did not all attain marketable size.

#### EARLY POTATOES

To determine the value of an application of nitrate of soda to growing early potatoes.

Yield per acre from treated plots		Yield per acre from untreated plots		Increase in yield from treated over untreated plots	Money value of increase	Cost of nitrate of soda	Returns for \$1 spent in nitrate	
108 bags	2 lbs.	53 bags	72 lbs.	54 bags	20 lbs.	\$97 61	\$7 20	\$13 65

Variety of potatoes used—Irish Cobbler.

Date planted—April 18th.

Date of harvest—July 14th.

Fertilizer applied: 2-12-2 at 500 pounds per acre applied to whole plot on date of planting.

Nitrate of soda at 200 pounds per acre applied to one-half of plot on May 25th.

Value placed on potatoes when harvested—\$1.80 per bag of 90 pounds.

Cost of nitrate of soda—\$72.00 per ton.

#### RESULT OF 2-10-4 FERTILIZER TEST ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

To ascertain most economical rate of application per acre.

Rate of application per acre	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
	bags	bags				
200 lbs.....	126.6	13.3	\$227 88	\$23 94	\$3 82	\$6 26
300 lbs.....	126.6	13.3	227 88	23 94	5 73	4 17
400 lbs.....	125.5	12.2	225 90	21 96	7 65	2 87
500 lbs.....	124.4	11.1	223 92	19 98	9 56	2 09
600 lbs.....	137.7	24.4	247 86	43 92	11 47	3 82
No fertilizer.....	113.3	.....	203 94	.....	.....	.....

The 1927 and 1926 results correspond. In 1926 and 1927 the application of 200 pounds per acre gave the greatest return per dollar spent in fertilizer, because of the much higher cost of the larger amount. However, the gross value of an acre of potatoes where 600 pounds of fertilizer is used is greater than where 200 pounds is used. The producer has but very little additional labour to put on an acre for the larger yield.

RESULTS OF FERTILIZER TEST ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

To ascertain action of potash on yield. Application in each instance was at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre	Increase over check	Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
	bags	bags				
2-10-4.....	137.7	24.4	\$247.86	\$43.92	\$11.47	\$3.82
2-10-6.....	145.5	32.2	261.90	57.96	11.88	4.87
2-10-8.....	140.	26.7	252.00	48.06	12.33	3.89
2-10-10.....	148.8	35.5	267.84	63.90	12.78	5.00
No fertilizer.....	113.3		203.94			

There are indications in the above results that a high potash content in a fertilizer will give favourable returns. This test will be carried on for four additional years.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON EARLY POTATOES AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
		bags	bags			
1.....	0-16-0	146.6	33.3	\$59.94	\$6.60	\$9.08
2.....	0-12-4	150.	36.7	66.06	9.45	6.99
3.....	0-10-4	150.	36.7	66.06	8.85	7.46
4.....	0-8-4	145.5	32.2	57.96	8.37	6.92
5.....	0-6-4	147.7	34.4	61.92	7.83	7.90
6.....	2-12-4	154.4	41.1	73.98	12.00	6.16
7.....	4-12-4	154.4	41.1	73.98	13.80	5.36
8.....	6-12-4	168.8	55.5	99.90	15.75	6.34
9.....	4-8-4	155.5	42.2	75.96	12.67	5.99
10.....	2-12-0	142.2	28.9	52.02	11.17	4.65
11.....	2-12-2	143.3	30.	54.00	11.62	4.64
12.....	2-12-6	144.4	31.1	55.98	12.45	4.49
13.....	2-12-8	146.6	33.3	59.94	12.82	4.67
14.....	2-10-4	135.5	22.2	39.96	11.67	3.42
15.....	2-8-4	145.5	32.2	57.96	10.95	5.29
Check.....		113.3				

During previous years the complete fertilizer gave the highest returns per dollar expended for fertilizer. This year the acid phosphate alone is high. However, again the 2-12-4, 4-12-4, 4-8-4 and the 6-12-4 give a higher net gain per acre; the 6-12-4 being the best. Perhaps the cool spring had an effect upon the release of nitrates from the soil, and the greater quantity of nitrogen in the artificial fertilizer became necessary.

RESULT OF 2-12-2 FERTILIZER TEST ON BEANS AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

To ascertain most economical rate of application per acre.

Rate of application per acre	Yield per acre	Increase over check per acre	Value of yield per acre	Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
	bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.				
50 lbs.....	30 10	1 50	\$60.33	\$3.67	\$0.96	\$3.82
100 lbs.....	34 10	5 50	68.33	11.67	1.93	6.04
150 lbs.....	32 .....	3 40	64.00	7.34	2.90	2.53
200 lbs.....	28 20	.....	56.66	.....	3.87	.....
None check.....	28 20	.....	56.66	.....	.....	.....

The above test will be made over a five-year period, and the average may be considered reasonably safe.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON BEANS 1927

Plot No.	Fertilizer	Yield per acre	Increase over check	Value of increase	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
		bus.	bus.			
1	0-16-0	16.83			\$1 10	
2	0-12-4	20.16			1 57	
3	0-10-4	20.			1 47	
4	0-8-4	19.33			1 39	
5	0-6-4	16.			1 30	
6	2-12-4	20.			2 00	
7	4-12-4	22.			2 30	
8	6-12-4	25.66	1.75	\$3 50	2 62	\$1 33
9	4-8-4	21.5			2 11	
10	2-12-0	25.66	1.75	3 50	1 86	1 88
11	2-12-2	25.83	1.92	3 84	1 93	1 99
12	2-12-6	32.66	8.75	17 50	2 07	8 45
13	2-12-8	30.5	6.59	13 18	2 13	6 18
14	2-10-4	37.33	13.42	26 84	1 91	14 05
15	2-8-4	39.83	15.92	31 84	1 82	17 49
Check; no fertilizer		23.91				

Except for two plots, the application of artificial fertilizers upon beans has not given positive results. Undoubtedly this is because bean land is generally well prepared, the weather is usually favourable, and the seed has a very large amount of food stored within itself to nourish and force the young plant until a root system is formed.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON BEANS, 1927

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre	Increase over check	Value of increase over check	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer
		bus.	bus.			
1	0-16-0	38.	12.17	\$24 34	\$1 10	\$22 12
2	0-12-4	34.83	9.00	18 00	1 57	11 46
3	0-10-4	29.5	3.67	7 34	1 47	4 99
4	0-8-4	27.	1.17	2 34	1 39	1 68
5	0-6-4	26.5	.67	1 34	1 30	1 03
6	2-12-4	24.83			2 00	
7	4-12-4	22.33			2 30	
8	6-12-4	19.66			2 62	
9	4-8-4	23.5			2 11	
10	2-12-0	21.33			1 86	
11	2-12-2	20.			1 93	
12	2-12-6	19.5			2 07	
13	2-12-8	23.66			2 13	
14	2-10-4	25.66			1 91	
15	2-8-4	20.16			1 82	
Check	No fert.	25.83				

Duplicate plots.



## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT ROBERT GRANT, BEAR LINE

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	16	400	15.8	.....	1,800	\$6 21	\$4 40	\$1 41	\$111 78	\$4 68
2	0-12-4	17	800	16.4	2	200	15 12	6 30	2 40	125 28	18 18
3	0-10-4	16	400	15.8	.....	1,800	6 21	5 90	1 05	111 78	4 68
4	0-8-4	16	700	17.1	1	100	7 92	5 58	1 41	123 44	16 34
5	0-6-4	15	1,800	15.9	.....	1,200	4 35	5 22	83	115 27	8 17
6	0-12-4	17	200	15.7	1	1,600	12 33	8 00	1 54	117 13	10 03
7	4-12-4	18	300	16.0	2	1,700	19 95	9 20	2 16	127 05	19 95
8	6-12-4	17	200	17.0	1	1,600	13 50	10 50	1 28	128 25	21 15
9	4-8-4	18	.....	15.9	2	1,400	18 76	8 45	2 22	125 10	18 00
10	2-12-0	17	800	16.5	2	200	15 22	7 45	2 04	126 15	19 05
11	2-12-2	16	300	16.2	.....	1,700	6 03	7 75	77	114 66	7 56
12	2-12-6	19	1,300	16.0	4	700	30 45	8 30	3 66	137 55	30 45
13	2-12-8	19	1,000	16.6	4	400	30 66	8 55	3 58	139 06	31 96
14	2-9-6	16	1,900	16.8	1	1,300	12 21	8 17	1 49	125 43	18 33
15	2-9-6	16	1,600	16.1	1	1,000	7 45	7 75	96	119 28	12 18
Check	No fert.	15	600	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 10	.....

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used.  
Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT FRANK BIRD'S, TUPPERVILLE, R.R. No. 2

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	10	1,150	15.8	7	1,030	\$51 85	\$4 40	\$11 78	\$72 96	\$50 78
2	0-12-4	11	1,100	16.7	8	980	62 40	6 30	9 90	84 89	62 71
3	0-10-4	10	850	16.3	7	730	52 66	5 90	8 92	74 53	52 35
4	0-8-4	9	.....	15.4	5	1,880	39 80	5 58	7 13	60 30	38 12
5	0-6-4	9	.....	16.8	5	1,880	43 95	5 22	8 41	66 60	44 42
6	2-12-4	11	1,700	16.5	8	1,580	63 72	8 00	7 96	85 91	63 73
7	4-12-4	13	100	14.7	9	1,980	63 43	9 20	6 89	82 86	60 68
8	6-12-4	13	1,600	16.6	10	1,480	78 40	10 50	7 46	100 74	78 56
9	4-8-4	13	250	17.2	10	130	76 49	8 45	9 05	99 75	77 57
10	2-12-0	12	150	16.3	9	30	64 45	7 45	8 65	86 33	64 15
11	2-12-2	11	800	15.9	8	680	57 36	7 75	7 40	79 23	57 05
12	2-12-6	11	800	17.1	8	680	62 96	8 30	7 58	86 07	63 89
13	2-12-8	12	1,200	17.9	9	1,080	75 84	8 55	8 87	100 17	77 99
14	2-9-6	11	500	16.8	8	380	60 60	8 17	7 41	83 25	61 07
15	2-9-6	10	1,200	17.2	7	1,080	57 30	7 75	7 39	80 56	58 38
16	2-8-4	9	300	15.6	6	180	41 41	4 56	9 08	62 22	40 04
Check	No fert.	3	120	16.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 18	.....

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used.  
Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT STANLEY CLEMENTS, DOVER TOWNSHIP

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	18	1,170	15.2	2	290	\$14 15	\$4 40	\$3 21	\$122 66	\$16 63
2	0-12-4	18	.....	15.7	1	1,120	10 68	6 30	1 69	123 30	17 27
3	0-10-4	18	60	14.4	1	1,180	9 85	5 90	1 66	111 78	5 75
4	0-8-4	19	580	15.1	2	1,700	18 66	5 58	3 34	126 34	20 31
5	0-6-4	18	1,950	15.3	2	1,070	16 85	5 22	3 22	126 18	20 15
6	2-12-4	21	.....	15.6	4	1,120	31 00	8 00	3 87	142 80	36 77
7	4-12-4	19	790	15.7	2	1,190	20 24	9 20	2 20	132 85	26 82
8	6-12-4	17	1,250	15.6	1	370	8 05	10 50	.76	119 85	13 82
9	4-8-4	18	390	15.8	1	1,510	12 10	8 45	1 43	125 54	19 51
10	2-12-0	16	1,090	15.2	.....	210	69	7 45	.09	109 19	3 16
11	2-12-2	17	1,160	15.2	1	280	7 52	7 75	.97	116 02	9 99
12	2-12-6	19	1,450	15.4	3	570	22 00	8 30	2 65	132 15	26 12
13	2-12-8	19	1,360	14.8	3	480	20 73	8 55	2 42	125 95	19 92
14	2-9-6	18	630	14.6	1	1,750	11 81	8 17	1 44	115 38	9 35
15	2-9-6	18	390	16.2	1	1,510	12 46	7 75	1 60	129 18	23 15
Check	No fert.	16	880	14.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106 03	.....

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used.  
Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

## RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT ON SUGAR BEETS AT JAMES HUGHES, KENT BRIDGE

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	12	600	15.3	1	1,600	\$11 97	\$4 40	\$2 72	\$81 79	\$8 82
2	0-12-4	11	500	16.3	.....	1,500	5 36	6 30	.85	80 43	7 46
3	0-10-4	11	1,700	16.4	1	700	9 72	5 90	1 64	85 32	12 35
4	0-8-4	11	800	16.8	.....	1,800	6 66	5 58	1 19	84 36	11 39
5	0-6-4	10	1,900	16.9	.....	900	3 35	5 22	.64	81 57	8 60
6	2-12-4	12	1,500	17.7	2	500	17 66	8 00	2 20	100 08	27 11
7	4-12-4	13	1,600	16.1	3	600	23 26	9 20	2 52	97 29	24 32
8	6-12-4	13	1,300	17.1	3	300	23 78	10 50	2 26	103 05	30 08
9	4-8-4	14	800	16.8	3	1,800	28 86	8 45	3 41	106 56	33 59
10	2-12-0	13	1,600	17.0	3	600	24 75	7 45	3 32	103 50	30 53
11	2-12-2	14	800	15.9	3	1,800	27 10	7 75	3 49	100 08	27 11
12	2-12-6	12	1,800	16.9	2	800	17 88	8 30	2 15	96 10	23 13
13	2-12-8	13	100	17.1	2	1,100	19 25	8 55	2 25	98 52	25 55
14	2-9-6	14	500	16.9	3	1,500	27 93	8 17	3 41	106 16	33 19
15	2-9-6	13	1,000	16.2	3	.....	21 30	7 75	2 74	95 85	22 88
Check	No fert.	10	1,000	15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 97	.....

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used.  
Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

RESULT OF FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT OF SUGAR BEETS AT JOHN WATERSCHOOTE, WALLACEBURG, ONT.

Plot No.	Fertilizer analysis	Yield per acre		Sugar per cent.	Increase over check per acre		Value of increase over check per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Return for \$1 spent in fertilizer	Value of yield per acre	Increase value per acre over check
		tons	lbs.		tons	lbs.					
1	0-16-0	14	500	16.0	8	500	\$57 75	\$4 40	\$13 12	\$99 75	\$63 45
2	0-12-4	13	1,900	15.8	7	1,900	54 85	6 30	8 70	96 25	59 95
3	0-10-4	13	1,000	16.6	7	1,000	57 75	5 90	9 78	98 55	62 25
4	0-8-4	13	700	16.4	7	700	52 92	5 58	9 48	96 12	59 82
5	0-6-4	13	400	16.3	7	400	51 48	5 22	9 86	94 38	58 08
6	2-12-4	15	300	17.6	9	300	71 37	8 00	8 92	118 17	81 87
7	4-12-4	15	1,800	15.5	9	1,800	66 82	9 20	7 26	107 32	71 02
8	6-12-4	15	600	16.7	9	600	68 35	10 50	6 50	112 45	76 15
9	4-8-4	15	.....	14.6	9	.....	56 70	8 45	6 71	94 50	58 20
10	2-12-0	13	100	16.7	7	100	51 81	7 45	6 95	95 91	59 61
11	2-12-2	14	1,100	16.3	8	1,100	61 13	7 75	7 88	104 03	67 73
12	2-12-6	15	1,800	16.1	9	1,800	69 79	8 30	8 40	112 09	75 79
13	2-12-8	15	300	15.7	9	300	62 67	8 55	7 32	103 77	67 47
14	2-9-6	13	400	15.6	7	400	48 96	8 17	5 99	89 76	53 46
15	2-9-6	13	700	16.4	7	700	52 92	7 75	6 82	96 12	59 82
16	0-16-0	13	1,900	15.8	7	1,900	54 85	4 40	12 46	96 25	59 95
Check	No fert.	6	.....	14.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 30	.....

NOTE—Plot 14 sulphate of potash used.  
Plot 15 muriate of potash used.

The tests have demonstrated clearly the necessity for some testing of artificial fertilizers by every farmer. The variations in soil conditions stand out in the experiments of the past three years. The bird farm gave the best results, where a 6-12-4 was used—this was the case every year and the increase was much larger than from the next best mixture. The land is low in nitrogen content. In every case the phosphate content was high, and in most of the best plots twelve per cent. Potash fluctuates between four per cent. and six per cent. Generally throughout all the plots where a 2-12-4, a 4-12-4 or 2-9-6 were used gave the best or nearly the best results.

Further experimental work may be confined to testing out mixtures containing 2-4 and six per cent. nitrogen—8-10 and twelve per cent. phosphate and four and six per cent. potash.

Throughout the various mixtures were sown at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. The value of various amounts per acre ranging from 100 to 500 will be tested.

A standard beet fertilizer containing two per cent. nitrogen, ten to twelve per cent. phosphate, and four to six per cent. potash, can be recommended to all farmers. Indications point to a 2-12-4 as being the nearest to an ideal. Where land is known to not be in a high state of fertility, it would be advisable to add two to four per cent. of nitrogen to the above mixture.

## NORTHERN ONTARIO DEMONSTRATION FARMS

### NEW LISKEARD FARM

The operation of the Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard during the past year has produced much information of value to the farmers of New Ontario in general, on various points of agricultural and live stock production.

#### DATES OF FARM OPERATIONS FOR 1927

The dates upon which the more important farm operations commenced for the past year, are as follows:

First work on land (plowing).....	April 27th.
First work on land (cultivating).....	May 4th.
First seeding (cereals).....	May 17th.
Seeding Silage O.P.V.....	June 8th.
Planting Potatoes.....	June 11th.
Seeding Turnips.....	June 14th.
Seeding twenty-acre field of Alfalfa without cover crop.....	June 17th.
First cutting, Alfalfa.....	July 5th.
Cutting Fall Wheat.....	August 16th.
Seeding Winter Wheat.....	August 22nd.
Second Cutting of Alfalfa.....	August 31st.
First Cutting, Cereals.....	September 6th.
Ensilage Cut.....	September 12th.
Digging Potatoes.....	October 23rd.
Ploughing Stopped by Frost.....	November 14th.

#### SEASONAL NOTES

Under Dates of Farm Operations, it will be noted that work on the land commenced April 27th. This is earlier than for the past two years. Total precipitation for the year amounts to 25.46 inches, more than five inches greater than for 1926. The effect of this increased precipitation was reflected in harvesting conditions, especially in the harvesting of cereals. The average precipitation of 2.12 remains much the same as that given a year ago, 2.03, and it is interesting to note that July again registered the greatest amount of rain-fall for the year with a total of 3.87 inches, as compared with 4.65 for 1926. June 30th and July 1st registered the highest temperature for the season, namely 97 degrees, while the lowest temperature was registered January 26th, 47. The frost-free period of 86 days is considerably above that of the previous year, with a total of 75 days. The average high temperature of 64.25 and the average low temperature of 37.30, as compared with the average high of 62 and the average low of 28.66 for the previous year, shows that 1927 was a warmer year as a whole than 1926.

#### *Sunshine*

It is interesting to note the following table giving the total hours of sunshine per year for four years and the average of same:

November 1st, 1923, to October 31st, 1924.....	1,485.6
November 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1925.....	1,487.8
November 1st, 1925, to October 31st, 1926.....	1,573.9
November 1st, 1926, to October 31st, 1927.....	1,590.4
Total.....	<u>6,137.7</u>
Average for four years.....	1,534.4

The above figures are again of interest in that each succeeding year from 1924 shows an increased amount of sunshine and, as already stated, this year registered a higher temperature than the previous year. The light frosts which appeared the latter part of August did very little damage. All grain and root crops were well advanced and with the exception of some very low-lying sections, crops escaped uninjured.

### *Precipitation*

Total precipitation for year Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927.....	25.46 inches
Average precipitation for last five years.....	21.99 "
Total precipitation for seven months ending Oct. 31st, 1927.....	16.87 "
Average precipitation for last thirty-three years.....	19.72 "
Month having greatest precipitation, July.....	3.87 "

### *Temperature*

Highest temperature.....	June 30th and July 1st, 1927.....	97 degrees
Lowest temperature.....	January 26th, 1927.....	-47 "
Average highest temperature for 1927.....		64.25 "
Average lowest temperature for 1927.....		37.30 "
Last frost.....	June 1st, 1927	
First frost.....	August 26th, 1927	
Frost-free period.....		86 days.
Average frost-free period for thirty-three years.....		119 days
Shortest frost-free period on record.....	73 days, year 1923	
Longest frost-free period on record.....	157 days, year 1909	
Bright sunshine on.....		292 days
Total hours bright sunshine.....		1,590.4
Average hours sunshine per day.....		5.44
Yearly average hours of sunshine (four years).....		1,534.4
Yearly average number of days with bright sunshine (four years).....		273.5
Month having greatest amount of sunshine, June.....		229.6 hours.
Month having least sunshine, November, 1926.....		21.6 hours.
Average hours of sunshine per day during November for 30 days.....		.72

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

*Holsteins*—The following table of facts and figures for the Holstein section of the Dairy Herd are regarded as being very satisfactory considering the average age of the herd. It is with interest that attention is drawn to the average production of the herd and average butter fat test for the year. The addition of a new Holstein bull, "Springbank Snow Majesty," gives assurance of good average production and test for the future. His dam, Gracia Snow Jewel, a daughter of Pioneer Snow Korndyke, has a seven-day record of 472.7 lbs. of milk and 32.31 lbs. of butter. In her R.O.P. test, she averaged 4.2 per cent. butter fat for the year. On the sire's side, he traces back to DeKol plus Segis Dixie. It is therefore expected that this young bull will do much to raise the standard of the Holstein herd.

## HERD RECORDS FOR 1927

Holsteins	Age at Beginning of Lactation Period	Date of Freshening	Number of Days in Period	Total Pounds of Milk Produced	Daily Average Yield of Milk	Average Per cent. Fat	Value of Whole Milk at 10 cents per Quart	Number Pounds of Butter Fat
Academy Maggie Abbekerk.....	2 yrs.	Mar. 24, 1926	403	11,622	28.83	3.5	\$464.88	406.77
Academy Mary Sylvia.....	2 "	April 1, 1926	315	8,328.5	26.43	3.8	333.14	316.48
Academy Nellie Dokol.....	2 "	Mar. 27, 1926	319	9,040.5	28.34	3.8	361.62	343.53
Academy Pauline Echo.....	2 "	Apr. 21, 1926	356	11,693.5	32.84	3.8	467.74	444.35
Academy Pontiac Echo.....	2 "	Mar. 18, 1926	378	10,651	29.75	3.5	426.04	372.78
Bessie Dutchland Schulling.....	3 "	Sept. 25, 1925	520	11,757	22.6	...	470.28	382.10
Daisy Artis Dutchland.....	3 "	Dec. 14, 1926	276	9,225	33.42	3.9	369.00	359.77
Faforit Hartog Johanna.....	2 "	Dec. 24, 1925	386	9,952	25.78	3.9	398.08	388.12
Francy Johanna Hartog.....	3 "	Jan. 3, 1926	354	8,469.5	23.92	3.8	338.78	321.84
Johanna Butter Lass Dekol.....	3 "	Dec. 27, 1925	363	9,218	25.39	3.9	368.72	359.50
Lady Pietje Rolo Beets.....	4 "	Nov. 14, 1926	306	8,828.5	28.85	3.6	353.14	317.82
Lady Rolo Beets.....	6 "	Mar. 18, 1926	372	12,587.5	33.83	3.6	503.50	253.15
Lady Snowflake of Temisk.....	3 "	Nov. 15, 1926	351	12,777	36.40	3.9	511.08	498.30
Valentine Segis Keyes.....	4 "	Feb. 26, 1926	367	9,291	25.31	3.1	371.64	288.02
Averages.....			361.8	10,246.0	28.69	3.7	409.83	375.18
Shorthorn								
Lady Cruickshank 4th.....	8 yrs.	Mar. 3, 1926	373	10,037	26.90	4.6	\$401.48	461.70
Lady Refiner 2nd.....	2 "	Oct. 18, 1926	356	6,643	18.66	4.8	265.72	318.86
Nellie Cruickshank.....	3 "	May 5, 1927	180	2,409	13.38	4.4	96.36	105.99
Lady Peer 7th.....	5 "	Nov. 11, 1926	226	3,607	15.96	4.3	144.28	155.10
Rosebud Patricia.....	2 "	Oct. 8, 1926	389	7,993.5	20.54	4.7	319.74	374.92
Averages for Shorthorns.....			304.8	6,137.9	19.26	4.5	247.11	285.03
Averages of Whole Herd.....			356.1	9,551.19	26.92	3.91	382.04	365.09

NOTE—The production of Nellie Cruickshank has not been figured in the table of the whole herd because of the fact she lost her calf through injury and therefore did not have a fair chance.

*Shorthorns (Dual Purpose)*—The Shorthorn section of the herd, as the above table shows, has given a very credible account of itself during the year. Special attention is drawn to Lady Cruickshank 4th, with a production of 10,037 pounds and a test of 4.6. All Shorthorns and Holsteins are in R.O.P. work, therefore all tests are made by a disinterested inspector.

A new bull has been added to this section of the herd, "Ranger." He is a good individual and comes of good breeding on both sides. Pure bred young bulls of both breeds have been disposed of during the year to settlers throughout the districts of Temiskaming and Cochrane.

The herd was regularly tested for T.B. and found to be perfectly clean and healthy. Attention is drawn to the yearly performance of the herd as a whole. An average of over 9,500 pounds and a test of 3.91 is regarded as being very satisfactory, especially as no forced feeding was carried on and very little feed used outside of that actually produced on the farm. A small amount of molasses and bran being the only two feeds imported.

*Sheep*—The Farm still maintains a small flock of pure-bred Shropshire sheep for purposes of demonstration and the production of rams for distribution. The flock was severely culled the fall of 1926, which reduced it in numbers, but raised the standard very materially. The flock at the beginning of the year consisted of one mature ram, twenty-three mature ewes and eighteen ewe lambs. A new ram purchased in the fall of 1926, from Messrs. Shields and Sons, Canfield, Ontario, was superior in type and quality to the ram used the previous year and these characteristics were transmitted to his lambs, resulting in a superior lot of lambs as compared with those of 1926. Twenty-two ewes were bred and gave birth to thirty-two lambs. Seven died, leaving a total of twenty-five for the flock.

Rape as a sheep pasture was tested out for the first time this year and proved most successful. The flock never went into winter quarters in better condition than they did this fall.

In comparing the following wool grading statements for 1926-27, it will be noted that a higher percentage of wool in 1926 graded medium staple than in 1927. Undoubtedly the explanation of this is that the unfavourable pasture conditions of 1926 were reflected in the grade of the wool clipped from the flock in the Spring of 1927. Pastures in 1926 were away below par for the district. The Demonstration Farm sent forty-six fleeces to the Wool Growers in 1927, which averaged 7.3 pounds per fleece.

CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS, LTD.

Grade	1926		1927	
	Pounds	Price	Pounds	Price
Medium Staple.....	185	0.28	43	0.28
Medium Clothing.....	4	0.26	.....	.....
Low Medium Staple.....	343	0.23	282	0.25
Medium Seedy, Light.....	11	0.20	.....	.....
Medium Tags.....	18	.05	10	0.05
	561	\$134.83	335	\$83.04
Sacks, Twine, Freight, Selling Charges.....		21.18		12.51
Net Proceeds.....		\$113.65		\$70.53

Last fall the Farm distributed six flocks to six different Junior Farmers in the district. Each flock consisted of three bred ewes and two unbred lambs. These flocks were selected from the ewes and lambs taken out of the regular farm flock previously referred to. Results for the year were so satisfactory that the surplus from the flock this fall is being used in the same way. Fewer ewes and lambs were culled from the regular farm flock, therefore only three club flocks are available for distribution. The quality of the ewes and lambs is considerably better than those given out one year ago.

*Hogs*—The two Yorkshire sows and one Yorkshire boar, purchased at Guelph in October, 1926, still constitute the hog population of the Farm. Three litters were raised during the year and were sold either for breeding purposes or for meat.

*Poultry*—A very minor start was made in this line of work during the year with the purchase of some breeding stock from Clark, of Cainsville. As this report is being prepared, suitable accommodation is being made ready for a flock of 100 birds and plans are in view for increasing the flock to 200. A combination of a glass and cotton front house 16 x 32 feet, divided into two compartments, each compartment to accommodate fifty birds, is now being built. Cello-glass is being tested out in a small way, two windows in each section of the house have been covered with this material. The house is constructed of two-ply lumber outside with paper between, paper on the studding inside with lumber on top and the north and end walls filled with planer shavings. A straw loft is provided overhead and preparation made for ventilation above the straw. A stone foundation to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches over the entire area of the house and placed immediately on top of the ground, floored over with concrete, forms the base of the house. This form of construction is in use at Kemptville and elsewhere and apparently proves most satisfactory, where drainage is not readily available. The house is not elaborate in any way, yet comfortable and compact and satisfactory results are anticipated. Trap nests have been installed, while roosts, dropping boards, etc., have all been treated with a creosote preparation which will act as a wood preserver and also as a repellent against vermin. The house is a modification of the Ottawa form of construction along with certain features recommended by the Poultry Department, O.A. College, Guelph.

#### FIELD HUSBANDRY

*Hay Crops*—Sixty acres were given over to the production of hay crops, made up of forty acres of red clover and twenty acres of alfalfa. The red clover turned a most wonderful yield with an average of a little over two tons per acre, while the first cutting of alfalfa was also most satisfactory. The second crop of alfalfa was used for pasture. A twenty-acre field seeded one year ago with a cover crop of oats, did not turn out so satisfactory. It was decided, therefore, to plow up the field and make it ready for fall wheat. After the loss of this seeding of alfalfa it was decided to seed down another twenty acres without a nurse crop. This was done during the month of June and a splendid stand of alfalfa was ready for the first snowfall with the beginning of winter. The old twenty-acre field of this crop will be used for pasture next year. A number of demonstration plots of alfalfa were seeded in 1924. Three crops have therefore been harvested from these plots.

First cutting, on June 14th, produced an average per acre from seven plots of two tons and 1,738 pounds, as compared with two tons and 1,438 pounds in 1926.



Second cutting, on August 31st, yielded an average per acre of one ton and 1,440 pounds. In 1926 it was two tons and 268 pounds.

Total per acre for the two cuttings was four tons and 1,178 pounds, as against four tons and 1,706 pounds in 1926.

*Grain Crops*—Oats formed the principal crop on the farm this year, with a total of 110 acres being seeded to grain over and above the area used for plots and a few acres of mixed grains. Victory, Banner, O.A.C. No. 72 and Alaska were tested out under field conditions and all gave good results. Special mention must be made, however, of the fact that the Alaska matured ten days earlier than any of the other varieties, weighed forty-six pounds to the measured bushel from the threshing mill and altogether demonstrated its apparent usefulness as an oat crop for the District. O.A.C. No. 121 Barley, again proved to be a very satisfactory and useful crop on the Farm, yielding fifty bushels to the acre.

One of the outstanding cereal demonstrations this year was a twenty-acre field of Dawson's Golden Chaff Fall Wheat. This crop was seeded August 21st, 1926, and was cut August 16th, 1927. The crop yielded thirty-eight bushels per acre of excellent quality grain. This crop has proved so satisfactory that another twenty-acre field was put in this year on August 22nd and went into winter quarters in A-1 shape.

*Silage*—A mixture of O.P.V. was used as a silage crop this year on a ten-acre field which had been in pasture for a number of years. A most wonderful crop was produced on the entire field; in fact, it became so rank and heavy it lodged rather badly and made it difficult for harvesting. It has been found that this crop produces an excellent quality of silage, but it costs more to produce it than it does red clover and comes in at a more busy time of the season. It is the intention to again use red clover next year as a silage crop.

*Rape*—For the first time in the history of the Farm this crop was seeded under field conditions this year for fall pasture for sheep. It produced a most excellent stand, the yield easily being equivalent to that reported from the test plot noted elsewhere in the report. A four-acre field was given over to this crop and produced really more pasture than the sheep could readily take care of, consequently the cattle were turned in to help pasture it off. This experiment or demonstration will be carried on again next year.

*Experimental Work*—As has been the custom in former years, the Farm carried on a limited amount of plot work in the testing of varieties of different crops for yield, date of maturity, strength of straw and general suitability to the district. It is regarded as work of great importance especially in this new country. Lack of proper facilities for threshing the small plots and otherwise handling them interferes to some extent with proper application of the work. This state of affairs will be remedied during the coming year. The following tables give in detail the dates of seeding, cutting, yields on an acre basis and other information of interest.

The Department of Horticulture, O.A. College, asked that an experiment in the growing of Thomas Laxton garden peas be tested out on the Farm, as well as the production of spinach for seed. These two tests were started under most favourable conditions, but the prolonged wet season experienced in the late summer and fall interfered very much with final results. Under normal conditions, it is believed that garden peas for seed purposes also spinach for seed, can be produced quite satisfactorily.

## VARIETY TEST WITH SPRING WHEAT

Date of Seeding May 6th

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Reward.....	Aug. 23rd	110	20 bushels
Earlton Red Fife.....	Sept. 2nd	120	30 "
Marquis (Thomas).....	Sept. 2nd	120	22.5 "
Wild Goose.....	Sept. 7th	125	25 "
White Marquis (Thomas).....	Sept. 5th	123	33 "
Ruby.....	Aug. 25th	112	17 "
Durum.....	Sept. 7th	125	33 "
Quality.....	Sept. 1st	119	40 "
Common Emmer.....	Sept. 8th	126	31.5 "
Garnet (Brandon).....	Aug. 23rd	110	26 "
Garnet (local).....	Aug. 23rd	110	15 "

## VARIETY TEST WITH OATS

Variety	Date of Seeding	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Banner.....	May 17th	Sept. 1st	108	57 bushels
Abundance.....	May 17th	Sept. 1st	108	76 "
O.A.C. No. 144.....	May 17th	Sept. 9th	115	62.5 "
O.A.C. No. 72.....	May 20th	Sept. 5th	109	63 "
O.A.C. No. 3 (local).....	May 20th	Sept. 1st	105	50 "
O.A.C. No. 3 (Guelph).....	May 20th	Sept. 2nd	106	50 "
Sparkler (Thomas).....	May 20th	Sept. 2nd	106	72 "
Joanette.....	May 20th	Sept. 3rd	106	72 "
Liberty (Hulless).....	May 20th	Aug. 31st	104	47 "
Victory (Ridley).....	May 10th	Aug. 31st	114	97 "
Victory (Demonstration Farm).....	May 10th	Aug. 31st	114	70.5 "
Assalman.....	May 10th	Sept. 1st	115	64.5 "

## VARIETY TEST WITH PEAS

Date of Seeding, May 23rd

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
MacKay.....	Sept. 26th	128	45 bushels
Early Britain.....	Sept. 19th	121	38 "
Early Raymond.....	Sept. 8th	110	32.5 "
Potter.....	Sept. 16th	118	56.5 "
Golden Vine.....	Sept. 16th	118	30 "
O.A.C. No. 181.....	Sept. 9th	111	55 "
Sippinaw.....	Sept. 16th	118	32.5 "
Chancellor.....	Sept. 8th	110	40 "
Canadian Beauty.....	Sept. 16th	118	30 "
Temiskaming.....	Sept. 26th	128	20 "

## VARIETY TEST WITH BARLEY

Date of Seeding, May 20th

Variety	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Charlotteotwn No. 80.....	Aug. 24th	104	35 bushels
Manchuria.....	Aug. 21st	94	58 "
Chinese.....	Aug. 21st	94	68 "
Himaylayan.....	Aug. 20th	93	57 "
Guy Maple.....	Aug. 20th	93	62 "
Black Hull.....	Aug. 20th	93	36 "
O.A.C. No. 21.....	Aug. 24th	97	62 "

## PLOTS OF MIXED GRAIN

Seeded May 31st

Mixture	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of Grain per Acre
Oats-Barley-Peas.....	Sept. 5th	98	2,850 lbs.
Oats-Barley.....	Sept. 1st	94	3,200 "
Oats-Peas.....	Sept. 19th	112	1,500 "
Oats-Wheat.....	Sept. 19th	112	1,400 "

## SILAGE MIXTURES

Date of Seeding, May 31st

Mixture	Date of Ripening	No. of Days Ripening	Yield of tons per Acre
Oats and Peas (silage).....	Sept. 12th	105	15 tons
Oats-Peas-Vetches (silage).....	Sept. 12th	105	13.75 "
Sunflowers (silage).....	Sept. 12th	105	46.6 "

*Field, Root and Vegetable Crops*—Turnips form the most important root crop on the Farm and the following figures will show the yield per acre realized from the crop as a whole. Different varieties of potatoes were tested out and, as the figures below indicate, gave satisfactory yields. A fertilizer test was carried on in co-operation with the Department of Chemistry, O.A. College, Guelph, and the results tabulated below are considered of interest to the district, as well as other sections of Northern Ontario. White field carrots, half-long red carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., were tested out and gave splendid results. Tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, celery and corn were also tested out and with the exception of the latter, did well. Corn is still a catchy crop, even the early varieties for table use. The production of corn as a field crop is not recommended at all.

Date of Seeding, June 2nd

Date of Harvesting, Oct. 10th

Variety	Size of Plot	Yield per Plot Pounds	Yield per Acre Bushels
Carrots (Chantenay).....	5 rows 25' long, 18" apart	230	1,113
“ (Dawson's Half Long).....	“ “ “ “	180	871
“ (White Field).....	“ “ “ “	202	907
Parsnips (Hollow Crown).....	“ “ “ “	76	441 (50 lb. per bush.)
Field Turnips (Swede).....	One acre.....	.....	804
Rape.....	1/100 of acre.....	788	39.4 tons green fodder
Seeded June 2nd. Harvested August 18th.			
Sugar Beets (Selected).....	8 rows 20' long, 18" apart	280	1,016
“ “ (Common).....	“ “ “ “	340	1,234

## FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES

Fertilizer applied at the rate of 800 pounds per acre

Plot No.	Fertilizer Mixture	Yield per Plot Pounds	Duplicate Plot Pounds	Yield per acre Average of both Plots
Check.....		207	195	337
1.....	0-8-4	238	211	377
Check.....		220	212	363
2.....	0-12-4	265	274	453
Check.....		235	187	353
3.....	0-12-6	280	250	445
Check.....		255	220	399
4.....	0-12-8	281	287	477
Check.....		240	232	396
5.....	2-12-4	270	262	447
Check.....		207	208	348
6.....	2-12-6	240	256	416
Check.....		205	198	338
7.....	4-12-4	270	270	453
Check.....		250	235	407

## POTATO YIELD

Variety	Size of Plot	Yield per Plot Pounds	Yield per Acre Bushels
Dooley.....	Row 735' long	778	310
Pioneer Pride.....	“ 700 “	727	304
Green Mountain.....	“ 569 “	497	256
Irish Cobbler.....	“ 551 “	565	300

## BUSH FRUITS

A limited amount of demonstration work carried on in growing some of the more common kind of bush fruits, as currants, red and black, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, proves beyond a doubt that these things can be grown quite successfully in this section of Northern Ontario. Plans are now under way to put this work on a more permanent basis than it has been in the past,

having in mind definite and concrete results in reference to the suitability of varieties to the district, yield, dates of maturity, freedom from disease and winter killing.

Two varieties of strawberries, namely, Senator Dunlap and Williams, have proven most satisfactory. Dunlap ripened July 8th and picking continued until July 23rd. Williams variety ripened July 15th and picking continued until July 28th. The first picking of raspberries occurred on August 5th and continued until the end of the month. The Herbert Raspberry has proven to be very suitable to the district.

A very limited amount of work is being done with fruit trees, but this will not be carried on further until suitable windbreaks have been established. Wind-breaks are absolutely believed to be one of the first essentials before commencing the successful production of fruit on a commercial basis.

#### EXTENSION AND PUBLICITY

The Farm demonstration in the production of fall wheat under field conditions attracted a great deal of interest and many farmers visited the field during the summer months. The Junior Farmers of the Englehart and Thornloe areas planned a joint visit to the Farm and were entertained and shown the principal things of interest in connection with live stock and crop work. The Royal Judging Competition was conducted at the farm where live stock and poultry were provided for the different classes. Sheep Club work is being extended and interest in it is very keen and the demand for flocks much in advance of the supply available. The Temiskaming Ploughmen's Association again held the annual ploughing match at the Farm, where every accommodation was provided for the comfort and success of the ploughmen and their friends.

#### SUMMARY

In summarizing the work of the Farm for the year, attention is especially drawn to the successful results obtained from the dairy herd, from the sheep flock and sheep club work, plot results and especially results obtained from the twenty-acre field of fall wheat, which yielded thirty-eight bushels per acre. Unlike last year, the clover seed crop of the district was hardly up to expectations. This does not mean, however, that the crop was a failure by any means, but weather conditions interfered very much with harvesting resulting in considerable loss, and a reduction of quality. The price on the other hand, is only about two-thirds of what it was a year ago for good seed, while mixed and timothy seed are hardly in demand. The potato crop of the district was quite up, if not beyond expectations, and very little rot was experienced by farmers throughout the district. Some farmers dug and sold from the field, in this way making a more ready turn-over. Attention must be drawn to the increased interest in live stock, especially dairying and sheep raising. Never before has the demand for breeding ewes been so keen and farmers are beginning to take a more real interest in their sheep flocks. Little or no damage was experienced during the year from wolves, dogs or other marauding animals. A few farmers did lose some ewes as a result of the over activities of some of their neighbour's dogs, but, as already stated, the damage was not at all widespread.

Climatic conditions throughout the year were quite favourable for crop production and pastures. The excessive wet weather during the late summer and early fall was much regretted, especially in view of the excellent prospects

for abundant crops. These conditions again emphasize and demonstrate the necessity for early seeding and the use of those varieties suitable to climatic conditions that mature early and give satisfactory yields as well.

#### HEARST FARM

The Demonstration Farm at Hearst, comprising less than 200 acres, is at the development stage. There are as yet only about eighty acres being seeded. The first seeding was done during the past season on May 5th, and the last on June 5th. About the middle of August, however, there was a premature snow storm which did a good deal of damage. This was followed by continuous wet weather in the fall, with the result that the harvesting operations were carried on under great difficulty and the harvest reduced accordingly.

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Ontario Department of Agriculture

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATISTICS BRANCH

1927

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

PART II.—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



ONTARIO

TORONTO

Printed by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1928





# Ontario Department of Agriculture Statistics Branch

## PART I—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

### THE WEATHER

TEMPERATURE.—The following table gives the temperature of the Province for each month during the last five years, together with the mean annual temperature, also the mean temperature for the six months, April-September, practically the growing season, together with the average for the five years, 1923-1927, and the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923- 1927	1882- 1927
January.....	17.8	19.6	14.1	16.9	16.4	17.0	17.8
February.....	23.2	17.2	23.9	15.8	14.5	18.9	17.1
March.....	33.4	22.0	31.5	29.1	22.6	27.7	27.5
April.....	42.2	34.8	44.2	41.1	39.4	40.3	41.8
May.....	51.9	51.1	49.1	48.6	50.2	50.2	53.5
June.....	59.5	58.5	65.3	61.6	65.6	62.1	63.4
July.....	66.9	66.5	65.4	65.6	67.2	66.3	67.2
August.....	62.6	66.3	66.9	64.5	64.2	64.9	65.7
September.....	61.7	57.4	59.5	55.6	59.3	58.7	59.3
October.....	51.1	45.8	39.9	49.9	46.8	46.7	47.5
November.....	37.8	33.9	34.1	36.1	36.4	35.7	35.3
December.....	24.7	20.7	22.3	18.6	33.0	23.9	23.5
Annual mean.....	44.4	41.2	43.0	41.1	43.0	42.7	43.3
Mean for six months, April-September.....	57.5	55.8	58.4	56.2	57.7	57.1	58.5

The mean temperature for 1927 was 44.4 degrees, or 3.2 degrees warmer than the preceding year, and 1.1 degree above the normal of the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

The mean of the six growing months, April-September, was 57.5 or 1.7 degree above the preceding year, and 1.0 degree colder than the forty-six-year normal. Seven months were above, four below, and one exactly normal, ranging from 6.1 degrees above in February to 3.9 degrees below in June.

SUNSHINE.—In the following the averages of sunshine are derived from the records of the weather stations at Woodstock, Toronto, Lindsay, Kingston and Ottawa.

Months	Sun above horizon	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923-1927	1882-1927
	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January.....	285.7	84.8	55.5	81.5	66.0	70.9	71.7	77.6
February.....	291.4	77.1	94.4	86.4	125.5	104.3	97.5	103.5
March.....	369.9	145.4	166.4	128.7	134.4	139.4	142.9	145.6
April.....	406.4	215.2	178.5	225.1	183.3	181.8	196.8	182.6
May.....	461.1	160.7	262.6	189.4	192.0	271.5	215.2	213.1
June.....	465.7	279.4	249.4	268.3	241.8	255.6	258.9	249.1
July.....	470.9	256.3	282.1	251.6	289.4	270.4	270.0	268.2
August.....	434.5	250.5	187.1	274.4	252.0	265.9	246.0	240.5
September.....	376.3	192.3	137.1	136.3	157.3	166.5	157.9	183.7
October.....	340.2	163.9	112.1	116.6	204.9	159.4	151.4	139.0
November.....	286.9	51.9	60.5	90.2	91.2	72.7	73.3	77.5
December.....	274.3	59.4	66.3	58.6	59.6	58.7	60.5	62.4
For year.....	4,463.3	1,936.9	1,852.0	1,907.1	1,997.4	2,017.1	1,942.1	1,942.8
For six months, April-September.....	2,614.9	1,354.4	1,296.8	1,345.1	1,315.8	1,411.7	1,344.8	1,337.2

The year 1927 had 1,936.9 hours of sunshine, 5.9 hours less than the average for the last forty-six years. The six growing months, April-September, had 1,354.4 hours, or 17.2 hours more than average. Five months were above and seven below normal. April had the greatest departure above with 32.6 hours, and May the greatest below normal with 52.4 hours.

PRECIPITATION.—The fall of both rain and snow for the five winter months, including November, 1926, and March, 1927, is given in the following table for five years, together with the average for the forty-six years, 1882-1927. Ten inches of snow is equivalent to one inch of rain.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923-1927	1882-1927
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
November, 1926:							
Rain.....	3.14	2.52	0.96	2.16	1.25	2.01	1.95
Snow.....	13.8	5.3	6.2	4.2	5.1	6.9	7.4
December, 1926:							
Rain.....	0.26	0.66	0.94	2.04	0.47	0.88	1.25
Snow.....	17.1	13.8	13.8	8.6	14.2	13.5	15.3
January, 1927:							
Rain.....	0.34	0.54	0.03	1.61	0.35	0.57	0.88
Snow.....	13.9	17.4	18.4	24.0	20.9	18.6	18.8
February:							
Rain.....	0.26	0.54	1.56	0.09	0.11	0.51	0.72
Snow.....	19.0	16.0	10.0	20.9	12.9	13.8	15.8
March:							
Rain.....	0.99	0.82	1.67	0.58	0.80	0.97	1.18
Snow.....	5.9	18.0	11.4	5.4	18.1	11.8	10.6
Five months:							
Rain.....	4.99	5.08	5.16	6.48	2.98	4.94	5.98
Snow.....	69.7	70.5	59.8	63.1	71.2	64.6	67.9

The total amount of rainfall for the five months was 4.99 inches, or 0.99 inch below the average of the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

The total amount of snowfall was 69.7 inches, or 1.8 inch above normal. January and March were the only months not to exceed their averages, all the others were above.

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, comprising what is regarded as the growing season for most crops, is given in the following table covering the last five years, 1923-1927, and the normal for the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1923- 1927	1882- 1927
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
April.....	1.19	1.53	1.18	2.05	1.81	1.55	1.84
May.....	3.92	1.47	1.53	3.52	2.85	2.66	2.76
June.....	2.94	3.28	3.52	2.37	3.13	3.05	2.81
July.....	4.36	2.72	3.48	3.47	1.99	3.20	2.86
August.....	1.94	4.10	1.77	2.78	2.75	2.67	2.67
September.....	2.33	4.12	4.11	4.11	2.54	3.44	2.72
Total for six months...	16.68	17.22	15.59	18.30	15.07	16.57	15.66

The rainfall for the six months, April-September, was 16.88 inches or a little more than half an inch less than the preceding year, and in comparison with the forty-six years 1.02 inch greater. Three months were below and three above average; August with 0.73 inch below, and July with 1.50 inch above, had the greatest departures during the growing season.

### STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS, 1927

Field Crops	Acres	Production	Bushels per acre	Market Value	
				Total	Per acre
		bush.	bush.	\$	\$ c.
Fall Wheat.....	751,377	19,447,536	25.9	24,254,806	32.28
Spring Wheat.....	119,580	2,408,055	20.1	2,939,777	24.58
Oats.....	2,689,295	101,913,746	37.9	58,438,236	21.73
Barley.....	514,802	17,238,125	33.5	13,382,864	26.00
Peas.....	105,662	2,035,687	19.3	3,049,924	28.86
Beans.....	47,156	725,011	15.4	1,700,257	36.06
Rye.....	72,323	1,289,058	17.8	1,228,421	16.99
Buckwheat.....	249,210	5,892,510	23.6	4,593,204	18.43
Flax.....	7,080	68,173	9.6	121,004	17.09
Corn (in the ear).....	102,626	5,449,213	53.1	3,613,287	35.21
Potatoes.....	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	13,662,224	85.46
Carrots.....	1,743	286,863	165.0	53,070	30.45
Mangels.....	34,665	13,494,700	389.0	2,496,520	72.02
Turnips.....	68,479	29,452,281	430.0	5,448,672	79.57
Sugar Beets.....	38,503	13,453,691	349.0	2,606,653	67.70
Mixed Grains.....	799,333	31,918,944	39.9	22,882,169	28.63
		Tons	Tons		
Corn (for silo) green.....	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453	30.62
Hay and Clover.....	2,832,813	4,914,515	1.73	54,161,232	19.12
Alfalfa.....	806,397	1,865,868	2.31	21,915,225	27.18
Alsike.....	176,870	290,345	1.64	2,991,247	16.91
Sweet Clover.....	400,296	927,342	2.32	7,075,797	17.68
Totals: 1927.....	10,305,045	.....	.....	256,627,042	24.90
“ 1926.....	10,434,401	.....	.....	257,686,886	24.70

The acreages devoted to other crops in 1927 were as follows:—Orchards, 211,225; strawberries, 7,836; vineyards, 7,905; other small fruits, 13,437; summer fallow, 212,906; pasture (cleared), 3,012,786.

TOBACCO.—It is estimated that 34,555 acres were grown in tobacco in 1927, yielding 39,520,986 pounds, or 1,144 per acre. Of this, Essex had 13,666 acres, 16,317,204 pounds, or 1,194 per acre, and Kent had 15,552 acres, 17,760,384 pounds, or 1,142 per acre.

RAPE.—The estimate for 1927 was 20,277 acres of which 7,091 are in Wellington; 2,612 in Grey, and 3,760 in Dufferin.

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### SPRING SOWING AND VEGETATION

The April Bulletin recorded: "General winter conditions mild." Fields that received a good top in the fall showed no injury from winter conditions and as a rule wintering crops did well until overtaken after the coming of April by frosty nights and windy days, the results of which were more or less severely felt. The shortage of fall ploughing was compensated by the early spring condition of the land which in many sections was just what the country needed and farmers were at their ploughing in timely and fine weather. The soil, generally speaking, worked up well. There was a keen demand for work horses.

May reports were to the effect that where seeding was late weather conditions were rather adverse. Growth was retarded all over by frosts. Comparatively speaking, fall wheat was in quite good condition with some wonderful stands throughout the country. On the whole, less than the usual damage from worms and insects. The early sowing looked fine.

Heavy showers which were general from May 13th to the close of the month held up seeding in some places for a few days. Much of the seeding in Eastern Ontario commenced about April 12th and was done the last week in April, after which cold weather hung on.

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### THE GRAIN CROPS

FALL WHEAT.—Excessive precipitation had left the fall ploughing undone but the farmer has been able to even up his operations in spring. A rough estimate based on the consensus of opinion as expressed by correspondents was that the acreage planted in 1927 would be larger than 1926. The production plans of the year compared favourably on the whole with the preceding year. The September Bulletin modified earlier prospects somewhat. At threshing this crop was in good condition, having come to the time of harvesting better than the general character of the weather through the season seemed to promise. Wet or cool days for a spell of six weeks had followed early and a fair spring. The hot spell came in July. These changes brought into the harvest conditions some shrunken grain, damage from rust and a yield not large for the straw. Farmers in townships by Lake Erie reported all fall wheat threshed by the

middle of July, or a little later, with yields of twenty to twenty-five bushels, as a rule, other townships reporting thirty bushels. The late sown fall wheat was shrunken and poor in quality as compared with the early samples, which showed clean, plump grain. The dates of harvesting varied rather unusually, all grains being rather late in ripening in eastern counties, but on the whole a normal crop. In the east, as in the west, the straw was good, though in many instances the fields were disappointing, the unfavourable weather before the middle of July being blamed for a return of twenty-five bushels from fields that looked, before the harvest, like thirty-five bushels. In many instances, too, the hot July weather came when the wheat was heading out and looking at its best.

**THE NEW FALL WHEAT.**—The ground at early seeding was dry, but the extended period of drouth broke in time to allow average conditions for germination. Then according to the December Bulletin the land was amply soaked by mid-November. Seeding was going forward in the latter part of August and proceeded rather evenly in all sections to the end of the first or second week of September. There was comparatively little late sowing, and average forward conditions obtained by the middle of October. The crop appeared in excellent shape for winter, showing a good top. The outstanding point in the weather was the absence of frost weeks later than in usual experience and the extension of mild temperatures to the beginning of December.

**SPRING WHEAT.**—Actual samples and yields proved up a smaller percentage of shrunken grain and rusty straw than might have been looked for. From the sections of the Province where spring wheat is a crop factor the condition at harvest, or by early August, was good. In low fields the excessive rain in the first part of the season caused some injury to the crop. Where an unusual extent of injury was reported the cause would appear to have been wet weather. There was but slight rust. Yields reported from fifteen to twenty-five bushels. In such a season wheat sown on good sandy soil did well. From Lanark a yield of thirty bushels of spring wheat to the acre was reported on August 20th, which would represent an actual, rather than a probable yield. Peterborough County reported a good crop, harvesting from August 10th to 15th. In Renfrew County the crop was a good one, the wet spring giving length to the straw and but little rust appearing before or at cutting. In Manitoulin the crop was good. In Timiskaming wet weather hurt all crops and the spring wheat was not expected to be more than fair when ripened. Final reports in December were in effect that in eastern counties generally, the wheat proved satisfactory for the acreage sown, some sections sending in extra good reports. The crop was a practical failure in the Rainy River valley, owing to wet spring and frosts.

**OATS.**—This crop was little injured by rain or rust except in some northern sections of the Province. In the growing season the conditions were as favourable as in the average year, and a normal yield for the acreage sown was of good, and in some districts, excellent quality. Sandy soils produced some very good oats and whatever amount of discolouration was noticeable was due to harvesting in wet weather. The general experience in counties that compared the crop with the preceding year was of improved quality, colour, standard, weight, etc.

**BARLEY.**—Barley fields came through a good season on the whole and there was harvested a large quantity of No. 1 grain. In western Ontario, as a rule the sample was excellent and the yield high. In the fields of central Ontario and the eastern counties the crop was uniformly good in quality, better than

oats in regard to the late sowing, which was comparatively less affected by rust. In the northern sections the barley sown on high land was good and was a fair crop of fine quality, generally giving a better account of itself than other field crops of the season in Rainy River valley.

**RYE.**—Where produced, rye was a satisfactory crop. Nowhere in the Province is there any tendency to increase the production of Ontario rye.

**PEAS.**—Canning peas diminished in quantity. In Bruce the crop was good and only slight weevil injury was in evidence. The Agricultural Representative in Dufferin reported peas a very high standard with very little injury from rain or insects. In Halton the crop was said to be the best in four years. In Durham the crop was fair, injured somewhat by rain after cutting. In Prince Edward the yield and quality were good, early harvested peas being a fine sample. As a rule, fields throughout eastern Ontario turned out well.

**BUCKWHEAT.**—At harvesting buckwheat was a good crop on well-cultivated land, but on poorly cultivated fields, disappointing, although harvested in good condition. Sown in the latter part of June it fared well enough through some dry weather. The favourable conditions of the fall assured excellent quality and a fairly good yield.

**BEANS.**—In Kent the crop was a distinctly good one, though not high in yield. The quality was excellent, being harvested in well ripened condition without damage by wet weather. The same conditions applied to Elgin and Norfolk where fine weather prevailed at threshing. No injury from rain or frost appeared in Lambton or Huron where the sample was splendid.

**CORN.**—The planting of corn in many of the chief corn growing districts showed substantial diminution. This with late planting reduced yield notably. A small crop throughout the western counties. The ripening season accounted for some general improvement. Elgin reported the crop one of the poorest in years, the husking corn suffering from extreme heat in the filling season. The average field would be less than fifty per cent. of a normal crop and a few silos were filled satisfactorily. The volume of complaint of the borer was less pronounced because the year in other respects proved an off one almost up to harvesting time, when the conditions generally prevailing were very good. A Lambton report stated the borer was not, in fact, so noticeable as in other years and that the light, short crop was the result of the cool summer. Many silos were not half full. All corn was harvested unfrosted. The warm weather of September and the absence of frost in early October afforded favourable chances for maturing. Throughout central and eastern Ontario, the tenor of the reports of the corn crop were a little better and what was grown on high land was generally fair for ensilage. Farmers who risked late cutting had a lot of good feed by reason of the absence of frost.

**TOBACCO.**—This crop was one of the best for some years, both as to quality and quantity. The acreage grown was a marked increase on the preceding year, and where harvested with care the results were satisfactory all around. Some fears were expressed that large acreage would detract from quality, but the experience of most districts was that the crop was well cured. The better drained fields ripened well.

## HAY AND CLOVER

The spring presented early pastures and a fair prospect for meadows.

**RED CLOVER.**—Red clover stood the winter well. Not a great deal was sown. Various sections reported 100 per cent. in respect both to stand and appearance.

**ALSIKE.**—Good growth was being made all over by mid-May.

**ALFALFA.**—Two and three-year-old alfalfa according to the general observation had been killed about forty per cent. and in some low places the injury was apparently greater. As against this condition, however, the new seeding was very promising and more was sown than in previous years. Where alfalfa had to be ploughed up the fields were sown with grain, alsike and sweet clover to make up for a possible shortage.

**SWEET CLOVER.**—The spring was early but the crop suffered considerably from winter killing.

The September Bulletin reported very fair crop of hay and clover of good quality harvested in all round good condition. In regard to these crops the wet weather made compensation and also did some damage.

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**POTATOES AND FIELD ROOTS**

**POTATOES.**—In the north country, potatoes did not give an average return. There was extensive damage from August frost. The Thunder Bay section had a fair quantity and in Nipissing some rot made its appearance. In eastern Ontario, potatoes planted early yielded best and in a few sections the yield was the best of the year. In Peterborough County, the return, as described by the Agricultural Representative was good on lighter lands with rot reported on heavier land. In different counties potatoes were planted later than usual and were in size rather below average. The August weather caused early maturity of the vine and lowered the yield. In Middlesex, a light crop of rather small tubers showed no scale and in Grey also the size was small, but quality good.

Generally in western Ontario the quality of potatoes was good, but the yield light and the size small by reason of dry summer.

**TURNIPS.**—Turnips looked well when lifted and gave a fair yield in the Lake Erie section, according to the December Bulletin. The Agricultural Representative in Huron reported a good clean average crop and this was the experience of most growers in western counties. Bruce estimates of yield are rather above the average, the Agricultural Representative there regarding the turnips as heavy, of good quality and all harvested. In Simcoe the crop was well up to the average and was housed without any damage. Middlesex had a lighter crop and Oxford seventy-five per cent. of the average yield. The Agricultural Representative in Dufferin found the quality of the crop above the average, while in Simcoe both quality and quantity were fine and harvested under ideal conditions. In the midland counties yield and condition were alike good. In Grenville, turnips have seldom been pulled in better condition.

Harvesting was early in Peterborough County, both turnips and mangels being excellent. Little complaint was heard concerning the condition of the turnip fields in the northern and northwestern sections of the Province. Perhaps no other crop of the year showed more even distribution of fair results in view of the season's weather.

**MANGELS.**—This crop did about as well all over the country as turnips with which they are occasionally sown. Harvesting operations had no interruption. The roots were light but made up for deficiency in this respect by succulent quality and had no waste by any sort of injury.

**CARROTS.**—The year's crop was a good one and was all harvested in satisfactory condition. The usual reference to the crop seems to signify that it is more neglected than formerly.

**SUGAR BEETS.**—Some Essex and Kent growers considered the crop only a fair one, rather below the average but all harvested and stored. The test was satisfactory and better than the average in most districts. The good weather prevailing at harvest time permitted operations to finish without any interruption. There has seldom been a season when the crop was easier to handle.

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### MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

**FLAX.**—Some farmers experimented with flax, but only a small acreage was sown. In Huron the general conditions were fair, and the small crop is a good one, the plant being of better than average length. The Agricultural Representative in Perth found the acreage increased and in Wellington only the early sowing was a little spoiled.

**REPLACEMENT OF CORN.**—This special crop was replaced by tobacco, sugar beets and soya beans.

**FALL PLOUGHING.**—The dry fall helped ploughing in some districts and retarded it in others, where the fields were dry and hard. From some of the western counties it was reported that the usual fall ploughing had not been done, but in Kent, normal work had been accomplished. On poor land the dry conditions were hardest to cope with. Clay and clay loam soils offered most hindrance to operations. November, however, saw nothing more of dry condition. Many tractors were sold to help out with the hard work. Farmers were all busy late through the season, the weather holding mild. A larger acreage was worked than in 1926 and taking the Province as a whole, not more than twenty-five per cent. of the entire remained until November. From no part of the Province was less than normal acreage reported. The following report from Eramosa, Wellington, is typical: "More land was cultivated after ploughing than for some years." A York county report summed up the conditions of the ploughing season by saying: "Only the slow fellows were caught by the deluge."

**THRESHING AND MARKETING.**—In western counties threshing was fully completed about the middle of September to early November, and marketing was active. Wheat sold about \$1.20 and some \$1.30 a bushel; barley, 75c. and oats, 50c. Barley was especially in demand. The only barley retained was



for the farmer's own use, as barley and oats are largely feed. Beans moved very steadily. Barley as a substitute for fall wheat proved a good speculation in 1926. Prices for threshing were thought high in some sections, although the production of grain was substantially below the preceding year, and the work all finished earlier than usual.

**FARM IMPROVEMENTS.**—Drainage where required, gained headway with considerable building undertaken. In the tobacco growing districts, new building reflects the popularity of that special industry. Farm buildings looked after notably in almost all sections and fencing received general care. One correspondent in Kent, says: "From the top of a load of hay anywhere in the township, one can count a dozen new barns without turning to look backwards." Another report states: "This has been a boom year for new buildings, especially barns for tobacco." The poultry industry added dozens of new hen houses in certain townships and many hog houses were put up. Buildings painted and modern conveniences installed to a limited extent. In Lambton, drain repairing and tile draining noticeably active. Replacement of rail fences by wire steadily going on. Comment made as to high prices of material and labour, but farm building and repairing not retarded by these causes. A Simcoe county correspondent, on the contrary, says farm buildings are fast getting in fine shape. From East Oxford manufacturers of tile were pressed to keep up with the demand, 1926 witnessing the largest number of municipal drains in years and an increasing demand for loans under The Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act. Similar activity is reflected by reports coming from middle and eastern counties. The Halton Agricultural Representative observes that the open fall has been favourable to all repair work on fences and buildings. In York County, roofing and cement work has been particularly active and similar reports are made by Ontario county. In eastern districts the improvement is steady. Renfrew claims all-round improvement of buildings, farm land and fencing. If help were available when required, more would be done. The Peterborough Agricultural Representative reports noticeable increase in the amount of farm improvements, chiefly fencing and building. Barns and roofs are overhauled, but the new building has been most evident in poultry houses and colony houses. Lack of ditching machinery has retarded draining. The activity of the dairying industry has also accounted for considerable new expenditure.

**FRUIT.**—All orchards came through the mild winter with less injury than usually experienced. Mice and rabbits did little or no damage except in some eastern apple-growing districts. Small fruits suffered no injury in southern Ontario, but reports early withdrawal of snow from the land was a drawback. Reports from the Niagara district was good.

**APPLES.**—A small crop because of too much rain in the blossom time. In Welland, commercial apples were scarce and in a few Huron districts, total loss. Along the Lake Ontario orchards from Toronto east, small crops were the rule with scarcity of winter varieties. Prince Edward County had a scarce supply whilst the Georgina Bay lake front made the poorest return for some years.

**PLUMS.**—A light crop also but fair in quality, the blossom injury attributable to cold and rain.

**PEARS.**—The yield was light but the quality very good. The trees experienced unfavourable conditions both in the fall and in the spring.

PEACHES.—Weather was not favourable for the production of peaches of good size. Compared with other fruit the yield was fair. The fruit came upon the market early and was of attractive appearance.

CHERRIES.—An unusually light crop. Weather was unfavourable at picking.

GRAPES.—Vines in low ground showed the effects of wet weather in the fall. Scientific cultivation of the wine grape is experiencing steady progress. About seventy-five per cent of the average crop which upon the basis of 1927 acreage, brought a fair quantity of fruit to the market.

STRAWBERRIES.—All small fruit light in yield. In the case of strawberries, a fair crop was the rule, but in some districts the crop was down fifty per cent. Cold and rain affected ripening, and the fruit came of uneven quality.

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## LIVE STOCK

Pasture held out well but inclined to be exhausted by a prolonged spell of late dry weather. Few localities, reported cattle in other than good or excellent condition. Process of fattening was equal to the conditions of an average year. Many cattle were still at grass in mid-November and later. One Kent feeder considered that some may have to change their usual plan of operations on account of difficulty in obtaining steers. The usual fall run of various classes of livestock was marketed. General discouragement at the price of hogs, and several reports to the effect that fewer being kept. Sheep increasing in number and reported from different sections of the Province to be gaining in popularity. Breeding swine unusually cheap, but cows in demand at rather attractive prices. The November market for feeder cattle was active.

DAIRYING.—A definite advance in the dairying situation was reflected by reports from the leading centres of western and eastern Ontario. The supply of whole milk scarcely keeps up with the demand, while butter production increasing and improving. Farmers who send cream to the creameries working systematically and as a rule in cordial co-operation with regulations. The dried milk and cheese factories as well as the city milk trade prices held, if anything, better than the level of 1926. Cheese is gaining in production. The fall flow of milk was better than usual. Cows selling at good prices and farmers providing many new milk houses. Holsteins kept in largest numbers in all dairying districts and some herds of milking Shorthorns being established. In York County, Holsteins favoured for milk and Jerseys and grade Shorthorns for cream. Feeders scarcer. Where the crop of oats came light, as in some sections that suffered from rain, there was good hay and the pasture had been good all summer. Around the beginning of September the conditions were normal for the time of the year. No notable increase or otherwise in the number of cattle, but some enquiry for cows.

POULTRY.—Improving conditions all round in the poultry industry was the tenor of reports from practically every county in the Province. The price of feed cut in on profits in some cases more than others; but a number of poultry

raisers were going into the business in a larger scale because they found it turning more profitable than in former years. As a special business, poultry gives the best returns, but the average farm flock is coming to the front as a profitable feature also. There is no certain indication that the increased attention to poultry runs close to over production for any branch of the market.

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### FODDER SUPPLIES

The winter disclosed little difficulty in the line of live stock feeding, all fodders being sufficient in supply especially coarse fodders. Hay was more than ample in many localities and some for sale. Grain short as a result of harvesting difficulties rather than yield, and farmers planning for more spring grain. More likely to be grown, the price being good, and a considerably extended acreage of sweet clover and alfalfa expected. Corn not able to hold its own in the plans of fodder cultivation. More oats and barley sown all over the Province, farmers having found themselves on the short side for feed oats. The shortage was made up for in the supply of mill feeds. Live stock in the country a little below the normal mark in number.

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### LABOUR AND WAGES

Not much change in the farm labour situation. The rate of wages not likely to rise above prevailing levels. The new supply coming in largely classed as "foreign." On the whole this is good labour, especially the Scandinavian element. The demand for labour in the cities and towns would appear to be on the increase. The farmer's opposition to the suggestion of hired winter help stands as it was in the past. Canadian help becomes more negligible. Contented farm service is greatly to be desired but harder to get all the time. Coming down to matter of fact observations, applying to the year under review, help was harder to get than in the average of ten years. In reply to the query, "what is the supply of domestic servants?" "genus extinct" is a typical dismissal of the matter. The old-fashioned custom among farmers of exchanging work when possible is retained where they are not able to employ casual labour at current wages. Western harvest migration has been a handicap on this custom. Two dollars and half to \$3.00 per day is the standard wage and \$350 to \$400 per year. There is no enlarged disposition to hire by the year and in the majority of cases of sores complaint the farmer requires the man only for spring work. The preference for single over married men is an essential part of the law of part-time work for the hired man. The help of hired girls on the farm under these conditions is harder to secure than that of hired men.

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## TEMPERATURE, 1927

TABLE I.—Showing for each month the highest, lowest, mean daily range, and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario for 1927; also the annual mean for each station.

Months	Southampton	Chatham	London	Woodstock	Vineland	Toronto	Lindsay	Beatrice	Ottawa	Montreal	River
January:											
Highest.....	42.0	45.0	43.0	39.0	44.0	43.7	39.0	38.0	44.5	40.0	
Lowest.....	-19.1	9.0	-11.0	-13.5	-10.0	-17.2	-23.5	-30.0	-22.0	-45.0	
Daily range.....	14.7	13.9	14.6	12.2	12.9	13.5	19.2	21.5	10.5	28.9	
Monthly mean.....	23.6	24.0	20.7	18.4	24.3	21.3	14.2	11.8	16.5	2.9	
February:											
Highest.....	44.5	54.0	49.0	45.5	46.0	46.7	42.4	40.0	47.0	45.0	
Lowest.....	-1.7	13.0	10.0	7.5	10.0	8.2	-5.0	-17.0	-16.0	-38.0	
Daily range.....	12.8	13.9	12.3	10.8	10.0	11.8	18.6	19.7	16.6	32.6	
Monthly mean.....	24.2	31.8	27.7	26.0	29.7	27.0	21.3	17.6	17.7	8.5	
March:											
Highest.....	63.2	68.0	63.0	60.0	68.0	58.6	60.6	55.0	53.0	56.0	
Lowest.....	-1.7	16.0	4.0	7.5	14.0	10.0	-1.0	-6.0	6.0	-17.0	
Daily range.....	14.8	17.0	15.9	14.2	14.3	13.0	17.3	18.3	16.7	26.3	
Monthly mean.....	32.0	39.8	36.2	33.9	37.0	35.2	32.0	29.6	31.3	27.1	
April:											
Highest.....	81.5	80.0	77.0	75.5	82.0	74.0	75.5	78.0	80.0	73.0	
Lowest.....	21.1	26.0	24.0	23.8	28.0	24.6	23.1	17.0	18.0	6.0	
Daily range.....	18.5	22.6	20.7	19.4	18.5	17.7	20.6	22.5	22.7	28.8	
Monthly mean.....	40.9	46.9	45.3	43.0	44.5	43.5	41.5	39.0	43.2	34.5	
May:											
Highest.....	76.5	86.0	85.0	81.9	80.0	89.5	88.1	77.0	85.0	75.0	
Lowest.....	29.1	28.0	30.0	33.9	33.0	35.2	26.9	24.0	32.0	23.0	
Daily range.....	16.5	18.4	19.4	15.7	16.9	15.9	21.2	20.4	19.0	29.2	
Monthly mean.....	49.1	56.1	53.8	51.8	52.5	52.8	52.1	49.7	53.7	47.4	
June:											
Highest.....	85.5	97.0	96.0	89.0	96.0	95.0	92.9	88.0	87.0	100.0	
Lowest.....	33.9	39.0	36.0	36.0	40.0	39.3	33.1	31.0	39.5	28.0	
Daily range.....	20.7	23.8	24.5	20.3	21.0	21.4	25.6	26.2	22.1	34.6	
Monthly mean.....	56.8	63.7	60.8	58.9	62.0	61.5	59.1	55.1	61.4	55.7	
July:											
Highest.....	86.5	96.0	97.0	89.8	94.0	90.8	91.2	94.0	87.0	99.0	
Lowest.....	44.2	45.0	42.0	42.8	46.0	46.8	41.1	39.0	47.0	32.0	
Daily range.....	18.5	22.7	22.7	18.9	18.6	19.0	23.4	23.5	20.1	32.6	
Monthly mean.....	63.8	71.6	68.8	66.4	69.5	68.8	65.8	63.4	68.2	62.8	
August:											
Highest.....	81.5	87.0	87.0	86.0	87.0	84.9	84.6	79.0	84.0	80.0	
Lowest.....	40.1	47.0	40.0	43.0	47.0	48.2	40.1	34.0	45.0	30.0	
Daily range.....	19.5	24.6	25.1	24.0	19.0	19.7	23.4	23.6	20.7	29.4	
Monthly mean.....	60.7	67.4	63.8	63.3	65.7	64.9	61.7	58.1	64.3	55.9	
September:											
Highest.....	82.0	97.0	90.0	86.8	90.0	87.8	82.5	78.0	84.0	82.0	
Lowest.....	40.7	39.0	32.0	33.9	36.0	39.2	34.0	31.0	38.0	30.0	
Daily range.....	18.0	23.4	24.0	19.9	20.8	19.3	23.6	22.2	22.0	28.3	
Monthly mean.....	61.1	68.2	64.4	62.2	65.0	63.9	60.8	57.5	60.7	53.0	
October:											
Highest.....	86.0	85.0	83.0	81.0	80.0	76.6	77.8	75.0	81.0	71.0	
Lowest.....	29.6	34.0	30.0	29.8	24.0	35.0	25.0	24.0	26.0	15.0	
Daily range.....	17.2	21.7	21.7	19.2	17.4	16.3	20.8	19.0	19.1	20.8	
Monthly mean.....	51.4	57.2	53.1	51.5	55.2	53.0	49.8	47.0	50.3	42.2	
November:											
Highest.....	70.0	71.0	68.0	67.0	72.0	69.0	68.6	66.0	68.7	62.0	
Lowest.....	18.8	18.0	19.0	17.3	25.0	21.8	12.5	10.0	18.5	0.0	
Daily range.....	15.6	13.7	13.5	12.9	14.9	13.5	16.4	15.0	13.3	16.6	
Monthly mean.....	38.7	42.7	39.9	38.9	44.5	41.0	35.3	33.9	36.0	26.9	
December:											
Highest.....	50.0	54.0	53.0	51.5	62.0	53.6	48.4	46.0	44.0	42.0	
Lowest.....	-4.2	7.0	4.0	5.6	9.0	8.0	-7.0	-12.0	-4.5	-27.0	
Daily range.....	12.7	12.2	10.7	9.6	11.4	11.6	14.6	14.2	13.8	25.4	
Monthly mean.....	26.1	30.1	26.8	25.9	31.1	29.2	23.0	21.5	22.3	11.4	
Annual mean.....	44.0	50.0	46.8	45.0	48.4	46.9	43.1	40.4	43.8	35.7	

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS

TABLE II.—Showing for each month the monthly average for the highest, lowest, mean daily range and mean temperature at the principal stations in Ontario, derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927; also the annual mean at each station for the same period.

Months	Southampton	Chatham	London	Woodstock	Vineland	Toronto	Lindsay	Beatrice	Ottawa	MontrealRiver
January:										
Highest .....	44.1	46.0	45.6	45.3	49.1	45.1	41.3	40.6	40.2	37.9
Lowest .....	7.6	7.9	9.5	10.5	5.1	7.4	20.4	27.5	21.6	34.1
Daily range .....	14.6	12.4	15.1	15.7	14.6	14.5	18.2	20.6	17.8	24.0
Monthly mean .....	20.7	21.9	21.3	20.1	24.5	22.4	15.7	13.9	11.3	6.2
February:										
Highest .....	43.6	48.5	46.3	45.1	47.6	45.0	41.7	41.8	40.1	41.0
Lowest .....	11.4	8.1	10.1	10.6	5.6	6.8	17.6	26.6	20.1	33.9
Daily range .....	16.6	13.9	16.6	16.4	15.2	15.1	19.6	22.1	18.9	24.3
Monthly mean .....	18.9	21.2	20.6	19.4	17.9	21.5	15.6	13.7	12.8	9.1
March:										
Highest .....	54.9	59.7	59.7	57.0	60.2	56.8	53.1	51.5	50.1	51.7
Lowest .....	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	5.6	4.3	6.5	12.6	7.6	22.5
Daily range .....	16.9	15.3	17.7	16.8	15.2	14.7	18.8	21.0	17.6	25.3
Monthly mean .....	27.2	30.8	30.3	28.5	32.5	30.2	26.9	23.8	24.7	20.5
April:										
Highest .....	72.5	77.2	76.4	74.3	76.7	71.3	74.0	71.1	73.7	72.6
Lowest .....	15.7	18.9	18.3	17.4	20.5	20.8	13.9	10.2	15.2	5.2
Daily range .....	17.7	18.6	20.8	19.9	17.5	16.8	21.2	21.2	19.4	24.2
Monthly mean .....	40.3	44.1	43.4	42.3	44.1	43.8	41.5	39.2	41.3	38.0
May:										
Highest .....	79.5	83.4	83.3	80.5	84.2	80.3	82.7	80.7	82.9	84.2
Lowest .....	28.4	29.6	29.2	29.1	32.8	32.0	27.7	26.2	31.0	19.5
Daily range .....	19.5	21.2	23.1	21.7	20.3	19.2	24.1	23.2	22.0	26.3
Monthly mean .....	50.8	55.4	55.2	53.5	54.4	53.8	53.7	51.9	54.8	51.4
June:										
Highest .....	85.1	89.6	89.5	86.6	91.2	87.9	89.0	86.6	88.2	90.2
Lowest .....	37.3	38.4	38.1	38.4	41.1	42.1	38.1	35.6	41.6	33.4
Daily range .....	19.9	22.1	23.6	22.3	21.5	20.6	24.9	24.4	21.5	27.4
Monthly mean .....	60.4	65.1	64.9	63.3	65.1	64.0	63.5	61.9	64.6	61.4
July:										
Highest .....	87.3	93.0	92.7	89.5	92.6	91.4	91.7	89.4	91.0	91.9
Lowest .....	43.9	44.6	44.2	44.4	48.0	48.7	43.8	42.2	48.1	40.0
Daily range .....	20.0	22.2	23.4	22.4	21.4	20.4	24.7	23.5	20.7	26.0
Monthly mean .....	61.1	69.8	69.4	67.6	70.9	69.2	67.9	61.4	68.9	65.5
August:										
Highest .....	85.9	91.1	91.0	88.3	92.7	89.0	89.9	87.6	88.8	88.4
Lowest .....	41.9	43.1	41.0	41.6	45.5	46.5	40.4	37.8	43.8	36.8
Daily range .....	18.2	21.4	23.8	23.2	21.2	21.7	24.4	23.2	20.9	25.1
Monthly mean .....	64.5	67.6	66.8	65.1	68.7	66.2	65.4	63.9	66.1	62.4
September:										
Highest .....	84.1	87.9	87.1	84.7	89.2	85.4	85.6	83.0	84.4	83.4
Lowest .....	34.6	35.0	32.3	32.4	36.1	36.8	31.7	30.3	33.4	29.0
Daily range .....	18.0	20.0	22.4	21.4	20.5	18.8	22.9	21.5	20.5	23.5
Monthly mean .....	59.1	61.8	60.8	59.1	62.5	60.6	58.4	57.4	58.4	55.2
October:										
Highest .....	74.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	77.4	73.7	74.1	72.4	72.2	73.0
Lowest .....	26.0	26.1	24.3	24.3	26.5	27.3	21.7	21.3	24.5	18.0
Daily range .....	16.1	17.4	20.1	18.9	18.8	16.6	20.0	18.9	17.6	19.6
Monthly mean .....	48.2	49.9	48.6	47.3	50.6	48.8	46.3	45.7	46.1	43.1
November:										
Highest .....	61.2	63.2	62.0	61.1	65.0	60.6	59.4	58.4	58.3	55.3
Lowest .....	14.7	14.9	13.7	12.6	17.8	16.0	6.9	6.4	7.6	0.9
Daily range .....	13.2	12.5	14.6	14.4	14.1	12.8	15.1	14.6	12.4	15.0
Monthly mean .....	36.8	37.7	36.9	35.7	39.5	37.7	33.8	33.1	32.8	29.2
December:										
Highest .....	49.4	49.9	52.6	49.3	53.6	49.0	45.7	44.8	43.1	43.2
Lowest .....	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.2	12.7	15.3	14.6	25.1
Daily range .....	12.4	10.7	13.3	13.3	12.7	12.6	15.8	17.1	14.7	19.4
Monthly mean .....	26.6	26.8	26.5	25.1	29.0	27.4	21.3	20.3	17.9	13.9
Annual mean .....	42.9	46.0	45.4	43.9	46.6	45.5	42.5	40.5	41.7	38.0

## RAIN AND SNOW

TABLE III.—Summary of the total fall of rain and snow and the number of days on which rain and snow fell in Ontario during 1927, at stations reporting the whole year, and the average of the Province.

Stations	Rain		Snow		Stations	Rain		Snow	
	Inches	Days	Inches	Days		Inches	Days	Inches	Days
ALGOMA:					NORTHUMBERLAND:				
Franz.....	23.62	67	79.7	39	Healy Falls.....	22.97	91	45.6	24
Kapusking.....	20.28	66	91.0	42	OXFORD:				
Michipicoten.....	28.19	76	101.5	45	Woodstock.....	31.57	122	45.4	42
Steep Hill Falls.....	26.34	57	181.6	45	PARRY SOUND:				
BRANT:					Magnetawan.....	29.21	111	98.2	51
Brantford.....	31.29	127	37.2	28	Nipissing.....	25.66	85	59.0	29
Paris.....	31.67	111	37.8	22	Parry Sound.....	27.09	100	97.2	47
BRUCE:					PEEL:				
Southampton.....	25.03	110	108.3	57	Alton.....	25.86	92	73.9	32
Walkerton.....	25.68	81	111.0	26	PERTH:				
Warton.....	27.90	82	97.0	34	Stratford.....	29.72	91	70.8	35
CARLETON:					PETERBOROUGH:				
Ottawa.....	31.57	113	87.1	53	Lakefield.....	16.95	70	51.2	27
DUNDAS:					Peterborough.....	25.58	101	77.7	33
Morrisburg.....	34.48	99	67.5	27	PRINCE EDWARD:				
DURHAM:					Bloomfield.....	25.37	87	50.3	20
Orono.....	32.21	105	33.1	24	RAINY RIVER:				
ESSEX:					Emo.....	18.43	67	28.6	31
Leamington.....	25.93	77	33.8	14	Fort Frances.....	18.07	62	45.0	25
Pelee Island.....	30.12	73	27.0	9	Kenora.....	21.12	50	59.5	32
Windsor.....	26.47	83	24.6	18	Mine Center.....	25.80	86	66.5	67
FRONTENAC:					Rainy River.....	21.30	43	52.0	21
Kingston.....	31.70	131	44.1	32	Sioux Lookout.....	21.40	75	55.4	29
GREY:					RENFREW:				
Eugenia.....	17.50	51	75.5	37	Clontarf.....	25.33	80	80.0	29
HALTON:					Pembroke.....	25.09	114	79.5	37
Georgetown.....	29.11	79	38.4	32	Renfrew.....	24.56	109	66.6	24
HASTINGS:					SIMCOE:				
Queensboro'.....	20.67	79	49.0	15	Beeton.....	15.71	44	67.0	20
Trenton.....	28.30	99	66.1	32	Orillia.....	24.39	110	67.8	43
HALIBURTON:					SUDBURY:				
Haliburton.....	31.66	76	49.0	17	Chapleau.....	18.86	90	88.0	46
HURON:					Coniston.....	22.99	82	77.1	36
Brucefield.....	26.11	88	38.0	20	Espanola.....	18.95	77	89.9	39
Lucknow.....	27.90	56	82.0	32	Sudbury.....	21.42	83	67.5	35
KENT:					Timmins.....	18.91	81	69.5	48
Chatham.....	26.83	77	47.0	20	THUNDER BAY:				
Ridgetown.....	32.39	101	34.5	10	Kakabeka Falls.....	19.41	95	57.5	33
LANARK:					Port Arthur.....	20.66	82	39.1	36
Dalhousie Lake.....	33.85	113	115.5	40	Savanne.....	21.39	79	75.0	42
LINCOLN:					Schreiber.....	18.59	61	57.3	37
St. Catharines.....	26.86	110	26.4	28	VICTORIA:				
Vineland.....	28.44	115	23.3	22	Fenelon Falls.....	26.28	109	72.8	41
LEEDS:					Lindsay.....	22.37	94	75.4	46
Brockville.....	29.64	65	47.0	17	WATERLOO:				
MANITOULIN:					Kitchener.....	30.01	85	49.1	29
Gore Bay.....	18.91	63	77.8	20	WELLAND:				
MIDDLESEX:					Falls View.....	28.51	105	38.2	27
London.....	32.97	118	80.1	41	Welland.....	32.86	128	46.9	31
Lucan.....	28.98	113	79.3	36	WELLINGTON:				
MUSKOKA:					Guelph.....	31.42	80	56.3	26
Beatrice.....	31.47	97	102.0	33	YORK:				
NIPISSING:					Agincourt.....	27.44	104	43.1	35
Iroquois Falls.....	27.10	100	79.2	60	Toronto.....	26.70	116	40.7	40
Montreal River.....	24.44	102	103.9	61	Average for the				
New Liskeard.....	18.55	89	54.7	39	Province: 1927..	26.02	87	66.3	34
North Bay.....	25.31	87	65.1	50	1926..	25.89	81	95.4	48
Smoky Falls.....	22.65	85	98.1	53	1925..	24.21	84	70.5	40
NORFOLK:					1882-1927..	24.32	74	72.4	39
Simcoe.....	36.01	122	47.5	29					

## RAIN AND SNOW

TABLE IV.—Monthly summary of inches of rain and snow in precipitation in the several districts in Ontario in 1926, also the average derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	West and Southwest		North and Northwest		Centre		East and Northeast		The Province	
	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow
1927	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
January.....	0.39	16.5	0.04	12.7	0.38	13.3	0.56	13.1	0.34	13.9
February.....	0.39	14.0	0.04	16.2	0.39	15.8	0.23	30.0	0.26	19.0
March.....	1.20	6.3	0.64	6.4	1.09	6.7	1.04	4.1	0.99	5.9
April.....	1.77	0.7	1.05	4.1	1.11	0.9	0.82	0.2	1.19	1.5
May.....	4.75	0.0	3.37	0.8	3.71	0.0	3.84	0.0	3.92	0.2
June.....	2.51		3.16		3.27		2.82		2.94	
July.....	5.23		3.32		4.74		4.16		4.36	
August.....	0.96		2.15		1.72		2.93		1.94	
September.....	2.56		3.24		2.03		1.49		2.33	
October.....	2.09	0.0	2.75	0.4	2.70	0.0	1.98	0.0	2.38	0.1
November.....	4.47	7.1	1.16	14.3	4.20	5.8	5.59	5.9	3.85	8.3
December.....	2.23	15.6	0.28	25.3	1.81	15.4	1.74	13.5	1.52	17.4
The year.....	28.55	60.2	21.20	80.2	27.15	5.79	27.20	66.8	26.02	66.3
1882-1927										
January.....	1.10	16.1	0.57	22.9	0.98	16.6	0.88	19.7	0.88	18.8
February.....	1.07	13.9	0.37	18.5	0.84	14.3	0.59	16.7	0.72	15.8
March.....	1.41	8.5	0.85	13.0	1.30	9.6	1.15	11.3	1.18	10.6
April.....	2.11	2.1	1.53	4.2	2.03	2.9	1.71	3.6	1.84	3.2
May.....	3.08	0.1	2.51	0.2	2.79	S	2.68	0.1	2.76	0.1
June.....	2.92		2.71		2.77		2.82		2.81	
July.....	2.76		2.97		2.87		2.86		2.86	
August.....	2.78		2.81		2.44		2.63		2.67	
September.....	2.74		3.06	S	2.46		2.61	S	2.72	S
October.....	2.71	0.8	2.79	2.3	2.55	0.6	2.52	1.0	2.64	1.2
November.....	2.28	5.3	1.73	12.0	2.03	5.1	1.93	7.2	1.99	7.4
December.....	1.98	14.4	0.75	20.7	1.19	11.9	1.08	14.2	1.25	15.3
The year.....	26.94	61.2	22.65	93.8	24.25	61.0	23.46	73.8	24.32	72.4

## SUNSHINE

TABLE V.—Monthly summary of bright sunshine at the principal stations in Ontario for 1927, showing the number of hours the sun was above the horizon, the hours of registered sunshine, the total for the year, and the average derived from the forty-six years, 1882-1927.

Months	Sun above horizon	Woodstock	Toronto	Lindsay	Kingston	Ottawa	Average of five stations		
							1927	1926	1882-1927
1927	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
January	285.7	74.3	88.4	78.6	85.4	97.4	84.8	55.5	.....
February	291.4	56.2	73.3	59.6	94.3	102.3	77.1	94.4	.....
March	369.9	137.5	155.4	122.7	149.1	162.4	145.4	166.4	.....
April	406.4	194.6	223.2	193.7	216.1	248.2	215.2	178.5	.....
May	461.1	169.3	168.2	128.6	168.1	169.5	160.7	262.6	.....
June	465.7	282.1	302.0	237.3	276.9	298.9	279.4	249.4	.....
July	470.9	272.4	277.3	225.6	237.2	269.1	256.3	282.1	.....
August	434.5	269.8	279.4	205.8	249.6	247.7	250.5	187.1	.....
September	376.3	198.0	217.5	163.3	193.4	189.3	192.3	137.1	.....
October	340.2	188.4	177.9	150.9	166.2	136.3	163.9	112.1	.....
November	286.9	52.2	63.7	48.4	53.4	41.7	51.9	60.5	.....
December	274.3	55.2	64.7	49.4	58.8	68.7	59.4	66.3	.....
The year	4,463.3	1,950.0	2,091.0	1,663.9	1,948.5	2,031.5	1,936.9	1,852.0	.....
1882-1927									
January		66.4	78.3	74.8	79.3	89.2	.....	.....	77.6
February		90.4	106.5	99.2	109.3	112.3	.....	.....	103.5
March		127.5	154.5	144.5	146.9	154.5	.....	.....	145.6
April		170.1	189.8	178.7	181.5	192.8	.....	.....	182.6
May		212.2	224.5	205.9	209.3	213.8	.....	.....	213.1
June		253.9	264.4	235.2	250.7	241.4	.....	.....	249.1
July		276.1	285.0	249.0	271.0	260.0	.....	.....	268.2
August		235.6	252.8	223.9	247.6	242.8	.....	.....	240.5
September		176.2	205.1	179.8	182.5	175.1	.....	.....	183.7
October		146.1	153.2	128.0	134.0	133.5	.....	.....	139.0
November		75.4	82.6	68.8	78.8	81.7	.....	.....	77.5
December		55.4	65.4	56.1	68.0	67.1	.....	.....	62.4
The year		1,885.3	2,062.1	1,843.9	1,958.9	1,964.2	.....	.....	1,942.8



## RURAL AREA ASSESSED

TABLE VI.—Showing by County Municipalities the rural area of Ontario as returned by Municipal Assessors for 1927 to the Bureau of Municipal Affairs.

Counties and Districts	ACRES OF ASSESSED LAND			ACRES CLEARED			Per cent. cleared
	Resident	Non-resident	Total	Resident	Non-resident	Total	
Algoma.....	276,544	57,236	333,780	63,280	2,864	66,144	19.82
Brant.....	215,404	15	215,419	178,929	15	178,944	83.07
Bruce.....	919,703	12,766	932,469	578,711	4,595	583,306	62.56
Carleton.....	556,009	7,608	563,617	384,741	3,771	388,512	68.93
Cochrane.....	125,050	39,335	164,385	14,532	2,792	17,324	10.54
Dufferin.....	356,346	207	356,553	283,928	.....	283,928	79.63
Dundas.....	236,387	.....	236,387	186,889	.....	186,889	79.06
Durham.....	367,188	3,613	370,801	307,181	2,152	309,333	83.42
Elgin.....	436,867	515	437,382	366,682	515	367,197	83.95
Essex.....	415,065	6	415,071	373,623	6	373,629	90.02
Frontenac.....	627,029	57,358	684,387	235,071	15,379	250,450	36.59
Glengarry.....	287,244	1,645	288,889	201,290	362	201,652	69.80
Grenville.....	268,938	2,998	271,936	185,507	1,737	187,244	68.86
Grey.....	1,064,892	680	1,065,572	705,141	103	705,244	66.18
Haldimand.....	282,930	.....	282,930	248,060	.....	248,060	87.68
Haliburton.....	541,598	45,294	586,892	46,314	5,163	51,477	8.77
Halton.....	217,237	7,304	224,541	165,843	5,369	171,212	76.25
Hastings.....	1,003,147	89,812	1,092,959	420,396	9,915	430,311	39.37
Huron.....	783,266	15,997	799,263	664,638	14,569	679,207	84.98
Kenora.....	74,345	14,054	88,399	8,189	1,187	9,376	10.61
Kent.....	558,643	9,094	567,737	488,163	7,353	495,516	87.28
Lambton.....	659,852	408	660,260	541,455	7	541,462	82.01
Lanark.....	660,713	10,957	671,670	338,314	3,708	342,022	50.92
Leeds.....	468,085	3,274	471,359	273,226	772	273,998	58.13
Lennox & Addington	426,282	6,678	432,960	254,954	442	255,396	58.99
Lincoln.....	188,683	1,026	189,709	164,366	833	165,199	87.08
Manitoulin.....	258,081	78,270	336,351	47,980	1,503	49,483	14.71
Middlesex.....	743,376	12,922	756,298	662,317	12,070	674,387	89.17
Muskoka.....	536,437	36,758	573,195	71,556	1,366	72,922	12.72
Nipissing.....	298,499	15,483	313,982	66,145	1,527	67,672	21.55
Norfolk.....	392,812	2,700	395,512	282,392	1,760	284,152	71.84
Northumberland.....	432,276	1,679	433,955	356,649	34	356,683	82.19
Ontario.....	505,260	1,586	506,846	386,401	11	386,412	76.24
Oxford.....	468,732	2,600	471,332	401,321	1,849	403,170	85.54
Parry Sound.....	564,586	79,279	643,865	88,009	4,256	92,265	14.33
Peel.....	286,654	1,293	287,947	262,002	1,119	263,121	91.38
Perth.....	514,023	5,120	519,143	455,383	2,050	457,433	88.11
Peterborough.....	554,619	23,675	578,294	257,013	8,232	265,245	45.87
Prescott.....	290,216	3,010	293,226	220,385	1,839	222,224	75.79
Prince Edward.....	234,770	615	235,385	200,085	.....	200,085	85.00
Rainy River.....	262,265	84,340	346,605	45,852	6,386	52,238	15.07
Renfrew.....	1,037,117	50,446	1,087,563	386,953	13,446	400,399	36.82
Russell.....	250,305	543	250,848	168,056	11	168,067	67.00
Simcoe.....	944,526	14,639	959,165	685,683	9,713	695,396	72.50
Stormont.....	244,739	3,000	247,739	166,262	1,000	167,262	67.52
Sudbury.....	272,100	117,469	389,569	64,320	10,581	74,901	19.23
Thunder Bay.....	433,408	41,170	474,578	43,460	4,268	47,728	10.06
Timiskaming.....	247,904	53,887	301,791	66,299	6,389	72,688	24.09
Victoria.....	583,498	9,481	592,979	291,802	3,004	294,806	49.72
Waterloo.....	305,012	2,238	307,250	254,228	1,714	255,942	83.30
Welland.....	219,333	2,931	222,264	181,247	2,374	183,621	82.61
Wellington.....	627,409	2	627,411	509,935	2	509,937	81.28
Wentworth.....	268,612	.....	268,612	212,284	.....	212,284	79.03
York.....	531,181	507	531,688	443,645	2	443,647	83.44
The Province:							
1927.....	24,325,197	1,033,523	25,358,720	14,957,087	180,115	15,137,202	59.69
1926.....	24,307,909	1,044,164	25,352,073	14,954,355	161,027	15,115,382	59.62
1925.....	24,237,225	1,132,190	25,369,415	14,958,876	138,420	15,097,296	59.51

NOTE.—Statistics regarding non-resident lands which should include unoccupied lands assessable are not satisfactory, as many assessors do not make any distinction on their rolls.

## FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT

TABLE VII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Fall Wheat and Spring Wheat for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Fall Wheat				Spring Wheat			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	360	6,696	18.6	8,370	1,390	25,020	18.0	30,024
Brant.....	18,171	434,287	23.9	547,636	53	1,087	20.5	1,323
Bruce.....	30,826	946,358	30.7	1,181,055	768	17,894	23.3	21,544
Carleton.....	231	4,620	20.0	6,006	6,130	121,374	19.8	152,082
Cochrane.....	41	820	20.0	984	47	940	20.0	1,109
Dufferin.....	1,445	36,848	25.5	46,281	1,944	44,323	22.8	54,207
Dundas.....	67	1,508	22.5	1,900	1,440	32,400	22.5	40,208
Durham.....	12,534	328,391	26.2	410,489	6,345	118,017	18.6	141,974
Elgin.....	27,190	584,585	21.5	725,470	391	8,133	20.8	9,841
Essex.....	45,111	1,019,509	22.6	1,262,152	2,755	51,519	18.7	62,132
Frontenac.....	320	6,624	20.7	8,532	1,270	24,257	19.1	30,200
Glengarry.....	366	9,150	25.0	11,547	3,735	73,206	19.6	88,945
Grenville.....	49	1,176	24.0	1,431	630	14,049	22.3	17,168
Grey.....	27,564	857,240	31.1	1,064,692	2,166	43,970	20.3	53,599
Haldimand.....	16,810	314,347	18.7	408,022	1,653	24,464	14.8	30,776
Haliburton.....					80	1,416	17.7	1,699
Halton.....	8,388	240,736	28.7	304,050	687	15,045	21.9	17,964
Hastings.....	5,115	127,875	25.0	161,123	1,741	33,775	19.4	41,543
Huron.....	40,438	1,176,746	29.1	1,461,519	1,208	26,938	22.3	32,649
Kenora.....	3	30	10.0	38	62	310	5.0	372
Kent.....	65,893	1,627,557	24.7	2,014,916	6,416	129,603	20.2	156,949
Lambton.....	53,595	1,452,425	27.1	1,803,912	656	11,808	18.0	14,772
Lanark.....	199	5,015	25.2	6,239	4,564	103,603	22.7	127,639
Leeds.....	283	7,896	27.9	10,067	1,580	33,496	21.2	43,545
Lennox & Add'gton	1,231	26,836	21.8	33,572	2,502	48,539	19.4	59,557
Lincoln.....	12,513	250,260	20.0	315,077	276	5,134	18.6	6,197
Manitoulin.....	386	7,874	20.4	9,780	1,482	26,676	18.0	32,278
Middlesex.....	55,471	1,397,869	25.2	1,750,132	803	15,659	19.5	18,869
Muskoka.....	12	252	21.0	321	307	5,987	19.5	7,783
Nipissing.....	34	680	20.0	850	681	12,667	18.6	14,947
Norfolk.....	22,169	463,332	20.9	574,995	254	3,708	14.6	4,542
Northumberland...	14,156	379,381	26.8	468,915	4,217	85,183	20.2	103,923
Ontario.....	18,763	574,148	30.6	717,685	3,033	66,423	21.9	79,309
Oxford.....	30,609	795,834	26.0	997,180	157	3,140	20.0	3,768
Parry Sound.....	31	592	19.1	740	291	5,180	17.8	6,387
Peel.....	11,487	295,216	25.7	367,544	3,464	73,090	21.1	87,123
Perth.....	30,195	772,992	25.6	971,651	611	13,748	22.5	16,676
Peterborough.....	12,116	330,767	27.3	406,513	4,730	88,451	18.7	103,222
Prescott.....	282	5,640	20.0	7,332	2,309	42,947	18.6	53,684
Prince Edward.....	2,988	75,298	25.2	92,315	1,154	21,695	18.8	25,752
Rainy River.....	37	444	12.0	555	390	2,340	6.0	3,042
Renfrew.....	444	12,565	28.3	15,241	25,738	517,334	20.1	636,321
Russell.....	91	2,275	25.0	2,805	2,506	46,110	18.4	57,638
Simcoe.....	73,418	2,026,337	27.6	2,518,737	1,804	37,523	20.8	45,741
Stormont.....	146	3,650	25.0	4,563	1,013	20,260	20.0	24,312
Sudbury.....	50	1,000	20.0	1,250	1,369	22,862	16.7	28,578
Thunder Bay.....	48	1,056	22.0	1,320	650	13,585	20.9	16,981
Timiskaming.....	186	4,650	25.0	6,045	2,600	59,800	23.0	74,032
Victoria.....	10,940	274,594	25.1	334,730	2,626	53,045	20.2	63,017
Waterloo.....	24,152	615,876	25.5	771,077	67	1,340	20.0	1,592
Welland.....	15,029	272,025	18.1	343,024	221	3,315	15.0	4,144
Wellington.....	10,921	322,170	29.5	404,323	1,880	45,872	24.4	55,689
Wentworth.....	9,720	211,896	21.8	266,565	771	16,268	21.1	19,522
York.....	38,753	1,131,588	29.2	1,423,538	3,963	93,527	23.6	112,887
The Province:								
1927.....	751,377	19,447,536	25.9	24,254,806	119,580	2,408,055	20.1	2,939,777
1926.....	807,015	20,988,030	26.0	26,262,506	115,497	2,166,054	18.8	2,708,690

## OATS AND BARLEY

TABLE VIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Oats and Barley for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Oats				Barley			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	12,760	378,972	29.7	227,383	2,307	62,058	26.9	49,646
Brant.....	28,710	1,088,109	37.9	610,429	5,517	185,371	33.6	144,219
Bruce.....	105,631	4,351,997	41.2	2,389,246	17,939	660,155	36.8	501,718
Carleton.....	77,507	2,487,975	32.1	1,619,672	15,522	457,899	29.5	376,393
Cochrane.....	2,174	81,525	37.5	48,915	549	17,129	31.2	12,847
Dufferin.....	57,940	2,248,072	38.8	1,299,386	18,366	672,196	36.6	540,446
Dundas.....	21,601	784,116	36.3	506,539	6,737	199,415	29.6	166,512
Durham.....	43,902	1,532,180	34.9	861,085	8,289	258,617	31.2	199,911
Elgin.....	57,321	2,321,501	40.5	1,283,790	5,920	193,584	32.7	146,156
Essex.....	84,363	3,728,845	44.2	1,871,880	18,776	649,650	34.6	487,238
Frontenac.....	35,203	1,070,171	30.4	668,857	3,765	98,643	26.2	83,847
Glengarry.....	39,258	1,173,814	29.9	733,634	7,871	222,749	28.3	190,228
Grenville.....	29,330	1,044,148	35.6	700,623	2,531	83,776	33.1	73,304
Grey.....	142,372	5,495,559	38.6	3,083,009	27,616	999,699	36.2	739,777
Haldimand.....	38,761	1,193,839	30.8	688,845	5,773	142,016	24.6	111,199
Haliburton.....	7,717	213,761	27.7	145,999	816	21,706	26.6	17,365
Halton.....	28,457	1,198,040	42.1	682,883	5,919	219,003	37.0	165,785
Hastings.....	87,530	2,888,490	33.0	1,799,529	16,395	468,897	28.6	382,151
Huron.....	121,938	5,157,977	42.3	2,821,413	25,394	967,511	38.1	734,341
Kenora.....	1,271	15,252	12.0	9,914	536	6,432	12.0	5,467
Kent.....	86,781	3,887,789	44.8	1,986,660	29,305	1,060,841	36.2	814,726
Lambton.....	88,183	3,518,502	39.9	1,903,510	10,303	336,908	32.7	267,168
Lanark.....	42,642	1,539,376	36.1	1,011,370	7,006	229,797	32.8	187,744
Leeds.....	49,899	1,716,526	34.4	1,117,458	4,793	149,062	31.1	129,833
Lennox & Add'gton	40,876	1,381,609	33.8	811,004	7,705	222,675	28.9	179,921
Lincoln.....	25,139	907,518	36.1	519,100	1,958	52,279	26.7	40,882
Manitoulin.....	6,588	191,052	29.0	128,960	1,283	40,286	31.4	33,558
Middlesex.....	107,307	4,399,587	41.0	2,468,168	13,511	474,236	35.1	368,481
Muskoka.....	11,897	315,271	26.5	216,906	656	15,744	24.0	13,115
Nipissing.....	15,778	508,052	32.2	303,307	1,626	47,642	29.3	37,304
Norfolk.....	40,798	1,399,371	34.3	792,044	3,111	94,263	30.3	70,037
Northumberland...	65,444	2,427,972	37.1	1,393,656	9,985	318,522	31.9	248,766
Ontario.....	66,692	2,747,710	41.2	1,555,204	16,347	578,684	35.4	444,429
Oxford.....	72,603	3,274,395	45.1	1,853,308	8,180	319,020	39.0	249,155
Parry Sound.....	17,153	518,021	30.2	340,340	1,698	51,110	30.1	40,581
Peel.....	41,140	1,600,346	38.9	904,195	10,621	334,562	31.5	270,661
Perth.....	89,479	3,901,284	43.6	2,188,620	23,332	898,282	38.5	671,017
Peterborough.....	51,780	1,853,724	35.8	1,069,599	8,728	286,278	32.8	217,285
Prescott.....	49,261	1,492,608	30.3	949,299	8,289	220,487	26.6	176,390
Prince Edward....	25,063	919,812	36.7	486,581	8,835	256,215	29.0	188,574
Rainy River.....	7,714	106,453	13.8	64,723	2,086	40,677	19.5	34,331
Renfrew.....	70,480	2,635,952	37.4	1,536,760	7,515	217,935	29.0	164,759
Russell.....	36,190	1,053,129	29.1	671,896	6,089	165,376	27.2	138,254
Simcoe.....	133,355	5,080,826	38.1	2,855,424	37,926	1,255,351	33.1	966,620
Stormont.....	29,176	962,808	33.0	614,272	3,824	105,542	27.6	87,072
Sudbury.....	13,102	369,476	28.2	234,987	1,749	49,322	28.2	39,458
Thunder Bay.....	7,438	245,454	33.0	149,236	1,701	55,283	32.5	44,226
Timiskaming.....	14,061	587,750	41.8	369,695	2,748	90,684	33.0	71,459
Victoria.....	54,897	1,762,194	32.1	955,109	14,874	446,220	30.0	337,789
Waterloo.....	52,485	2,204,370	42.0	1,309,396	7,504	267,142	35.6	209,439
Welland.....	28,682	785,887	27.4	459,744	1,599	41,894	26.2	34,269
Wellington.....	100,252	4,080,256	40.7	2,260,462	23,108	834,199	36.1	644,836
Wentworth.....	41,162	1,605,318	39.0	945,532	4,784	164,570	34.4	128,694
York.....	82,052	3,479,005	42.4	1,958,680	25,494	930,531	36.5	703,481
The Province:								
1927.....	2,689,295	101,913,746	37.9	58,438,236	514,802	17,238,125	33.5	13,382,864
1926.....	2,831,755	95,722,130	33.8	49,615,846	449,095	14,447,174	32.2	9,823,171

## PEAS AND BEANS

TABLE IX.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Peas				Beans			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	948	18,486	19.5	32,905	26	260	10.0	520
Brant.....	340	6,698	19.7	9,243	305	4,362	14.3	10,512
Bruce.....	7,175	148,523	20.7	206,447	38	532	14.0	1,330
Carleton.....	1,028	18,196	17.7	29,114	385	6,160	16.0	15,462
Cochrane.....	76	1,520	20.0	2,280	2	20	10.0	40
Dufferin.....	1,952	40,016	20.5	53,221	14	168	12.0	378
Dundas.....	59	1,133	19.2	1,858	73	1,022	14.0	2,422
Durham.....	8,471	142,313	16.8	213,470	285	3,620	12.7	9,050
Elgin.....	1,641	30,523	18.6	51,889	10,335	136,422	13.2	316,499
Essex.....	2,031	35,543	17.5	44,429	741	11,486	15.5	26,073
Frontenac.....	180	3,204	17.8	5,158	195	2,769	14.2	7,199
Glengarry.....	257	3,906	15.2	6,328	118	1,499	12.7	3,748
Grenville.....	72	1,368	19.0	2,025	128	1,613	12.6	3,855
Grey.....	6,479	140,594	21.7	188,396	65	910	14.0	2,275
Haldimand.....	399	5,825	14.6	8,563	63	788	12.5	1,962
Haliburton.....	77	1,009	13.1	1,453	19	190	10.0	380
Halton.....	264	5,280	20.0	7,286	30	360	12.0	900
Hastings.....	647	11,128	17.2	16,692	158	2,812	17.8	7,030
Huron.....	5,002	105,042	21.0	157,563	10,114	149,687	14.8	344,280
Kenora.....	57	570	10.0	713				
Kent.....	1,268	22,824	18.0	37,660	16,910	289,161	17.1	673,745
Lambton.....	1,881	35,927	19.1	62,872	588	11,290	19.2	28,225
Lanark.....	803	13,009	16.2	21,595	293	4,395	15.0	10,988
Leeds.....	143	2,288	16.0	3,844	185	2,627	14.2	6,568
Lennox & Add'gton	667	11,739	17.6	19,135	80	1,136	14.2	2,954
Lincoln.....	67	1,119	16.7	1,790	229	3,504	15.3	8,760
Manitoulin.....	1,556	35,321	22.7	49,096	11	110	10.0	220
Middlesex.....	1,936	41,237	21.3	58,557	1,676	28,492	17.0	66,386
Muskoka.....	448	8,064	18.0	14,918	19	190	10.0	380
Nipissing.....	467	8,032	17.2	12,771	23	230	10.0	575
Norfolk.....	1,746	31,428	18.0	47,142	831	12,548	15.1	30,241
Northumberland...	4,126	77,156	18.7	113,419	341	6,138	18.0	15,345
Ontario.....	3,394	71,953	21.2	109,369	58	870	15.0	2,175
Oxford.....	853	16,889	19.8	26,347	158	2,607	16.5	6,518
Parry Sound.....	880	18,656	21.2	28,544	10	120	12.0	240
Peel.....	429	8,580	20.0	11,840	42	504	12.0	1,260
Perth.....	2,609	57,659	22.1	76,110	193	3,088	16.0	7,195
Peterborough.....	2,451	48,040	19.6	72,060	58	812	14.0	2,233
Prescott.....	519	8,304	16.0	14,947	232	3,480	15.0	9,083
Prince Edward.....	4,328	80,068	18.5	120,102	208	3,224	15.5	8,124
Rainy River.....	338	3,380	10.0	5,070	7	42	6.0	84
Renfrew.....	14,760	253,872	17.2	444,276	364	4,805	13.2	12,013
Russell.....	371	5,788	15.6	11,576	159	2,194	13.8	5,485
Simcoe.....	8,331	176,617	21.2	249,030	116	1,624	14.0	4,222
Stormont.....	47	733	15.6	1,173	92	1,224	13.3	2,913
Sudbury.....	943	16,691	17.7	26,038	17	170	10.0	340
Thunder Bay.....	137	2,740	20.0	3,973				
Timiskaming.....	1,787	39,314	22.0	59,364	4	40	10.0	100
Victoria.....	4,460	82,510	18.5	119,640	32	448	14.0	1,120
Waterloo.....	878	17,560	20.0	25,813	48	624	13.0	1,560
Welland.....	34	578	17.0	983	735	9,702	13.2	25,225
Wellington.....	2,573	49,402	19.2	65,211	130	1,950	15.0	4,875
Wentworth.....	399	7,182	18.0	9,408	127	1,778	14.0	4,445
York.....	2,878	60,150	20.9	87,218	86	1,204	14.0	2,745
The Province:								
1927.....	105,662	2,035,687	19.3	3,049,924	47,156	725,011	15.4	1,700,257
1926.....	97,865	1,880,301	19.2	2,831,588	51,721	819,166	15.8	1,913,221

## RYE AND BUCKWHEAT

TABLE X.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Rye				Buckwheat			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma . . . . .	141	2,679	19.0	2,625	147	3,190	21.7	2,606
Brant . . . . .	4,081	84,069	20.6	80,538	4,545	93,173	20.5	71,930
Bruce . . . . .	71	1,420	20.0	1,358	7,860	176,850	22.5	137,766
Carleton . . . . .	134	2,345	17.5	2,228	6,658	163,121	24.5	136,369
Cochrane . . . . .					7	140	20.0	112
Dufferin . . . . .	1,587	31,105	19.6	30,701	3,956	95,735	24.2	74,673
Dundas . . . . .	36	558	15.5	558	2,584	65,634	25.4	55,789
Durham . . . . .	6,271	95,319	15.2	93,317	8,120	203,000	25.0	150,626
Elgin . . . . .	1,839	29,976	16.3	27,338	5,567	112,453	20.2	90,637
Essex . . . . .	490	8,771	17.9	9,210	3,086	70,052	22.7	57,443
Frontenac . . . . .	562	9,217	16.4	9,033	1,901	39,351	20.7	31,284
Glengarry . . . . .					2,140	44,940	21.0	38,918
Grenville . . . . .	182	3,458	19.0	3,458	4,732	115,461	24.4	95,486
Grey . . . . .	58	1,160	20.0	1,044	7,451	168,393	22.6	128,484
Haldimand . . . . .	44	792	18.0	733	1,466	24,482	16.7	19,928
Haliburton . . . . .	114	1,516	13.3	1,471	633	16,648	26.3	12,819
Halton . . . . .	239	4,589	19.2	4,360	2,524	60,071	23.8	47,336
Hastings . . . . .	2,066	37,188	18.0	36,110	8,663	229,570	26.5	184,804
Huron . . . . .	346	6,920	20.0	6,678	10,502	247,847	23.6	192,081
Kenora . . . . .	4	40	10.0	38	7	70	10.0	56
Kent . . . . .	1,281	23,699	18.5	22,680	2,073	45,191	21.8	36,288
Lambton . . . . .	79	1,422	18.0	1,280	777	15,773	20.3	12,729
Lanark . . . . .	698	9,912	14.2	8,921	4,760	125,188	26.3	102,279
Leeds . . . . .	231	4,297	18.6	4,297	4,051	100,465	24.8	82,180
Lennox & Add'gton	427	6,875	16.1	6,579	6,708	155,626	23.2	127,925
Lincoln . . . . .	100	1,790	17.9	1,754	445	10,191	22.9	8,520
Manitoulin . . . . .	81	1,620	20.0	1,588	414	10,888	26.3	9,255
Middlesex . . . . .	866	16,367	18.9	15,794	5,013	112,291	22.4	88,598
Muskoka . . . . .	47	865	18.4	865	225	4,950	22.0	4,455
Nipissing . . . . .	73	1,307	17.9	1,242	240	4,800	20.0	3,840
Norfolk . . . . .	10,164	168,722	16.6	154,887	10,637	207,422	19.5	161,789
Northumberland . . . . .	8,195	149,149	18.2	143,183	15,685	406,242	25.9	299,400
Ontario . . . . .	4,758	91,354	19.2	89,436	13,317	322,271	24.2	242,348
Oxford . . . . .	1,254	22,823	18.2	22,275	6,255	150,120	24.0	120,096
Parry Sound . . . . .	5	100	20.0	90	148	3,552	24.0	3,019
Peel . . . . .	170	3,468	20.4	3,308	1,766	35,320	20.0	27,126
Perth . . . . .	160	3,040	19.0	2,736	6,322	147,303	23.3	113,276
Peterborough . . . . .	2,504	41,566	16.6	40,111	5,644	158,596	28.1	117,361
Prescott . . . . .	25	375	15.0	375	1,688	35,448	21.0	30,946
Prince Edward . . . . .	3,270	52,320	16.0	47,193	9,623	232,877	24.2	173,260
Rainy River . . . . .	18	216	12.0	212	27	405	15.0	324
Renfrew . . . . .	7,452	140,098	18.8	128,470	4,453	108,653	24.4	82,902
Russell . . . . .	180	3,240	18.0	3,240	1,610	32,200	20.0	28,175
Simcoe . . . . .	6,737	117,224	17.4	113,942	16,659	388,155	23.3	301,985
Stormont . . . . .	28	560	20.0	560	3,046	77,368	25.4	67,310
Sudbury . . . . .	294	5,880	20.0	5,762	404	8,767	21.7	7,890
Thunder Bay . . . . .	86	1,720	20.0	1,548	29	580	20.0	464
Timiskaming . . . . .	83	1,660	20.0	1,627	177	3,540	20.0	2,832
Victoria . . . . .	879	16,262	18.5	15,709	11,562	300,612	26.0	221,250
Waterloo . . . . .	1,305	27,797	21.3	26,546	3,765	91,490	24.3	74,198
Welland . . . . .	40	704	17.6	692	1,330	23,807	17.9	21,260
Wellington . . . . .	438	9,373	21.4	9,064	11,359	258,985	22.8	194,757
Wentworth . . . . .	686	14,406	21.0	14,320	5,497	125,881	22.9	96,299
York . . . . .	1,444	27,725	19.2	27,337	10,952	257,372	23.5	199,721
The Province:								
1927 . . . . .	72,323	1,289,058	17.8	1,228,421	249,210	5,892,510	23.6	4,593,204
1926 . . . . .	86,355	1,501,390	17.4	1,309,840	234,870	4,975,192	21.2	3,830,695

## FLAX AND MIXED GRAINS

TABLE XI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Flax and Mixed Grains for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Flax				Mixed Grains			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma . . . . .	10	60	6.0	90	1,110	34,077	30.7	26,410
Brant . . . . .	53	371	7.0	742	11,755	459,621	39.1	322,654
Bruce . . . . .	513	5,746	11.2	10,056	26,933	1,096,173	40.7	805,687
Carleton . . . . .	22	132	6.0	264	15,561	519,737	33.4	380,967
Cochrane . . . . .	7	42	6.0	63	75	2,850	38.0	1,995
Dufferin . . . . .	77	616	8.0	1,004	25,530	1,056,942	41.4	712,379
Dundas . . . . .					16,500	636,900	38.6	489,139
Durham . . . . .	26	234	9.0	393	29,115	1,030,671	35.4	714,255
Elgin . . . . .					13,125	530,250	40.4	375,417
Essex . . . . .	13	104	8.0	208	11,282	477,229	42.3	340,742
Frontenac . . . . .	11	66	6.0	102	4,923	153,598	31.2	127,947
Glengarry . . . . .					2,378	72,767	30.6	54,575
Grenville . . . . .	14	84	6.0	168	6,171	220,922	35.8	170,331
Grey . . . . .	458	5,038	11.0	8,817	34,369	1,361,012	39.6	986,734
Haldimand . . . . .	37	296	8.0	592	9,074	279,479	30.8	200,945
Haliburton . . . . .	12	72	6.0	126	315	8,820	28.0	7,206
Halton . . . . .	22	132	6.0	198	10,048	452,160	45.0	319,225
Hastings . . . . .	46	276	6.0	497	10,734	349,928	32.6	264,895
Huron . . . . .	2,647	29,646	11.2	51,881	47,362	2,126,554	44.9	1,458,816
Kenora . . . . .					39	468	12.0	351
Kent . . . . .	19	152	8.0	304	18,506	821,666	44.4	566,128
Lambton . . . . .	338	3,380	10.0	5,915	20,906	827,878	39.6	606,835
Lanark . . . . .	33	198	6.0	396	11,233	415,621	37.0	322,106
Leeds . . . . .					5,366	193,176	36.0	161,881
Lennox & Add'gton . . . . .	26	208	8.0	416	8,804	302,858	34.4	228,961
Lincoln . . . . .					2,948	106,128	36.0	76,306
Manitoulin . . . . .	20	120	6.0	210	1,315	41,160	31.3	30,870
Middlesex . . . . .	65	520	8.0	780	21,691	904,515	41.7	638,588
Muskoka . . . . .	3	18	6.0	27	819	24,079	29.4	19,263
Nipissing . . . . .	14	84	6.0	134	620	20,584	33.2	14,162
Norfolk . . . . .	71	568	8.0	1,079	7,880	264,768	33.6	178,718
Northumberland . . . . .	49	392	8.0	588	19,063	714,863	37.5	461,801
Ontario . . . . .	84	588	7.0	1,058	43,916	1,800,556	41.0	1,238,783
Oxford . . . . .	78	780	10.0	1,404	37,921	1,755,742	46.3	1,274,669
Parry Sound . . . . .	5	30	6.0	45	904	29,290	32.4	23,432
Peel . . . . .	26	156	6.0	250	13,958	529,008	37.9	402,046
Perth . . . . .	196	1,960	10.0	3,528	42,490	1,831,319	43.1	1,393,634
Peterborough . . . . .	42	294	7.0	544	8,285	275,891	33.3	202,228
Prescott . . . . .	43	258	6.0	516	2,732	83,053	30.4	66,609
Prince Edward . . . . .	49	392	8.0	686	8,036	280,456	34.9	197,441
Rainy River . . . . .	420	1,680	4.0	2,940	178	2,670	15.0	2,003
Renfrew . . . . .	184	1,472	8.0	2,944	5,544	204,019	36.8	149,342
Russell . . . . .	48	288	6.0	576	5,740	175,070	30.5	137,955
Simcoe . . . . .	244	1,952	8.0	3,553	38,863	1,461,249	37.6	1,062,328
Stormont . . . . .	2	12	6.0	18	5,953	196,449	33.0	155,588
Sudbury . . . . .	64	512	8.0	1,024	436	13,516	31.0	10,678
Thunder Bay . . . . .					434	14,756	34.0	11,067
Timiskaming . . . . .	150	1,200	8.0	2,100	1,467	61,614	42.0	45,163
Victoria . . . . .	70	420	6.0	693	19,193	600,741	31.3	395,888
Waterloo . . . . .	163	1,630	10.0	3,260	36,460	1,534,966	42.1	1,165,039
Welland . . . . .	19	190	10.0	380	2,552	69,670	27.3	51,695
Wellington . . . . .	521	5,210	10.0	9,586	65,181	2,763,674	42.4	1,884,826
Wentworth . . . . .					20,724	831,032	40.1	568,426
York . . . . .	66	594	9.0	849	42,816	1,896,749	44.3	1,377,040
The Province:								
1927 . . . . .	7,080	68,173	9.6	121,004	799,333	31,918,944	39.9	22,882,169
1926 . . . . .	7,712	75,736	9.8	148,149	770,981	28,577,629	37.1	18,697,998

## CORN

TABLE XII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce, and market value of Corn for husking and for fodder for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Corn for Husking				Corn for Silo			
	Acres	Bushels (in the ear)	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons (green)	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	91	2,275	25.0	1,365	173	1,211	7.00	4,868
Brant.....	1,850	111,000	60.0	74,592	8,507	66,780	7.85	268,456
Bruce.....	249	9,960	40.0	7,131	5,335	42,253	7.92	169,857
Carleton.....	920	23,000	25.0	16,100	14,055	91,358	6.50	367,259
Cochrane.....	3	75	25.0	45				
Dufferin.....	80	2,400	30.0	1,728	578	3,468	6.00	13,941
Dundas.....	1,205	36,150	30.0	25,305	11,354	92,876	8.18	373,362
Durham.....	793	39,650	50.0	26,764	5,719	46,839	8.19	188,293
Elgin.....	9,734	559,705	57.5	365,487	15,854	98,453	6.21	395,781
Essex.....	21,592	1,351,659	62.6	850,194	5,184	36,288	7.00	145,878
Frontenac.....	1,131	51,347	45.4	38,510	4,351	33,981	7.81	136,604
Glengarry.....	910	36,400	40.0	25,480	5,300	35,457	6.69	142,537
Grenville.....	947	33,145	35.0	24,859	5,940	51,143	8.61	205,595
Grey.....	375	15,000	40.0	9,495	6,695	60,791	9.08	244,380
Haldimand.....	856	39,975	46.7	27,183	3,512	15,944	4.54	64,095
Haliburton.....	277	6,925	25.0	4,848	174	1,001	5.75	4,024
Halton.....	316	14,220	45.0	9,243	3,615	28,559	7.90	114,807
Hastings.....	1,814	83,444	46.0	55,073	7,277	54,141	7.44	217,647
Huron.....	1,023	61,380	60.0	42,966	7,728	65,224	8.44	262,200
Kenora.....					17	34	2.00	137
Kent.....	13,335	794,766	59.6	507,061	7,416	44,496	6.00	178,874
Lambton.....	6,366	301,748	47.4	203,076	10,281	49,966	4.86	200,863
Lanark.....	996	39,840	40.0	27,888	6,540	60,168	9.20	241,875
Leeds.....	2,647	150,879	57.0	113,159	11,480	101,254	8.82	407,041
Lennox & Add'gton	949	52,195	55.0	37,789	3,980	30,487	7.66	122,558
Lincoln.....	2,898	173,880	60.0	121,194	4,693	27,407	5.84	110,176
Manitoulin.....	43	1,075	25.0	645	657	6,005	9.14	24,140
Middlesex.....	4,809	240,450	50.0	164,708	21,905	169,545	7.74	681,571
Muskoka.....	112	2,800	25.0	1,820	510	2,718	5.33	10,926
Nipissing.....	128	3,200	25.0	1,920	47	376	8.00	1,512
Norfolk.....	9,105	457,071	50.2	299,839	8,818	55,553	6.30	223,323
Northumberland...	2,204	110,200	50.0	77,140	7,350	53,288	7.25	214,218
Ontario.....	324	14,580	45.0	9,958	10,132	77,814	7.68	312,812
Oxford.....	2,142	128,520	60.0	90,478	25,440	215,731	8.48	867,239
Parry Sound.....	36	900	25.0	630	182	910	5.00	3,658
Peel.....	311	10,885	35.0	7,620	4,655	27,139	5.83	109,099
Perth.....	397	15,880	40.0	10,846	9,590	87,365	9.11	351,207
Peterborough.....	381	11,430	30.0	6,858	5,240	39,824	7.60	160,092
Prescott.....	1,474	56,749	38.5	44,264	6,076	56,993	9.38	229,112
Prince Edward.....	1,817	90,850	50.0	60,960	3,258	25,315	7.77	101,766
Rainy River.....	35	350	10.0	210	158	474	3.00	1,905
Renfrew.....	481	19,240	40.0	13,468	3,683	30,090	8.17	120,962
Russell.....	493	14,790	30.0	10,353	5,957	47,060	7.90	189,181
Simcoe.....	673	26,920	40.0	18,790	7,126	61,854	8.68	248,653
Stormont.....	1,052	31,560	30.0	23,197	6,095	53,941	8.85	216,843
Sudbury.....	20	500	25.0	300	95	475	5.00	1,910
Thunder Bay.....	13	325	25.0	195	2	105	5.00	40
Timiskaming.....	2	50	25.0	30	21	105	5.00	422
Victoria.....	316	9,480	30.0	7,110	4,715	40,879	8.67	164,334
Waterloo.....	419	16,760	40.0	11,732	9,107	74,313	8.16	298,738
Welland.....	3,070	130,475	42.5	91,333	4,645	26,151	5.63	105,127
Wellington.....	146	5,840	40.0	4,088	7,120	50,338	7.07	202,359
Wentworth.....	890	42,275	47.5	27,732	8,765	61,355	7.00	246,647
York.....	376	15,040	40.0	10,528	9,857	85,460	8.67	343,549
The Province:								
1927.....	102,626	5,449,213	53.1	3,613,287	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453
1926.....	179,325	10,329,439	57.6	5,529,069	367,772	3,497,071	9.51	15,736,820

## POTATOES AND TURNIPS

TABLE XIII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Turnips for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Potatoes				Turnips			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma . . . . .	1,306	103,305	79.1	109,058	362	94,120	260	17,412
Brant . . . . .	2,277	167,815	73.7	173,660	2,417	920,877	381	170,362
Bruce . . . . .	3,705	341,601	92.2	280,920	2,332	1,009,756	433	186,805
Carleton . . . . .	4,813	386,484	80.3	384,915	862	272,392	316	50,392
Cochrane . . . . .	293	39,555	135.0	28,139	80	24,000	300	4,440
Dufferin . . . . .	4,892	626,665	128.1	405,976	1,895	1,064,990	562	197,023
Dundas . . . . .	1,382	84,993	61.5	85,535	42	8,106	193	1,500
Durham . . . . .	3,834	400,270	104.4	322,714	1,903	881,089	463	163,001
Elgin . . . . .	3,306	367,627	111.2	367,878	147	31,899	217	5,901
Essex . . . . .	3,170	407,662	128.6	404,848	67	20,100	300	3,718
Frontenac . . . . .	3,033	199,875	65.9	201,149	138	33,672	244	6,229
Glengarry . . . . .	2,280	194,028	85.1	200,603	142	45,440	320	8,406
Grenville . . . . .	2,501	191,327	76.5	189,643	123	31,365	255	5,802
Grey . . . . .	5,603	620,812	110.8	459,303	2,994	1,221,552	408	225,987
Haldimand . . . . .	699	23,137	33.1	24,250	42	6,300	150	1,165
Haliburton . . . . .	523	57,844	110.6	50,367	125	26,875	215	4,972
Halton . . . . .	1,563	161,458	103.3	140,894	1,311	707,940	540	130,969
Hastings . . . . .	4,793	531,544	110.9	522,833	642	233,046	363	43,114
Huron . . . . .	3,558	310,258	87.2	284,279	3,137	1,295,581	413	239,682
Kenora . . . . .	144	4,608	32.0	3,986	21	2,100	100	389
Kent . . . . .	4,465	513,475	115.0	518,209	63	20,475	325	3,788
Lambton . . . . .	3,190	261,899	82.1	281,207	149	14,900	100	2,757
Lanark . . . . .	2,595	228,360	88.0	228,517	456	148,200	325	27,417
Leeds . . . . .	2,519	192,704	76.5	203,620	527	214,489	407	39,680
Lennox & Add'gton . . . . .	2,810	231,825	82.5	230,884	78	32,136	412	5,945
Lincoln . . . . .	1,050	96,915	92.3	101,394	56	20,160	360	3,730
Manitoulin . . . . .	606	46,238	76.3	45,129	118	29,500	250	5,458
Middlesex . . . . .	6,554	509,246	77.7	467,088	1,127	397,831	353	73,599
Muskoka . . . . .	1,117	146,550	131.2	134,974	321	114,597	357	21,200
Nipissing . . . . .	1,484	187,429	126.3	147,734	265	74,995	283	13,874
Norfolk . . . . .	3,459	309,235	89.4	292,728	382	125,296	328	23,180
Northumberland . . . . .	3,770	353,626	93.8	341,122	1,981	909,279	459	168,217
Ontario . . . . .	6,024	635,532	105.5	482,853	6,576	3,123,600	475	577,866
Oxford . . . . .	2,256	228,307	101.2	237,559	3,916	1,578,148	403	291,957
Parry Sound . . . . .	1,397	190,551	136.4	150,918	359	112,726	314	20,854
Peel . . . . .	3,793	395,231	104.2	299,907	773	267,458	346	49,480
Perth . . . . .	2,657	208,309	78.4	207,859	2,840	1,195,640	421	221,193
Peterborough . . . . .	2,356	221,464	94.0	220,776	1,464	705,648	482	130,545
Prescott . . . . .	2,083	181,221	87.0	168,281	173	31,659	183	5,857
Prince Edward . . . . .	1,563	155,675	99.6	154,748	61	14,030	230	2,596
Rainy River . . . . .	848	57,494	67.8	58,461	102	23,358	229	4,321
Renfrew . . . . .	4,793	485,052	101.2	428,334	285	57,000	200	10,545
Russell . . . . .	1,794	135,447	75.5	127,189	467	117,684	252	21,772
Simcoe . . . . .	11,617	1,216,300	104.7	866,414	4,684	2,018,804	431	373,479
Stormont . . . . .	1,664	88,691	53.3	94,640	49	11,858	242	2,194
Sudbury . . . . .	1,725	158,010	91.6	128,593	263	53,389	203	9,877
Thunder Bay . . . . .	2,084	252,998	121.4	189,338	351	140,400	400	25,974
Timiskaming . . . . .	932	141,384	151.7	105,809	273	111,930	410	20,707
Victoria . . . . .	1,939	184,593	95.2	160,032	2,500	907,500	363	167,888
Waterloo . . . . .	3,046	258,301	84.8	257,253	3,733	1,799,306	482	332,872
Welland . . . . .	1,749	128,202	73.3	132,059	57	16,359	287	3,026
Wellington . . . . .	5,599	603,572	107.8	499,790	8,518	4,020,496	472	743,792
Wentworth . . . . .	5,365	515,777	96.1	456,445	1,633	680,961	417	125,978
York . . . . .	7,293	754,826	103.5	601,410	5,097	2,431,269	477	449,785
The Province:								
1927 . . . . .	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	13,662,224	68,479	29,452,281	430	5,448,672
1926 . . . . .	153,468	16,496,290	107.5	18,627,771	71,500	23,204,013	325	4,640,803



## MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

TABLE XIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Mangels and Sugar Beets for the year 1927, together with the comparative total for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Mangels				Sugar Beets			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma . . . . .	29	7,250	250	1,341	35	7,000	200	1,356
Brant . . . . .	929	353,949	381	65,480	44	15,400	350	2,984
Bruce . . . . .	1,489	623,891	419	115,420	64	25,600	400	4,960
Carleton . . . . .	409	107,976	264	19,975	121	22,143	183	4,290
Cochrane . . . . .	5	1,000	200	185	7	1,400	200	271
Dufferin . . . . .	251	128,512	512	23,775	114	34,200	300	6,626
Dundas . . . . .	52	12,168	234	2,251	52	15,600	300	3,022
Durham . . . . .	978	435,210	445	80,514	25	5,000	200	968
Elgin . . . . .	261	125,280	480	23,177	315	118,125	375	22,887
Essex . . . . .	465	232,500	500	43,012	8,120	3,069,360	378	594,688
Frontenac . . . . .	64	18,368	287	3,398	59	12,921	219	2,503
Glengarry . . . . .	75	22,500	300	4,162	17	5,100	300	988
Grenville . . . . .	56	13,552	242	2,507	40	10,440	261	2,022
Grey . . . . .	1,888	721,216	382	133,425	180	68,400	380	13,252
Haldimand . . . . .	125	21,125	169	3,908	25	3,750	150	726
Haliburton . . . . .	10	2,000	200	370	11	1,518	138	294
Halton . . . . .	941	486,497	517	90,002	31	10,850	350	2,102
Hastings . . . . .	137	49,868	364	9,226	132	46,200	350	8,951
Huron . . . . .	2,450	962,850	393	178,127	38	9,500	250	1,841
Kenora . . . . .	7	700	100	130	2	200	100	39
Kent . . . . .	388	178,868	461	33,091	21,410	7,643,370	357	1,480,903
Lambton . . . . .	416	116,480	280	21,549	5,183	1,632,645	315	316,325
Lanark . . . . .	138	41,400	300	7,659	57	11,400	200	2,209
Leeds . . . . .	93	30,225	325	5,592	85	25,925	305	5,023
Lennox & Add'gton	69	21,528	312	3,983	38	7,600	200	1,473
Lincoln . . . . .	178	76,718	431	14,193	40	14,000	350	2,713
Manitowlin . . . . .	37	7,881	213	1,458	8	800	100	155
Middlesex . . . . .	1,218	403,158	331	74,584	645	225,105	349	43,614
Muskoka . . . . .	38	12,122	319	2,243	9	2,250	250	436
Nipissing . . . . .	28	3,500	125	648	12	1,200	100	233
Norfolk . . . . .	271	108,671	401	20,104	137	49,320	360	9,556
Northumberland . . . . .	570	200,070	351	37,013	85	25,500	300	4,941
Ontario . . . . .	2,386	1,040,296	436	192,455	66	22,572	342	4,373
Oxford . . . . .	2,119	900,575	425	166,606	79	24,727	313	4,791
Parry Sound . . . . .	25	6,075	243	1,124	16	1,600	100	310
Peel . . . . .	512	206,848	404	38,267	93	23,250	250	4,505
Perth . . . . .	2,645	833,175	315	154,137	7	1,050	150	203
Peterborough . . . . .	375	168,750	450	31,219	38	9,500	250	1,841
Prescott . . . . .	46	9,200	200	1,702	72	10,800	150	2,093
Prince Edward . . . . .	56	16,240	290	3,004	32	7,200	225	1,395
Rainy River . . . . .	29	5,800	200	1,073	15	3,000	200	581
Renfrew . . . . .	162	32,400	200	5,994	73	7,300	100	1,414
Russell . . . . .	143	33,319	233	6,164	58	8,700	150	1,686
Simcoe . . . . .	2,056	709,320	345	131,224	390	101,790	261	19,722
Stormont . . . . .	40	10,000	250	1,850	33	6,600	200	1,279
Sudbury . . . . .	30	6,000	200	1,110	31	4,650	150	901
Thunder Bay . . . . .	20	8,000	400	1,480	14	2,800	200	543
Timiskaming . . . . .	40	12,000	300	2,220	18	3,600	200	698
Victoria . . . . .	812	259,028	319	47,920	46	11,500	250	2,228
Waterloo . . . . .	2,348	988,508	421	182,874	14	2,800	200	543
Welland . . . . .	66	20,724	314	3,834	53	13,250	250	2,567
Wellington . . . . .	2,405	925,925	385	171,296	56	15,400	275	2,984
Wentworth . . . . .	1,231	465,318	378	86,084	60	15,480	258	2,999
York . . . . .	3,054	1,310,166	429	242,381	98	34,300	350	6,646
The Province:								
1927 . . . . .	34,665	13,494,700	389	2,496,520	38,503	13,453,691	349	2,606,653
1926 . . . . .	34,009	13,548,484	398	2,709,697	41,594	18,831,084	453	3,766,217

## ALSIKE AND SWEET CLOVER

TABLE XV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Alsike and Sweet Clover for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Alsike				Sweet Clover			
	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma.....	201	297	1.48	2,900	515	953	1.85	6,888
Brant.....	1,279	2,174	1.70	24,019	6,333	13,933	2.20	103,438
Bruce.....	2,997	4,436	1.48	43,055	21,960	49,630	2.26	381,264
Carleton.....	937	1,612	1.72	17,477	6,913	13,964	2.02	115,348
Cochrane.....	356	602	1.69	5,594	107	161	1.50	997
Dufferin.....	3,105	4,937	1.59	48,021	9,320	20,877	2.24	150,895
Dundas.....	760	1,368	1.80	13,419	2,780	6,950	2.50	45,426
Durham.....	5,578	9,762	1.75	101,100	14,543	33,158	2.28	242,399
Elgin.....	1,015	1,502	1.48	17,479	11,504	26,114	2.27	182,007
Essex.....	3,099	4,184	1.35	45,103	7,453	14,682	1.97	117,489
Frontenac.....	989	1,236	1.25	11,920	1,367	3,076	2.25	25,409
Glenegarry.....	771	1,449	1.88	11,595	1,180	2,761	2.34	17,105
Grenville.....	574	1,005	1.75	9,485	3,371	8,495	2.52	70,172
Grey.....	4,118	5,930	1.44	54,678	25,326	51,412	2.03	367,880
Halldinand.....	23,456	38,702	1.65	386,827	3,824	9,063	2.37	66,535
Haliburton.....	179	251	1.40	3,110	232	436	1.88	3,602
Halton.....	4,950	8,069	1.63	96,646	2,122	4,647	2.19	35,172
Hastings.....	4,238	6,781	1.60	76,108	12,302	28,049	2.28	205,339
Huron.....	2,669	3,923	1.47	35,889	28,005	64,131	2.29	463,527
Kenora.....	685	1,028	1.50	10,615	140	175	1.25	1,265
Kent.....	5,633	8,168	1.45	75,904	7,130	15,686	2.20	103,657
Lambton.....	5,972	10,093	1.69	94,315	19,751	51,945	2.63	442,493
Lanark.....	1,640	3,280	2.00	31,057	5,074	13,801	2.72	99,751
Leeds.....	958	1,437	1.50	14,096	2,767	6,087	2.20	50,281
Lennox & Add'gton	1,416	2,365	1.67	24,933	4,902	9,902	2.02	65,844
Lincoln.....	2,045	3,027	1.48	35,693	1,887	4,585	2.43	42,608
Manitowlin.....	220	308	1.40	2,968	1,466	3,152	2.15	22,782
Middlesex.....	7,049	11,137	1.58	129,369	22,641	56,603	2.50	471,067
Muskoka.....	335	503	1.50	5,194	121	212	1.75	1,532
Nipissing.....	348	553	1.59	5,710	160	280	1.75	2,024
Norfolk.....	5,414	7,363	1.36	78,992	6,622	15,760	2.38	113,910
Northumberland.....	2,863	5,010	1.75	48,420	18,539	43,567	2.35	306,797
Ontario.....	4,650	8,370	1.80	86,424	12,346	29,383	2.38	242,714
Oxford.....	674	1,186	1.76	12,944	9,544	23,287	2.44	179,134
Parry Sound.....	280	448	1.60	5,551	255	446	1.75	3,684
Peel.....	9,657	15,837	1.64	179,876	4,240	10,176	2.40	76,177
Perth.....	971	1,690	1.74	18,828	17,342	41,101	2.37	314,045
Peterborough.....	2,108	3,288	1.56	36,496	11,160	22,320	2.00	164,551
Prescott.....	1,842	3,224	1.75	28,296	2,112	4,224	2.00	30,530
Prince Edward.....	1,670	2,672	1.60	26,210	7,271	18,178	2.50	136,643
Rainy River.....	577	929	1.61	8,499	179	358	2.00	2,588
Renfrew.....	1,826	3,652	2.00	33,184	3,344	9,096	2.72	61,048
Russell.....	747	1,240	1.66	11,049	637	1,484	2.33	11,109
Simcoe.....	19,641	33,390	1.70	350,627	27,157	67,621	2.49	562,763
Stromont.....	327	589	1.80	5,474	1,241	2,668	2.15	16,529
Sudbury.....	494	741	1.50	6,886	415	726	1.75	4,498
Thunder Bay.....	631	1,047	1.66	10,811	398	796	2.00	6,575
Timiskaming.....	2,195	3,424	1.56	36,521	289	578	2.00	4,178
Victoria.....	13,089	21,990	1.68	205,032	8,244	17,312	2.10	125,128
Waterloo.....	415	743	1.79	8,378	9,098	21,198	2.33	189,768
Welland.....	2,760	4,306	1.56	47,485	1,925	4,774	2.48	41,900
Wellington.....	1,501	2,477	1.65	23,275	16,571	37,285	2.25	252,550
Wentworth.....	2,350	3,901	1.66	45,636	5,124	12,246	2.39	113,801
York.....	12,616	22,709	1.80	241,984	11,047	27,838	2.52	210,981
The Province:								
1927.....	176,870	290,345	1.64	2,991,247	400,296	927,342	2.32	7,075,797
1926.....	129,477	179,664	1.39	2,217,556	365,102	810,852	2.22	7,222,221

## ALFALFA AND HAY AND CLOVER

TABLE XVI.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Alfalfa, Hay and Clover for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Alfalfa				Hay and Clover			
	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
Algoma . . . . .	288	501	1.74	5,411	25,453	39,707	1.56	462,471
Brant . . . . .	15,716	36,618	2.33	426,600	22,397	40,987	1.83	442,253
Bruce . . . . .	57,448	117,768	2.05	1,289,560	96,945	168,684	1.74	1,701,678
Carleton . . . . .	9,676	24,771	2.56	328,216	101,526	191,884	1.89	2,064,501
Cochrane . . . . .	22	39	1.75	390	7,323	11,717	1.60	145,180
Dufferin . . . . .	8,514	18,986	2.23	199,353	60,748	109,346	1.80	1,133,562
Dundas . . . . .	3,910	9,775	2.50	104,299	55,821	97,687	1.75	954,194
Durham . . . . .	8,387	21,051	2.51	243,560	39,069	69,152	1.77	814,702
Elgin . . . . .	24,929	58,085	2.33	739,422	57,608	90,445	1.57	1,001,124
Essex . . . . .	29,150	69,669	2.39	905,697	32,478	56,837	1.75	762,927
Frontenac . . . . .	4,330	9,829	2.27	97,209	76,372	120,668	1.58	1,193,620
Glengarry . . . . .	2,595	6,488	2.50	56,770	65,142	112,690	1.73	1,060,073
Grenville . . . . .	2,940	7,379	2.51	80,136	51,223	88,616	1.73	931,470
Grey . . . . .	63,557	127,750	2.01	1,324,768	125,819	208,860	1.66	2,055,214
Haldimand . . . . .	32,106	65,817	2.05	786,513	44,348	74,505	1.68	766,220
Haliburton . . . . .	119	238	2.00	3,570	13,554	21,144	1.56	306,741
Halton . . . . .	15,580	35,367	2.27	488,418	26,564	45,956	1.73	606,432
Hastings . . . . .	18,242	41,409	2.27	469,164	89,171	154,266	1.73	1,799,938
Huron . . . . .	47,227	101,538	2.15	1,072,241	90,691	161,430	1.78	1,616,831
Kenora . . . . .	118	148	1.25	1,776	3,234	5,174	1.60	64,109
Kent . . . . .	32,057	90,080	2.81	1,058,440	35,962	67,249	1.87	756,870
Lambton . . . . .	46,944	120,646	2.57	1,292,119	55,746	100,343	1.80	1,044,374
Lanark . . . . .	8,853	23,815	2.69	275,301	73,254	139,915	1.91	1,456,242
Leeds . . . . .	5,968	14,622	2.45	175,464	74,856	128,752	1.72	1,524,846
Lennox & Add'gton . . . . .	13,293	26,985	2.03	302,502	66,717	108,082	1.62	1,082,514
Lincoln . . . . .	13,269	28,926	2.18	415,667	36,575	61,080	1.67	787,086
Manitoulin . . . . .	2,450	4,998	2.04	56,228	18,620	28,675	1.54	284,239
Middlesex . . . . .	41,497	95,858	2.31	1,154,130	80,841	147,131	1.82	1,739,476
Muskoka . . . . .	94	165	1.75	2,034	29,072	45,643	1.57	627,279
Nipissing . . . . .	181	324	1.79	3,888	27,767	41,928	1.51	499,163
Norfolk . . . . .	14,693	36,733	2.50	437,857	44,327	75,356	1.70	822,435
Northumberland . . . . .	12,314	28,199	2.29	310,189	48,431	88,144	1.82	1,071,218
Ontario . . . . .	17,954	46,501	2.59	560,337	58,852	110,053	1.87	1,315,889
Oxford . . . . .	30,333	71,283	2.35	864,663	57,885	107,087	1.85	1,121,201
Parry Sound . . . . .	259	518	2.00	7,252	34,395	53,656	1.56	747,930
Peel . . . . .	35,683	77,075	2.16	938,003	38,519	70,105	1.82	862,848
Perth . . . . .	16,603	42,172	2.54	514,077	85,775	159,542	1.86	1,737,946
Peterborough . . . . .	7,353	16,912	2.30	214,952	41,630	70,355	1.69	944,381
Prescott . . . . .	1,345	2,690	2.00	26,120	72,074	116,760	1.62	940,367
Prince Edward . . . . .	7,507	18,017	2.40	195,665	39,587	68,486	1.73	678,156
Rainy River . . . . .	819	1,736	2.12	21,700	22,937	36,240	1.58	359,600
Renfrew . . . . .	5,053	13,643	2.70	140,659	98,638	181,494	1.84	1,812,164
Russell . . . . .	2,353	5,835	2.48	70,020	52,053	85,887	1.65	750,251
Simcoe . . . . .	28,550	71,375	2.50	861,496	96,768	172,247	1.78	2,041,749
Stormont . . . . .	2,616	6,069	2.32	62,511	50,145	84,244	1.68	851,590
Sudbury . . . . .	244	427	1.75	4,270	28,366	40,847	1.44	420,076
Thunder Bay . . . . .	1,509	3,018	2.00	36,216	19,910	33,051	1.66	443,646
Timiskaming . . . . .	263	560	2.13	5,880	23,938	36,625	1.53	474,225
Victoria . . . . .	6,470	15,399	2.38	185,712	48,645	77,832	1.60	945,092
Waterloo . . . . .	12,386	29,974	2.42	371,078	43,567	82,777	1.90	1,042,745
Welland . . . . .	8,263	17,518	2.12	236,843	50,350	84,588	1.68	1,085,647
Wellington . . . . .	21,054	46,950	2.23	506,121	103,079	182,450	1.77	1,910,252
Wentworth . . . . .	16,392	38,193	2.33	493,454	36,574	62,907	1.72	759,316
York . . . . .	46,921	115,426	2.46	1,491,304	51,472	95,223	1.85	1,337,179
The Province:								
1927 . . . . .	806,397	1,865,868	2.31	21,915,225	2,832,813	4,914,515	1.73	54,161,232
1926 . . . . .	748,473	1,850,392	2.47	25,889,781	2,889,143	4,248,048	1.47	54,154,454

## CARROTS—ALL FIELD CROPS

TABLE XVII.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the area, produce and market value of Carrots and all Field Crops enumerated in Tables VII to XVII for the year 1927, together with the comparative totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Carrots				All Field Crops		
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Value	Per acre
				\$		\$	\$ c.
Algoma	48	4,800	100	888	47,700	994,627	20.85
Brant	19	3,800	200	703	135,298	3,551,773	26.25
Bruce	24	4,944	206	914	390,302	9,437,771	24.18
Carleton	98	13,622	139	2,520	263,508	6,089,550	23.11
Cochrane	13	1,300	100	240	11,187	253,826	22.69
Dufferin	10	1,500	150	278	202,318	4,993,854	24.68
Dundas	11	2,200	200	407	126,466	2,873,645	22.72
Durham	14	2,100	150	388	204,201	4,978,973	24.38
Elgin	29	5,800	200	1,073	248,031	6,149,253	24.79
Essex	36	9,000	250	1,665	279,462	8,036,726	28.76
Frontenac	43	6,493	151	1,201	140,207	2,689,911	19.19
Glengarry	26	3,900	150	722	134,561	2,656,364	19.74
Grenville	20	4,000	200	740	111,574	2,590,280	23.22
Grey	34	6,800	200	1,258	485,187	11,146,467	22.97
Haldimand	15	1,500	100	278	183,088	3,599,265	19.66
Haliburton	16	2,000	125	370	25,003	570,786	22.83
Halton	11	2,200	200	407	113,582	3,265,079	28.75
Hastings	36	7,200	200	1,332	271,879	6,303,099	23.18
Huron	22	4,026	183	745	451,499	11,459,549	25.38
Kenora	5	500	100	93	6,352	99,488	15.66
Kent	26	6,370	245	1,178	356,337	11,028,031	30.95
Lambton	79	15,800	200	2,923	331,383	8,609,219	25.98
Lanark	35	5,250	150	971	171,869	4,198,164	24.43
Leeds	38	5,700	150	1,054	168,469	4,099,529	24.33
Lennox and Addington	34	5,100	150	944	163,312	3,349,393	20.51
Lincoln	20	5,000	250	925	106,386	2,613,765	24.57
Manitoulin	8	800	100	148	37,369	739,165	19.78
Middlesex	58	8,700	150	1,610	396,683	10,475,169	26.41
Muskoka	48	9,600	200	1,776	46,210	1,087,447	23.53
Nipissing	30	3,000	100	555	50,006	1,066,393	21.33
Norfolk	28	6,076	217	1,124	190,917	4,338,522	22.72
Northumberland	37	5,550	150	1,027	239,405	5,829,298	24.35
Ontario	39	5,850	150	1,082	289,711	8,266,559	28.53
Oxford	7	1,295	185	240	292,463	8,391,532	28.69
Parry Sound	33	4,950	150	916	58,362	1,386,245	23.75
Peel	76	15,200	200	2,812	181,415	4,643,947	25.60
Perth	5	750	150	138	334,419	8,974,922	26.84
Peterborough	19	2,850	150	527	168,462	4,143,394	24.60
Prescott	48	4,800	100	888	152,725	2,786,691	18.25
Prince Edward	7	917	131	170	126,383	2,701,341	21.37
Rainy River	9	900	100	167	36,923	572,389	15.50
Renfrew	52	5,200	100	962	255,324	5,801,762	22.72
Russell	70	7,000	100	1,295	117,747	2,257,669	19.17
Simcoe	104	18,720	180	3,463	516,219	13,599,962	26.35
Stormont	22	2,200	100	407	106,611	2,234,295	20.96
Sudbury	40	4,000	100	740	50,151	935,166	18.65
Thunder Bay	24	2,400	100	444	35,479	944,077	26.61
Timiskaming	38	7,600	200	1,406	51,272	1,284,513	25.05
Victoria	30	4,500	150	832	206,339	4,456,253	21.60
Waterloo	10	1,500	150	278	210,970	6,284,179	29.79
Welland	21	4,200	200	777	123,200	2,692,014	21.85
Wellington	25	6,250	250	1,156	382,437	9,851,292	25.76
Wentworth	42	8,400	200	1,554	162,296	4,412,857	27.19
York	51	12,750	250	2,359	356,386	10,831,602	30.39
The Province:							
1927	1,743	286,863	165	53,070	10,305,045	256,627,042	24.90
1926	1,672	253,966	152	50,793	10,434,401	257,686,886	24.70

## PASTURE, FALLOW, ORCHARD, SMALL FRUITS

TABLE XVIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the area in Cleared Pasture, Summer Fallow, Orchards and Small Fruits in 1927, together with totals for the Province for the past five years; also, the number of silos in each county in 1927.

Counties and Districts	Cleared pasture	Summer fallow	Orchard	Small fruits	Total	Number of silos
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Algoma.....	8,993	554	322	118	9,987	35
Brant.....	24,619	2,388	3,702	490	31,199	927
Bruce.....	132,567	13,278	7,009	333	153,187	852
Carleton.....	90,518	990	1,509	409	93,426	1,478
Cochrane.....	1,777	.....	.....	11	1,788	.....
Dufferin.....	54,307	3,025	1,896	119	59,347	107
Dundas.....	42,131	216	1,688	267	44,302	1,076
Durham.....	60,525	4,102	7,022	331	71,980	695
Elgin.....	73,064	4,649	6,926	928	85,567	1,380
Essex.....	38,384	3,109	5,480	1,140	48,113	384
Frontenac.....	82,637	275	1,176	214	84,302	437
Glengarry.....	46,888	61	1,019	111	48,079	574
Grenville.....	48,135	203	1,419	327	50,084	493
Grey.....	140,585	12,476	9,530	436	163,027	1,156
Haldimand.....	34,059	9,052	4,387	274	47,772	526
Haliburton.....	15,356	203	101	36	15,696	5
Halton.....	27,336	4,243	5,738	996	38,313	631
Hastings.....	107,888	2,683	4,753	444	115,768	577
Huron.....	150,199	6,301	11,702	528	168,730	1,334
Kenora.....	976	54	1	9	1,040	7
Kent.....	74,463	4,020	5,442	950	84,875	748
Lambton.....	141,917	6,854	11,230	963	160,964	1,491
Lanark.....	116,548	419	1,166	214	118,347	1,127
Leeds.....	79,001	364	1,322	334	81,021	1,142
Lennox and Addington.....	68,132	2,074	1,675	293	72,174	301
Lincoln.....	18,666	4,792	12,172	5,651	41,281	601
Manitoulin.....	8,884	216	196	15	9,311	96
Middlesex.....	193,378	5,645	11,134	1,078	211,235	2,321
Muskoka.....	16,980	508	132	76	17,696	38
Nipissing.....	10,803	253	50	99	11,205	20
Norfolk.....	40,955	5,704	8,638	1,541	56,838	1,073
Northumberland.....	69,237	3,317	10,312	727	83,593	801
Ontario.....	62,058	3,741	4,936	470	71,205	1,466
Oxford.....	72,656	2,588	7,473	575	83,292	2,611
Parry Sound.....	18,470	590	123	71	19,254	30
Peel.....	46,304	8,931	4,732	1,322	61,289	782
Perth.....	87,361	9,798	5,627	375	103,161	1,227
Peterborough.....	61,225	4,712	1,603	177	67,717	575
Prescott.....	51,981	129	936	165	53,211	571
Prince Edward.....	43,969	1,196	7,603	297	53,065	260
Rainy River.....	6,169	460	9	42	6,680	8
Renfrew.....	88,555	2,202	714	218	91,689	637
Russell.....	36,503	275	426	128	37,332	577
Simcoe.....	94,638	31,136	8,242	1,020	135,036	1,310
Stormont.....	42,371	28	1,198	207	43,804	720
Sudbury.....	8,272	248	17	43	8,580	15
Thunder Bay.....	4,415	195	46	36	4,692	28
Timiskaming.....	7,906	409	22	32	8,369	10
Victoria.....	59,440	3,451	1,742	238	64,871	691
Waterloo.....	25,358	4,977	4,284	380	34,999	1,395
Welland.....	24,457	10,250	5,260	1,772	41,739	623
Wellington.....	80,226	6,614	4,940	383	92,163	1,013
Wentworth.....	25,174	4,978	5,246	1,172	36,570	1,188
York.....	45,370	13,970	7,197	593	67,130	1,826
The Province:						
1927.....	3,012,786	212,906	211,225	*29,178	3,466,095	39,996
1926.....	3,077,424	189,488	215,779	*28,491	3,511,182	38,171
1925.....	3,193,941	162,649	223,343	*27,890	3,607,823	37,836
1924.....	3,317,532	179,527	229,708	27,315	3,754,082	37,218
1923.....	3,472,642	186,123	235,349	27,497	3,921,611	.....

\*Including 7,836 acres in strawberries and 7,905 in vineyards in 1927, and 7,274 acres in strawberries and 7,545 in vineyards in 1926, and 7,185 in strawberries and 6,558 in vineyards in 1925.

## MARKET PRICES

TABLE XIX.—The following table shows by Counties the average prices of agricultural products for 1927, together with the average prices for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Fall Wheat, per bush.	Spring Wheat per bush.	Oats, per bush.	Barley, per bush.	Peas, per bush.	Beans, per bush.	Rye, per bush.	Buckwheat, per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay, per ton	Potatoes, per bush.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ c.	cts.
Algoma.....	125.0	120.0	60.0	80.0	178.0	2.00	98.0	81.7	60.0	11.65	105.6
Brant.....	126.1	121.7	56.1	77.8	138.0	2.41	95.8	77.2	67.2	10.79	103.5
Bruce.....	124.8	120.4	54.9	76.0	139.0	2.50	95.6	77.9	71.6	10.09	82.2
Carleton.....	130.0	125.3	65.1	82.2	160.0	2.51	95.0	83.6	70.0	10.76	99.6
Cochrane.....	120.0	118.0	60.0	75.0	150.0	2.00	.....	80.0	60.0	12.39	71.1
Dufferin.....	125.6	122.3	57.8	80.4	133.0	2.25	98.7	78.0	72.0	10.37	64.8
Dundas.....	126.0	124.1	64.6	83.5	164.0	2.37	100.0	85.0	70.0	9.77	100.6
Durham.....	125.0	120.3	56.2	77.3	150.0	2.50	97.9	74.2	67.5	11.78	80.6
Elgin.....	124.1	121.0	55.3	75.5	170.0	2.32	91.2	80.6	65.3	11.07	100.1
Essex.....	123.8	120.6	50.2	75.0	125.0	2.27	105.0	82.0	62.9	13.42	99.3
Frontenac.....	128.8	124.5	62.5	85.0	161.0	2.60	98.0	79.5	75.0	9.89	100.6
Glengarry.....	126.2	121.5	62.5	85.4	162.0	2.50	.....	86.6	70.0	9.41	103.4
Grenville.....	121.7	122.2	67.1	87.5	148.0	2.39	100.0	82.7	75.0	10.51	99.1
Grey.....	124.2	121.9	56.1	74.0	134.0	2.50	90.0	76.3	63.3	9.84	74.0
Haldimand.....	129.8	125.8	57.7	78.3	147.0	2.49	92.5	81.4	68.0	10.28	104.8
Haliburton.....	.....	120.0	68.3	80.0	144.0	2.00	97.0	77.0	70.0	14.51	87.1
Halton.....	126.3	119.4	57.0	75.7	138.0	2.50	95.0	78.8	65.0	13.20	87.3
Hastings.....	126.0	123.0	62.3	81.5	150.0	2.50	97.1	80.5	66.0	11.67	98.4
Huron.....	124.2	121.2	54.7	75.9	150.0	2.30	96.5	77.5	70.0	10.02	91.6
Kenora.....	125.0	120.0	65.0	85.0	125.0	.....	95.0	80.0	.....	12.39	86.5
Kent.....	123.8	121.1	51.1	76.8	165.0	2.33	95.7	80.3	63.8	11.25	100.9
Lambton.....	124.2	125.1	54.1	79.3	175.0	2.50	90.0	80.7	67.3	10.41	107.4
Lanark.....	124.4	123.2	65.7	81.7	166.0	2.50	90.0	81.7	70.0	10.41	100.1
Leeds.....	127.5	130.0	65.1	87.1	168.0	2.50	100.0	81.8	75.0	11.84	105.7
Lennox and Addington.....	125.1	122.7	58.7	80.8	163.0	2.60	95.7	82.2	72.4	10.02	99.6
Lincoln.....	125.9	120.7	57.2	78.2	160.0	2.50	98.0	83.6	69.7	12.89	104.6
Manitoulin.....	124.2	121.0	67.5	83.3	139.0	2.00	98.0	85.0	60.0	9.91	97.6
Middlesex.....	125.2	120.5	56.1	77.7	142.0	2.33	96.5	78.9	68.5	11.82	91.7
Muskoka.....	127.5	130.0	68.8	83.3	185.0	2.00	100.0	90.0	65.0	13.74	92.1
Nipissing.....	125.0	118.0	59.7	78.3	159.0	2.50	95.0	80.0	60.0	11.91	78.8
Norfolk.....	124.1	122.5	56.6	74.3	150.0	2.41	91.8	78.0	65.6	10.91	94.7
Northumberland.....	123.6	122.0	57.4	78.1	147.0	2.50	96.0	73.7	70.0	12.15	96.5
Ontario.....	125.0	119.4	56.6	76.8	152.0	2.50	97.9	75.2	68.3	11.96	76.0
Oxford.....	125.3	120.0	56.6	78.1	156.0	2.50	97.6	80.0	70.4	10.47	104.1
Parry Sound.....	125.0	123.3	65.7	79.4	153.0	2.00	90.0	85.0	70.0	13.94	79.2
Peel.....	124.5	119.2	56.5	80.9	138.0	2.50	95.4	76.8	70.0	12.31	75.9
Perth.....	125.7	121.3	56.1	74.7	132.0	2.33	90.0	76.9	68.3	10.89	99.8
Peterborough.....	122.9	116.7	57.7	75.9	150.0	2.50	96.5	74.0	60.0	13.42	99.7
Prescott.....	130.0	125.0	63.6	80.0	180.0	2.61	100.0	87.3	78.0	8.05	92.9
Prince Edward.....	122.6	118.7	52.9	73.6	150.0	2.52	90.2	74.4	67.1	9.90	99.4
Rainy River.....	125.0	130.0	60.8	84.4	150.0	2.00	98.0	80.0	60.0	9.92	101.7
Renfrew.....	121.3	123.0	58.3	75.6	175.0	2.50	91.7	76.3	70.0	9.98	88.3
Russell.....	123.3	125.0	63.8	83.6	200.0	2.50	100.0	87.5	70.0	8.74	93.9
Simcoe.....	124.3	121.9	56.2	77.0	141.0	2.60	97.2	77.8	69.8	11.85	71.2
Stormont.....	125.0	120.0	63.8	82.5	160.0	2.38	100.0	87.0	73.5	10.11	106.7
Sudbury.....	125.0	125.0	63.6	80.0	156.0	2.00	98.0	90.0	60.0	10.28	81.4
Thunder Bay.....	125.0	125.0	60.8	80.0	145.0	.....	90.0	80.0	60.0	13.42	74.8
Timiskaming.....	130.0	123.8	62.9	78.8	151.0	2.50	98.0	80.0	60.0	12.95	74.8
Victoria.....	121.9	118.8	54.2	75.7	145.0	2.50	96.6	73.6	75.0	12.14	86.7
Waterloo.....	125.2	118.8	59.4	78.4	147.0	2.50	95.5	81.1	70.0	12.60	99.6
Welland.....	126.1	125.0	58.5	81.8	170.0	2.60	98.3	89.3	70.0	12.83	103.0
Wellington.....	125.5	121.4	55.4	77.3	132.0	2.50	96.7	75.2	70.0	10.47	82.8
Wentworth.....	125.8	120.0	58.9	78.2	131.0	2.50	99.4	76.5	65.6	12.07	88.5
York.....	125.8	120.7	56.3	75.6	145.0	2.28	98.6	77.6	70.0	14.04	79.7
The Province:											
1927.....	124.7	122.1	57.3	77.6	149.8	2.35	95.3	77.9	66.3	11.02	88.2
1926.....	125.1	125.1	51.8	68.0	150.6	2.34	87.2	77.0	53.5	12.75	112.9

## HORSES ON HAND

TABLE XX.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Horses on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts	Stallions, 2 yrs. old and over	Mares, 2 yrs. old and over	Geldings, 2 yrs. old and over	Colts and Fillies, under 2 years	Total Horses	
					Number	Value
						\$
Algoma.....	36	1,513	1,139	200	2,888	357,787
Brant.....	38	4,184	3,963	489	8,674	950,093
Bruce.....	96	11,725	7,926	1,837	21,584	2,349,915
Carleton.....	99	8,193	6,386	1,300	15,978	1,847,008
Cochrane.....	16	380	198	22	616	91,686
Dufferin.....	74	5,567	4,062	1,065	10,768	1,132,582
Dundas.....	49	4,621	3,510	560	8,740	902,588
Durham.....	49	6,777	5,047	852	12,725	1,380,452
Elgin.....	60	7,804	6,278	968	15,110	1,615,570
Essex.....	163	8,894	6,294	1,292	16,643	1,905,454
Frontenac.....	57	4,604	3,598	657	8,916	873,127
Glengarry.....	79	4,417	2,575	734	7,805	850,484
Grenville.....	39	3,381	2,796	450	6,666	659,466
Grey.....	135	13,780	10,251	2,120	26,286	2,734,574
Haldimand.....	38	5,174	4,144	775	10,131	1,087,695
Haliburton.....	13	846	641	112	1,612	176,180
Halton.....	38	3,657	3,169	393	7,257	816,522
Hastings.....	121	8,599	7,346	927	16,993	1,805,106
Huron.....	114	14,328	9,849	2,570	26,861	2,998,833
Kenora.....	12	133	160	5	310	41,645
Kent.....	121	11,073	9,070	1,786	22,050	2,486,862
Lambton.....	112	10,754	7,384	2,161	20,411	2,269,213
Lanark.....	59	5,398	4,278	756	10,491	1,097,244
Leeds.....	55	5,258	4,626	570	10,509	1,042,078
Lennox and Addington.....	62	4,785	4,304	827	9,978	966,681
Lincoln.....	46	3,607	2,941	301	6,895	726,259
Manitoulin.....	18	1,047	859	171	2,095	221,179
Middlesex.....	171	14,784	10,519	2,734	28,208	2,962,489
Muskoka.....	21	1,491	1,243	145	2,900	345,357
Nipissing.....	55	1,383	913	122	2,473	316,198
Norfolk.....	67	6,358	5,355	775	12,555	1,257,099
Northumberland.....	91	7,484	6,556	929	15,060	1,596,005
Ontario.....	57	9,095	6,782	1,192	17,126	1,841,810
Oxford.....	71	9,552	7,835	1,216	18,674	1,984,561
Parry Sound.....	39	1,814	1,566	210	3,629	457,932
Peel.....	41	6,054	4,302	1,034	11,431	1,205,589
Perth.....	85	10,791	7,732	1,865	20,473	2,190,633
Peterborough.....	66	5,243	3,961	653	9,923	1,092,301
Prescott.....	81	3,924	2,379	518	6,902	751,589
Prince Edward.....	29	4,006	3,426	413	7,874	822,331
Rainy River.....	22	1,024	1,003	123	2,172	262,709
Renfrew.....	157	7,179	4,977	1,151	13,464	1,583,310
Russell.....	71	3,748	2,275	696	6,790	724,788
Simcoe.....	103	15,452	11,745	2,005	29,305	3,253,028
Stormont.....	50	3,636	2,730	406	6,822	689,986
Sudbury.....	60	1,336	817	129	2,342	308,609
Thunder Bay.....	51	753	877	46	1,727	221,300
Timiskaming.....	45	1,324	1,177	118	2,664	394,265
Victoria.....	57	6,326	4,922	800	12,105	1,321,840
Waterloo.....	51	6,545	5,390	951	12,937	1,306,836
Welland.....	50	3,878	3,383	338	7,649	837,244
Wellington.....	82	11,480	8,749	1,617	21,928	2,296,869
Wentworth.....	37	5,095	4,304	502	9,938	1,033,345
York.....	59	10,736	8,927	1,351	21,073	2,280,221
The Province:						
1927.....	3,568	320,990	246,639	45,939	617,136	66,724,527
1926.....	3,515	328,924	251,958	45,262	629,659	68,239,756
1925.....	3,512	335,469	259,247	45,910	644,138	69,787,791
1924.....	3,671	344,370	266,560	49,274	663,875	72,617,565
1923.....	3,562	348,266	268,381	53,162	673,371	74,542,351

## CATTLE AND

TABLE XXI.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Cattle on

Counties and Districts	Bulls for breeding	Cows for milk purposes	Cows for beef purposes	Yearlings for milk purposes	Yearlings for beef purposes	Calves	All other Cattle
Algoma.....	292	6,448	302	1,528	1,549	3,306	715
Brant.....	730	15,901	684	3,892	2,507	5,969	697
Bruce.....	1,522	37,471	3,200	6,027	19,955	26,140	15,953
Carleton.....	2,403	48,587	2,120	10,191	5,173	16,065	4,282
Cochrane.....	152	1,152	27	257	51	576	63
Dufferin.....	677	15,774	1,562	2,624	8,622	10,925	5,216
Dundas.....	1,956	33,242	250	6,291	100	6,769	644
Durham.....	803	19,230	2,159	3,743	7,049	10,636	4,490
Elgin.....	1,492	36,954	1,068	6,932	4,386	11,003	4,144
Essex.....	823	21,550	1,161	4,493	1,340	5,589	913
Frontenac.....	1,897	31,913	972	5,756	2,008	11,159	1,124
Glengarry.....	2,181	33,070	568	6,949	332	6,722	576
Grenville.....	1,371	21,454	452	4,805	142	5,267	443
Grey.....	1,713	44,922	3,704	6,366	23,099	30,192	16,237
Haldimand.....	710	16,686	569	4,062	3,160	7,134	1,147
Haliburton.....	203	3,826	191	600	1,271	2,574	500
Halton.....	789	14,314	1,408	3,115	3,453	6,297	1,727
Hastings.....	3,034	47,459	1,671	10,103	2,593	17,080	2,053
Huron.....	1,719	41,946	3,520	7,319	20,386	27,340	16,182
Kenora.....	53	550	6	155	32	252	14
Kent.....	883	22,458	2,875	4,205	6,582	10,685	6,090
Lambton.....	1,143	34,060	2,570	5,065	14,750	21,219	12,791
Lanark.....	1,608	29,792	2,802	7,056	7,947	16,237	5,133
Leeds.....	2,332	40,458	633	8,383	744	10,359	1,073
Lennox & Addington	1,435	26,812	665	4,969	2,086	9,210	965
Lincoln.....	400	10,642	582	2,119	807	3,370	292
Manitoulin.....	190	4,087	258	601	2,254	2,927	1,166
Middlesex.....	2,434	56,514	3,231	11,036	14,653	26,509	15,376
Muskoka.....	358	7,207	304	1,570	1,419	3,632	804
Nipissing.....	885	7,554	448	1,871	1,235	4,218	731
Norfolk.....	987	21,995	382	5,108	758	6,212	671
Northumberland.....	1,576	28,687	1,612	6,836	5,073	12,225	2,417
Ontario.....	1,338	30,222	2,644	6,480	10,267	16,435	4,521
Oxford.....	2,525	50,193	1,942	10,352	3,800	14,279	3,068
Parry Sound.....	384	8,983	548	1,867	2,936	5,601	1,837
Peel.....	865	19,864	1,075	4,898	3,221	6,744	2,523
Perth.....	1,738	37,571	2,163	8,411	11,052	19,816	6,318
Peterborough.....	1,047	23,592	1,105	5,103	4,642	11,269	2,957
Prescott.....	1,974	30,298	553	6,036	413	7,742	682
Prince Edward.....	991	17,102	540	3,319	501	4,682	233
Rainy River.....	203	3,715	217	978	792	1,947	160
Renfrew.....	2,582	32,997	3,309	6,976	9,607	19,709	6,121
Russell.....	1,724	26,090	792	6,309	834	7,141	737
Simcoe.....	2,005	46,525	3,561	9,539	18,171	26,043	9,647
Stormont.....	1,730	29,638	554	4,968	199	5,091	436
Sudbury.....	672	6,612	418	1,792	709	3,580	396
Thunder Bay.....	142	4,402	85	927	115	1,432	45
Timiskaming.....	445	5,312	588	1,673	1,480	3,360	198
Victoria.....	792	22,338	1,751	4,394	9,416	13,280	7,730
Waterloo.....	1,042	20,723	692	4,575	4,960	10,418	1,494
Welland.....	525	12,814	369	2,643	1,064	3,829	429
Wellington.....	1,357	31,260	3,471	5,519	16,486	20,838	7,330
Wentworth.....	943	18,212	833	4,147	1,983	5,911	1,019
York.....	1,861	38,662	1,724	8,858	3,271	10,761	3,146
The Province:							
1927.....	65,636	*1,299,840	70,890	263,791	271,435	557,706	185,656
1926.....	66,854	*1,280,436	77,024	262,935	284,796	569,645	216,109
1925.....	68,515	*1,232,679	89,014	264,104	292,210	575,466	287,385
1924.....	70,838	1,203,527	100,982	271,755	306,463	592,408	371,329
1923.....	69,308	†1,265,965	.....	.....	.....	626,553	†876,261

†Milch cows. †Including yearlings. \*Including dual purpose cows.



SHEEP ON HAND

hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Total Cattle		Sheep and Lambs					Counties and Districts
Number	Value	Ewes for breeding	1 year and over	Under 1 year	Total Sheep and Lambs		
					Number	Value	
	\$					\$	
14,140	548,257	4,185	373	4,298	8,856	82,434	Algoma
30,380	1,503,265	4,441	544	4,832	9,817	107,928	Brant
110,268	4,672,387	20,210	2,077	21,573	43,860	484,162	Bruce
88,821	3,802,085	12,351	1,310	12,472	26,133	281,923	Carleton
2,278	102,085	125	53	196	374	3,997	Cochrane
45,400	1,795,411	14,693	1,443	15,465	31,601	366,769	Dufferin
49,252	2,432,468	1,015	90	1,113	2,218	22,517	Dundas
48,110	2,029,174	10,866	2,444	11,781	25,091	297,382	Durham
65,979	3,338,700	10,966	1,116	10,814	22,896	264,868	Elgin
35,869	1,831,448	8,591	1,087	9,800	19,478	195,360	Essex
54,829	2,029,432	7,658	783	8,017	16,458	161,243	Frontenac
50,398	2,341,128	1,795	665	2,107	4,567	44,751	Glengarry
33,934	1,523,997	4,036	520	4,546	9,102	89,330	Grenville
126,233	5,006,858	30,013	3,342	32,969	66,324	756,133	Grey
33,468	1,592,651	6,687	1,327	7,944	15,958	169,964	Haldimand
9,165	278,755	2,655	527	2,704	5,886	53,525	Haliburton
31,103	1,522,871	5,202	817	5,746	11,765	141,119	Halton
83,993	3,091,198	16,651	1,819	17,091	35,561	341,039	Hastings
118,412	5,111,631	11,513	1,803	13,142	26,458	311,933	Huron
1,062	40,076	34	5	36	75	642	Kenora
53,778	2,381,420	7,392	1,213	7,768	16,373	179,906	Kent
91,598	4,137,280	14,209	1,908	15,613	31,730	367,120	Lambton
70,575	2,516,439	17,498	1,611	17,320	36,429	420,090	Lanark
63,982	2,739,558	5,598	664	5,630	11,892	130,421	Leeds
46,142	1,914,764	6,541	985	6,970	14,496	151,811	Lennox and Addington
18,212	968,279	3,692	513	3,842	8,047	90,615	Lincoln
11,483	390,642	7,394	746	7,704	15,844	149,057	Manitoulin
129,753	6,026,901	11,902	3,890	13,448	29,240	352,153	Middlesex
15,294	546,849	3,382	482	3,594	7,458	69,994	Muskoka
16,942	540,468	3,748	713	4,023	8,484	72,445	Nipissing
36,113	1,735,625	4,030	681	4,112	8,823	90,735	Norfolk
58,426	2,511,693	7,873	1,755	8,075	17,703	195,189	Northumberland
71,907	3,173,518	17,453	2,782	17,668	37,903	466,833	Ontario
86,159	4,699,003	3,819	776	4,407	9,002	103,745	Oxford
22,156	755,346	7,306	1,182	7,666	16,154	151,802	Parry Sound
39,190	2,023,348	4,877	886	5,170	10,933	130,572	Peel
87,069	3,809,126	3,745	919	4,592	9,256	107,402	Perth
49,715	1,899,134	5,262	1,233	5,805	12,300	135,396	Peterborough
47,698	1,960,694	1,813	754	2,816	5,383	43,694	Prescott
27,368	1,311,292	4,936	466	4,968	10,370	111,611	Prince Edward
8,012	279,015	1,920	320	2,019	4,259	41,154	Rainy River
81,301	2,484,455	28,813	3,842	29,290	61,945	584,455	Renfrew
43,627	1,790,064	2,213	836	2,773	5,822	56,537	Russell
115,491	4,607,870	24,511	3,849	26,751	55,111	586,498	Simcoe
42,616	1,963,520	765	321	930	2,016	19,896	Stormont
14,179	477,165	1,320	460	1,874	3,654	31,039	Sudbury
7,148	325,204	425	82	443	950	8,463	Thunder Bay
13,056	542,887	2,242	370	2,432	5,044	52,942	Timiskaming
59,701	2,238,129	12,651	2,228	12,700	27,579	310,684	Victoria
43,904	2,023,441	2,331	358	2,646	5,335	58,286	Waterloo
21,673	1,064,122	2,520	391	2,944	5,855	59,169	Welland
86,261	3,750,280	16,720	2,169	18,813	37,702	458,732	Wellington
33,048	1,719,483	3,669	422	3,961	8,052	89,686	Wentworth
68,283	3,593,361	15,050	1,670	15,925	32,645	378,610	York
							The Province:
2,714,954	117,494,252	431,307	63,622	461,338	956,267	10,433,761	..... 1927
2,757,799	115,386,214	408,077	52,050	426,356	886,483	9,688,685	..... 1926
2,809,373	115,844,069	406,894	43,653	417,979	868,526	9,576,722	..... 1925
2,917,302	113,046,599			429,899	870,279	7,081,500	..... 1924
2,838,087	109,467,066			443,124	907,673	6,597,087	..... 1923

## SWINE ON HAND

TABLE XXII.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Swine on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts	Brood Sows	Other Swine		Total Swine	
		Six mos. and over	Under six mos.	Number	Value
Alboma.....	578	433	3,451	4,462	\$ 51,160
Braut.....	2,390	2,686	16,663	21,739	290,945
Bruce.....	6,947	7,739	45,253	59,939	822,949
Carleton.....	4,573	2,305	29,601	36,479	434,179
Cochrane.....	72	62	507	641	7,712
Dufferin.....	3,604	5,660	27,464	36,728	477,871
Dundas.....	2,781	3,461	19,170	25,412	325,207
Durham.....	3,386	4,411	23,583	31,380	411,937
Elgin.....	5,444	7,506	37,328	50,278	627,611
Essex.....	10,568	18,976	67,859	97,403	1,176,111
Frontenac.....	2,556	2,507	16,654	21,717	252,978
Glengarry.....	2,436	3,032	16,908	22,376	276,727
Grenville.....	1,788	1,705	11,860	15,353	190,877
Grey.....	8,483	12,028	59,496	80,007	1,071,692
Haldimand.....	2,817	2,718	19,963	25,498	327,812
Haliburton.....	343	285	1,788	2,416	29,184
Halton.....	2,133	3,139	15,503	20,775	300,028
Hastings.....	6,185	6,514	43,221	55,920	685,604
Huron.....	9,315	12,459	64,005	85,779	1,170,527
Kenora.....	36	14	203	253	3,163
Kent.....	11,511	22,655	78,104	112,270	1,370,998
Lambton.....	7,428	11,293	53,346	72,067	939,581
Lanark.....	2,681	2,298	18,755	23,734	283,052
Leeds.....	2,884	2,643	19,487	25,014	290,842
Lennox and Addington.....	2,701	1,909	18,375	22,985	279,173
Lincoln.....	1,558	1,377	10,343	13,278	176,491
Manitoulin.....	532	481	3,513	4,526	43,163
Middlesex.....	8,063	8,222	57,274	73,559	952,189
Muskoka.....	408	355	2,441	3,204	43,279
Nipissing.....	815	734	4,558	6,107	70,414
Norfolk.....	3,664	4,412	24,862	32,938	406,215
Northumberland.....	4,814	3,356	33,992	42,162	529,469
Ontario.....	6,060	9,900	41,299	57,259	776,650
Oxford.....	6,954	8,933	48,162	64,049	823,800
Parry Sound.....	615	488	4,378	5,481	62,362
Peel.....	2,490	2,846	19,848	25,184	343,809
Perth.....	8,597	10,165	59,448	78,210	1,039,313
Peterborough.....	2,836	2,247	19,830	24,913	309,542
Prescott.....	2,180	2,538	15,678	20,396	248,272
Prince Edward.....	2,557	1,547	16,497	20,601	269,973
Rainy River.....	328	294	1,635	2,257	29,956
Renfrew.....	3,901	3,202	23,656	30,759	325,004
Russell.....	2,361	1,957	15,449	19,767	234,193
Simcoe.....	10,107	14,111	69,073	93,291	1,232,104
Stormont.....	2,576	2,593	18,062	23,231	273,708
Sudbury.....	807	677	3,972	5,456	68,361
Thunder Bay.....	288	280	1,755	2,323	32,184
Timiskaming.....	768	601	4,300	5,669	69,945
Victoria.....	3,533	4,878	24,115	32,526	424,460
Waterloo.....	5,496	8,704	36,310	50,510	679,961
Welland.....	1,841	2,160	11,072	15,073	203,987
Wellington.....	8,965	11,455	63,394	83,814	1,119,743
Wentworth.....	2,970	3,534	21,441	27,945	380,563
York.....	7,328	10,318	50,418	68,064	892,505
The Province:					
1927.....	207,052	260,803	1,415,322	1,883,177	24,159,535
1926.....	199,637	264,639	1,271,079	1,735,355	24,525,126
1925.....	190,210	323,449	1,164,936	1,678,595	24,424,238
1924.....	199,860		1,608,043	1,807,903	16,201,699
1923.....	178,375		1,821,089	1,734,734	19,018,668

## POULTRY ON HAND

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by County Municipalities the number and value of Poultry on hand, June 15th, 1927, together with the totals for the Province for the past five years.

Counties and Districts	Turkeys	Geese	Ducks	Other Fowls	Total Poultry	
					Number	Value
						\$
Algoma.....	3,575	1,547	952	71,115	77,189	52,939
Brant.....	2,077	6,661	5,674	251,499	265,911	169,345
Bruce.....	23,175	22,808	20,287	536,828	603,098	407,178
Carleton.....	13,974	22,604	17,035	401,281	454,894	324,941
Cochrane.....	381	151	48	10,382	10,962	7,707
Dufferin.....	1,948	18,346	7,505	207,303	235,102	161,718
Dundas.....	11,770	9,597	7,946	314,293	343,606	224,178
Durham.....	3,284	14,303	11,020	343,742	372,349	239,836
Elgin.....	13,599	14,400	16,639	510,567	555,205	364,838
Essex.....	14,028	25,531	38,202	804,935	882,696	527,905
Frontenac.....	31,122	4,200	6,365	178,793	220,480	161,378
Glenarry.....	16,006	2,631	4,744	189,056	212,437	147,571
Grenville.....	10,436	6,812	5,852	202,400	225,500	152,359
Grey.....	16,371	30,635	25,250	615,526	687,782	448,147
Haldimand.....	13,829	7,869	11,034	352,105	384,837	246,496
Haliburton.....	2,031	828	347	25,080	28,286	20,294
Halton.....	3,258	11,071	6,515	193,993	214,837	153,763
Hastings.....	15,140	12,097	8,190	419,589	455,016	287,556
Huron.....	8,761	26,470	29,476	873,827	938,534	578,636
Kenora.....	204	57	75	10,187	10,523	6,633
Kent.....	14,145	19,658	38,687	839,224	911,714	544,262
Lambton.....	37,695	29,195	33,691	838,971	939,552	595,727
Lanark.....	11,937	4,759	3,910	263,475	284,081	194,942
Leeds.....	23,601	5,623	7,296	249,032	285,552	197,358
Lennox and Addington.....	8,538	4,327	6,040	286,438	305,343	188,931
Lincoln.....	6,573	5,569	7,254	277,391	296,787	174,384
Manitoulin.....	9,758	1,979	1,004	40,234	52,975	42,435
Middlesex.....	33,236	30,444	35,873	945,760	1,045,313	675,452
Muskoka.....	1,603	841	834	71,117	74,395	48,822
Nipissing.....	402	993	635	50,177	52,207	34,211
Norfolk.....	7,975	5,605	12,483	429,777	455,840	277,629
Northumberland.....	8,336	10,237	11,362	397,791	427,726	272,066
Ontario.....	6,468	20,527	17,170	415,345	459,510	327,116
Oxford.....	1,698	13,540	15,737	619,465	650,440	396,267
Parry Sound.....	2,235	2,831	1,396	66,136	72,598	52,347
Peel.....	5,879	13,581	11,563	276,409	307,432	209,281
Perth.....	2,024	20,815	21,965	592,727	637,531	388,770
Peterborough.....	14,298	8,520	5,347	220,800	248,965	167,220
Prescott.....	15,339	4,429	3,385	188,210	211,363	148,765
Prince Edward.....	7,482	2,931	6,358	194,179	210,950	136,910
Rainy River.....	3,659	1,133	425	51,887	57,104	38,437
Renfrew.....	13,319	12,591	4,306	269,354	299,570	200,318
Russell.....	1,402	7,198	7,356	160,111	176,067	110,428
Simcoe.....	17,469	33,370	21,165	610,550	682,554	465,385
Stormont.....	9,580	3,967	5,793	236,107	255,447	163,912
Sudbury.....	1,171	1,156	354	48,987	51,668	34,128
Thunder Bay.....	1,062	1,074	768	47,078	49,982	31,080
Timiskaming.....	1,813	2,024	1,461	53,353	58,651	42,714
Victoria.....	8,015	15,121	7,239	274,509	304,884	203,689
Waterloo.....	351	7,441	7,362	314,127	329,281	195,262
Wendell.....	2,549	4,315	8,876	285,156	300,896	193,008
Wellington.....	1,951	27,522	15,040	471,681	516,194	334,499
Wentworth.....	2,652	6,503	8,494	251,881	269,530	174,861
York.....	6,980	26,156	24,936	528,627	586,699	389,611
The Province:						
1927.....	496,164	594,593	578,721	17,378,567	19,048,045	12,333,645
1926.....	469,981	567,151	544,130	16,111,738	17,693,000	12,400,985
1925.....	480,612	555,720	558,742	16,183,507	17,778,581	13,527,454
1924.....	484,575	520,390	559,199	15,187,181	16,751,345	13,446,621
1923.....	364,425	467,749	449,486	13,921,724	15,203,384	12,401,083

## FARM PROPERTY, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the value of farm lands, buildings, implements and live stock for 1927, together with the totals for the Province for 1926.

Counties and Districts	Land	Buildings	Implements	Live Stock on hand	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Algoma.....	4,689,415	1,905,780	842,258	1,092,577	8,530,030
Brant.....	11,502,764	7,347,459	2,312,690	3,021,576	24,184,489
Bruce.....	31,768,751	17,391,513	5,153,863	8,736,591	63,050,718
Carleton.....	27,663,059	13,580,392	4,698,704	6,690,136	52,632,291
Cochrane.....	1,578,247	374,536	212,902	213,187	2,378,872
Dufferin.....	13,196,311	8,695,201	2,484,216	3,934,351	28,310,079
Dundas.....	11,419,529	6,857,439	2,813,724	3,906,958	24,997,650
Durham.....	14,412,191	9,330,179	3,010,957	4,358,781	31,112,108
Elgin.....	24,012,822	13,507,789	4,429,388	6,211,587	48,161,586
Essex.....	39,597,382	18,322,882	5,840,385	5,636,278	69,396,927
Frontenac.....	10,254,058	5,108,453	1,989,629	3,478,158	20,830,298
Glengarry.....	12,621,248	6,523,052	2,392,152	3,660,661	25,197,113
Grenville.....	7,493,907	4,800,586	1,804,220	2,616,029	16,714,742
Grey.....	34,353,473	21,872,158	6,377,592	10,017,404	72,620,627
Haldimand.....	13,373,029	8,448,744	2,753,599	3,424,618	27,999,990
Haliburton.....	1,984,123	662,194	369,440	557,938	3,573,695
Halton.....	13,135,291	8,240,515	2,434,754	2,934,303	26,744,863
Hastings.....	18,968,876	10,406,428	4,129,674	6,210,503	39,715,481
Huron.....	34,917,682	21,711,416	6,952,024	10,171,560	73,752,682
Kenora.....	634,941	265,565	119,751	92,159	1,112,416
Kent.....	46,697,132	20,619,786	7,243,195	6,963,448	81,523,561
Lambton.....	34,720,312	16,894,884	5,885,027	8,308,921	65,809,144
Lanark.....	12,024,741	5,980,222	2,505,481	4,511,767	25,022,211
Leeds.....	13,388,610	7,055,489	2,583,458	4,400,257	27,427,814
Lennox and Addington.....	10,881,099	6,072,307	2,462,230	3,501,360	22,916,996
Lincoln.....	15,680,952	8,446,536	2,451,145	2,136,028	28,714,661
Manitoulin.....	2,855,955	1,000,617	450,738	846,476	5,153,786
Middlesex.....	44,004,197	25,126,539	7,456,162	10,969,184	87,556,082
Muskoka.....	4,148,972	1,816,738	788,679	1,054,301	7,808,690
Nipissing.....	4,307,491	1,698,335	918,892	1,033,736	7,958,454
Norfolk.....	16,094,225	9,033,294	3,219,708	3,767,303	32,114,530
Northumberland.....	15,750,974	10,001,089	3,586,088	5,104,422	34,442,573
Ontario.....	21,994,589	13,664,137	4,391,867	6,585,927	46,636,520
Oxford.....	26,159,419	17,572,422	5,632,442	8,007,376	57,371,659
Parry Sound.....	4,529,103	2,091,477	928,060	1,479,789	9,028,429
Peel.....	18,706,864	11,244,363	3,305,288	3,912,599	37,169,114
Perth.....	26,014,033	19,305,506	5,731,133	7,535,244	58,585,916
Peterborough.....	13,831,964	7,205,517	2,328,917	3,603,593	26,969,991
Prescott.....	14,713,084	6,416,561	2,334,517	3,153,014	26,617,176
Prince Edward.....	8,647,164	5,648,541	2,350,118	2,652,117	19,297,940
Rainy River.....	4,086,619	1,166,744	593,356	651,271	6,497,990
Renfrew.....	18,738,182	8,343,314	3,831,646	5,177,542	36,090,684
Russell.....	11,893,475	5,324,376	1,957,809	2,916,010	22,091,670
Simcoe.....	38,757,092	22,895,196	7,089,812	10,144,885	78,886,985
Stormont.....	9,461,846	5,798,168	2,305,741	3,111,022	20,676,777
Sudbury.....	5,086,735	1,747,668	995,225	919,302	8,748,930
Thunder Bay.....	4,167,635	1,530,600	693,271	618,231	7,009,737
Timiskaming.....	5,988,844	1,663,623	1,041,016	1,102,753	9,796,236
Victoria.....	16,124,134	7,783,327	2,878,882	4,498,802	31,285,145
Waterloo.....	16,814,642	11,922,552	3,203,104	4,263,786	36,204,084
Welland.....	13,043,341	7,868,880	2,567,753	2,357,530	25,837,504
Wellington.....	26,656,530	19,914,302	5,193,296	7,960,123	59,724,251
Wentworth.....	16,391,946	9,215,497	3,108,952	3,397,938	32,114,333
York.....	36,872,595	19,560,136	5,707,622	7,534,308	69,674,661
The Province:					
1927.....	906,811,595	506,981,024	168,842,552	231,145,720	1,813,780,891
1926.....	876,177,637	493,551,144	164,478,485	230,240,766	1,764,448,032

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APPENDIX

Comparative Farm Statistics for Forty-six  
Years—1882 to 1927

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## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## FALL WHEAT AND SPRING WHEAT

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of fall wheat and spring wheat for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years, and the average for the forty-six years.

Years	Fall Wheat				Spring Wheat			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market Value
				\$				\$
1927	751,377	19,447,536	25.9	24,254,806	119,580	2,408,055	20.1	2,939,777
1926	807,015	20,988,030	26.0	26,262,506	115,497	2,166,054	18.8	2,708,690
1925	747,101	22,764,736	30.5	30,420,639	113,338	2,440,632	21.5	3,245,576
1924	722,366	21,396,621	29.6	28,646,679	101,401	1,948,853	19.2	2,669,773
1923	717,307	16,599,067	23.1	15,976,322	111,601	1,937,937	17.4	1,865,540
1922	813,935	17,792,958	21.9	18,616,746	124,206	2,099,503	16.9	2,207,565
1921	621,420	13,667,879	22.0	15,096,980	152,904	1,907,459	12.5	2,087,264
1920	762,371	18,492,013	24.3	35,759,610	267,367	4,480,472	16.8	8,237,182
1919	619,494	15,051,703	24.3	35,698,096	361,150	5,646,544	15.6	13,603,841
1918	362,616	7,054,845	19.5	14,877,794	351,423	8,186,191	23.3	17,076,203
1917	585,946	13,384,207	22.8	28,078,738	182,957	3,679,516	20.1	7,716,693
1916	704,867	14,942,050	21.2	24,099,591	144,305	2,213,961	15.3	3,591,681
1915	811,185	24,737,011	30.5	24,023,286	162,142	3,439,949	21.2	3,392,996
1914	685,692	14,333,548	20.9	15,641,232	118,607	2,169,425	18.3	2,340,520
1913	646,533	15,945,717	24.7	13,550,459	116,581	2,068,951	17.7	1,818,652
1912	759,888	15,039,885	19.8	13,795,968	123,080	2,302,359	18.7	2,072,266
1911	837,492	17,926,586	21.4	15,519,411	133,711	2,295,534	17.2	2,081,580
1910	743,473	19,837,172	26.7	17,172,678	129,319	2,489,833	19.3	2,229,999
1909	663,375	15,967,653	24.1	16,335,950	135,161	2,223,567	16.5	2,237,189
1908	679,642	16,430,476	24.2	14,649,061	142,124	2,197,716	15.5	1,996,230
1907	764,164	15,545,491	23.0	14,410,670	144,514	2,473,651	17.1	2,137,234
1906	787,287	18,841,774	23.9	13,321,134	171,745	3,267,000	19.0	2,250,963
1905	796,213	17,933,961	22.5	13,719,480	190,116	3,582,627	18.8	2,683,387
1904	605,458	9,160,623	15.1	9,041,535	225,027	3,471,103	15.4	3,269,779
1903	665,028	17,242,763	25.9	12,949,315	248,518	4,650,707	18.7	3,460,126
1902	748,592	20,233,669	27.0	14,305,204	303,115	6,048,024	20.0	4,209,425
1901	911,587	15,943,229	17.5	10,538,471	358,048	5,498,751	15.4	3,673,166
1900	1,068,640	23,369,737	21.9	15,517,505	376,905	6,940,333	18.4	4,684,725
1899	1,049,691	14,439,827	13.8	9,631,365	398,726	7,041,317	17.7	4,682,476
1898	1,048,182	25,158,713	24.0	17,460,147	389,205	6,873,785	17.7	4,756,659
1897	950,222	23,988,051	25.2	18,758,656	323,305	4,868,101	15.1	3,826,327
1896	876,955	15,078,441	17.2	10,705,693	255,361	3,519,322	13.8	2,484,641
1895	743,199	14,155,282	19.0	9,809,610	223,957	3,472,543	15.5	2,423,835
1894	778,992	16,512,106	21.2	9,081,658	230,016	3,367,854	14.6	1,869,159
1893	913,954	17,545,248	19.2	10,509,604	356,721	4,186,063	11.7	2,486,521
1892	966,522	20,492,497	21.2	14,488,195	651,302	8,290,395	12.7	5,620,888
1891	849,956	21,872,488	25.7	20,800,736	510,634	10,711,538	21.0	9,951,019
1890	720,101	14,267,383	19.8	13,439,875	601,753	7,683,905	12.8	7,015,405
1889	822,115	13,001,865	15.8	11,493,648	398,610	5,697,707	14.3	5,019,680
1888	826,537	13,830,787	16.7	14,162,726	367,850	6,453,559	17.5	6,408,384
1887	897,743	14,440,611	16.1	11,321,439	484,821	5,633,117	11.6	4,393,831
1886	886,402	18,071,142	20.4	13,300,361	577,465	9,518,553	16.5	6,900,951
1885	875,136	21,478,281	24.5	17,504,799	799,463	9,129,881	11.4	7,358,684
1884	864,740	20,717,631	24.0	16,677,693	721,647	14,609,661	20.2	11,892,264
1883	1,097,210	11,656,957	10.6	12,239,805	586,410	9,726,063	16.6	10,406,887
1882	1,188,520	31,255,202	26.3	31,567,754	586,817	9,665,999	16.5	10,245,959
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927	759,850	19,831,491	26.1	24,029,616	114,271	2,166,839	19.0	2,606,154
1912-1921	656,001	15,264,886	23.3	22,062,175	198,052	3,609,481	18.2	6,193,730
1902-1911	720,272	16,912,017	23.5	14,142,444	182,335	3,269,976	17.9	2,655,591
1892-1901	930,794	18,668,313	20.1	12,650,091	356,355	5,405,846	15.2	3,650,840
1882-1891	902,846	18,059,235	20.0	16,250,884	563,547	8,882,998	15.8	7,959,306
1882-1927	796,918	17,565,945	22.0	17,287,688	297,576	4,884,436	16.4	4,787,643

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## OATS AND BARLEY

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Oats and Barley for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

Years	Oats				Barley			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927	2,689,295	101,913,746	37.9	58,438,236	514,802	17,238,125	33.5	13,382,864
1926	2,831,755	95,722,130	33.8	49,615,846	449,095	14,447,174	32.2	9,823,171
1925	2,837,390	118,100,471	41.6	53,404,626	436,383	14,917,247	34.2	10,160,463
1924	2,891,990	114,249,129	39.5	61,899,999	439,177	14,570,403	33.2	11,970,808
1923	2,967,417	103,485,442	34.9	46,937,124	452,490	13,523,349	29.9	8,487,609
1922	3,034,090	116,033,569	38.2	50,450,114	433,922	13,971,811	32.2	8,561,782
1921	3,094,958	72,575,191	23.4	36,555,194	462,176	10,149,353	22.0	6,665,865
1920	2,880,053	129,171,312	44.9	75,159,913	484,328	16,660,350	34.4	15,631,613
1919	2,674,341	78,388,018	29.3	76,572,899	569,183	13,133,757	23.1	19,146,902
1918	2,924,468	131,752,601	45.1	98,798,745	660,404	24,247,673	36.7	25,112,912
1917	2,763,355	111,232,817	40.3	86,640,057	551,298	18,387,741	33.4	23,118,166
1916	2,689,762	71,297,528	26.5	47,066,428	527,886	12,388,969	23.5	12,621,940
1915	2,871,755	120,217,952	41.9	47,452,121	552,318	19,893,129	36.0	11,130,811
1914	2,776,883	103,564,322	37.3	51,232,043	579,473	18,096,754	31.2	11,640,790
1913	2,699,459	98,426,902	36.5	36,342,489	623,658	18,255,958	29.3	10,136,759
1912	2,601,735	98,444,807	37.8	38,005,016	647,382	19,232,275	29.7	11,296,962
1911	2,699,230	84,829,232	31.4	37,494,695	616,977	16,248,129	26.3	12,000,154
1910	2,757,933	102,084,924	37.0	35,698,964	626,144	19,103,107	30.5	9,930,410
1909	2,695,585	90,235,579	33.5	35,612,676	695,262	18,776,777	27.0	10,286,328
1908	2,774,259	96,626,419	34.8	38,987,985	734,029	20,888,569	28.5	10,943,788
1907	2,932,509	83,524,301	28.5	49,759,859	766,891	21,718,332	28.3	12,900,689
1906	2,716,711	108,341,455	39.9	36,836,095	756,163	25,253,011	33.4	11,363,855
1905	2,668,416	105,563,572	39.6	35,469,360	772,633	24,265,394	31.4	10,409,854
1904	2,654,936	102,173,443	38.5	33,002,022	772,434	24,567,825	31.8	10,736,140
1903	2,638,665	109,874,053	41.6	32,193,097	709,839	24,378,817	34.3	10,263,482
1902	2,500,758	106,431,439	42.6	37,038,141	661,622	21,890,602	33.1	9,872,661
1901	2,408,264	78,334,490	32.5	28,357,085	637,201	16,761,076	26.3	7,542,484
1900	2,398,834	89,693,327	37.4	23,768,732	577,810	16,909,751	29.3	6,577,893
1899	2,363,778	89,897,724	38.0	24,901,670	490,374	14,830,891	30.2	5,858,202
1898	2,376,360	86,858,293	36.6	22,409,440	438,784	12,663,668	28.9	4,812,194
1897	2,432,491	86,318,128	35.5	19,507,897	451,515	12,021,779	26.6	3,245,880
1896	2,425,107	82,979,992	34.2	16,595,998	462,792	12,669,744	27.4	4,003,639
1895	2,373,309	84,697,566	35.7	24,646,992	478,046	12,090,507	25.3	4,884,565
1894	2,342,766	70,172,516	30.0	21,613,135	486,261	10,980,404	22.6	4,447,064
1893	1,936,644	58,584,529	30.3	19,450,064	467,315	9,806,088	21.0	3,392,241
1892	1,861,469	64,758,053	34.8	19,945,480	499,225	12,274,318	24.6	5,069,293
1891	1,840,636	75,009,542	40.8	27,378,483	553,166	16,141,904	29.2	7,925,673
1890	1,882,366	52,768,207	28.0	21,687,734	701,326	15,600,169	22.2	7,831,285
1889	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5	19,625,622	875,286	23,386,388	26.7	10,290,011
1888	1,849,868	65,466,911	35.4	26,514,099	895,432	23,366,569	26.1	14,043,308
1887	1,682,463	49,848,101	29.6	17,247,443	767,346	17,134,830	22.3	9,715,448
1886	1,621,901	58,665,608	36.2	18,772,995	735,778	19,512,278	26.5	10,009,799
1885	1,543,745	55,229,742	35.8	17,397,369	597,873	16,533,587	27.7	9,126,540
1884	1,481,828	57,696,304	38.9	19,097,476	700,472	19,119,041	27.3	10,247,806
1883	1,418,309	54,573,609	38.5	20,737,971	757,156	18,414,337	24.3	10,496,172
1882	1,387,487	50,501,701	36.4	21,715,731	848,617	24,284,407	28.6	15,784,865
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927	2,875,323	108,250,748	37.6	53,457,658	454,312	14,778,018	32.5	10,397,783
1912-1921	2,797,677	101,507,145	36.3	59,382,491	565,811	17,044,596	30.1	14,650,272
1902-1911	2,703,900	98,968,442	36.6	36,309,289	711,199	21,709,056	30.5	10,870,736
1892-1901	2,291,902	79,229,462	34.6	22,119,649	498,932	13,100,823	26.3	5,037,346
1882-1891	1,663,205	58,410,603	35.1	21,017,492	743,245	19,349,351	26.0	10,547,091
1882-1927	2,430,843	87,623,065	36.0	37,152,938	606,907	17,406,660	28.7	10,292,199

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## PEAS AND BEANS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Peas and Beans for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years, and the average for the forty-six years.

Years	Peas				Beans			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927	105,662	2,035,687	19.3	3,049,924	47,156	725,011	15.4	1,700,257
1926	97,865	1,880,301	19.2	2,831,588	51,721	819,166	15.8	1,913,221
1925	133,434	2,607,287	19.5	3,532,258	61,080	1,154,317	18.9	2,431,446
1924	130,989	2,456,164	18.8	3,712,042	52,047	856,860	16.5	1,958,602
1923	117,409	2,030,850	17.3	2,940,685	41,127	633,713	15.4	1,538,701
1922	105,544	2,076,965	19.7	2,914,720	39,999	622,781	15.6	1,579,549
1921	105,964	1,441,095	13.6	2,205,423	26,509	427,531	16.1	1,005,057
1920	109,187	2,209,523	20.2	4,270,938	22,744	380,499	16.7	1,097,137
1919	127,253	1,816,517	14.3	4,794,268	22,920	288,480	12.6	1,154,081
1918	113,862	2,381,937	20.9	5,184,332	100,082	1,387,834	13.9	6,230,007
1917	90,322	1,512,567	16.7	4,855,888	110,680	1,078,510	9.7	7,446,626
1916	95,542	1,243,979	13.4	2,618,754	53,999	583,105	10.8	3,183,086
1915	126,943	2,043,049	16.1	3,302,641	62,863	882,819	14.0	2,745,105
1914	177,856	2,609,585	14.7	3,565,974	51,149	835,895	16.3	1,787,432
1913	177,303	3,108,263	17.5	3,127,551	66,639	1,021,243	15.3	1,738,900
1912	221,524	3,667,005	16.6	4,047,354	69,703	1,182,132	17.0	2,280,173
1911	304,491	4,462,182	14.7	4,380,883	51,508	898,212	17.4	1,711,089
1910	403,414	6,016,003	14.9	4,856,986	49,778	892,927	17.9	1,386,798
1909	381,609	7,613,656	20.0	6,437,685	45,029	826,344	18.4	1,334,325
1908	396,642	7,401,336	18.7	6,121,449	46,477	783,757	16.9	1,160,103
1907	340,977	7,365,036	21.6	5,744,728	47,562	790,269	16.6	1,201,209
1906	410,356	7,388,987	18.0	5,216,625	51,272	950,312	18.5	1,320,934
1905	374,518	7,100,021	19.0	4,636,314	50,543	846,443	16.7	1,117,305
1904	339,260	6,629,866	19.5	4,176,816	50,892	912,849	17.9	1,113,676
1903	407,133	8,924,650	21.9	5,738,550	53,039	978,246	18.4	1,379,327
1902	532,639	7,664,679	14.4	5,441,922	53,964	670,633	12.4	905,355
1901	602,724	10,089,173	16.7	6,588,230	53,688	824,122	15.4	1,030,153
1900	661,592	14,058,198	21.2	8,027,231	44,053	820,373	18.6	817,912
1899	743,139	15,140,790	20.4	8,675,673	40,485	651,009	16.1	703,096
1898	865,951	13,521,263	15.6	7,058,099	45,220	759,657	16.8	531,760
1897	896,735	13,867,093	15.5	5,838,046	50,591	981,340	19.4	639,834
1896	829,601	17,493,148	21.1	7,696,985	68,369	1,197,535	17.5	819,114
1895	799,963	15,568,103	19.5	8,531,320	72,747	1,494,179	20.5	1,414,988
1894	785,007	14,022,888	17.9	7,516,268	59,281	827,514	14.0	913,575
1893	738,741	14,168,955	19.2	7,651,236	48,858	664,310	13.6	783,886
1892	774,732	14,494,430	18.7	8,551,714	33,249	535,931	16.1	529,500
1891	752,453	18,323,459	24.4	11,690,367	41,451	769,600	18.6	816,546
1890	781,206	15,389,313	19.7	9,279,756	39,456	761,341	19.3	978,323
1889	708,068	13,509,237	19.1	7,524,645	21,830	371,893	17.0	471,188
1888	696,653	14,269,863	20.5	9,332,490	22,700	534,526	23.5	607,756
1887	726,756	12,173,332	16.8	6,804,892	20,275	275,975	13.6	270,180
1886	703,936	16,043,734	22.8	8,439,004	21,072	482,072	22.9	403,494
1885	646,081	14,006,192	21.7	8,123,591	24,651	496,564	20.1	397,251
1884	570,928	13,691,607	24.0	8,817,395	24,878	592,044	23.8	698,612
1883	542,771	10,673,723	19.7	7,578,343	25,907	.....	.....	.....
1882	560,770	11,006,115	19.6	8,144,525	19,787	409,910	20.7	807,523
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927	115,151	2,181,209	18.9	3,163,536	48,855	801,975	16.4	1,853,630
1912-1921	134,576	2,203,352	16.4	3,797,312	58,729	806,805	13.7	2,866,760
1902-1911	389,104	7,056,642	18.1	5,275,196	50,006	854,999	17.1	1,263,012
1892-1901	769,819	14,242,404	18.5	7,613,480	51,654	875,597	17.0	818,381
1882-1891	668,962	13,908,658	20.8	8,573,501	26,201	469,393	17.9	545,087
1882-1927	441,641	8,417,344	19.1	5,903,828	46,935	758,256	16.2	1,435,961



## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## RYE AND BUCKWHEAT

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Rye and Buckwheat for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

Years	Rye				Buckwheat			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927	72,323	1,289,058	17.8	1,228,421	249,210	5,892,510	23.6	4,593,204
1926	86,355	1,501,390	17.4	1,309,840	234,870	4,975,192	21.2	3,830,695
1925	98,652	1,784,625	18.1	1,553,529	257,932	5,579,109	21.6	4,086,236
1924	126,641	2,299,545	18.2	2,471,369	240,552	6,449,496	26.8	5,593,465
1923	123,354	2,011,325	16.3	1,481,691	230,276	5,012,010	21.8	3,670,511
1922	152,709	2,500,354	16.4	1,959,112	197,812	4,266,215	21.6	3,137,448
1921	122,868	1,775,599	14.5	1,467,086	147,944	3,354,201	22.7	2,482,999
1920	133,090	2,349,880	17.7	3,336,240	143,204	3,190,478	22.3	3,367,161
1919	140,072	2,219,042	15.8	3,531,031	178,569	4,071,959	22.8	5,727,413
1918	112,726	1,812,909	16.1	2,750,561	223,662	4,597,990	20.6	6,207,986
1917	133,077	2,222,325	16.7	3,614,591	153,457	2,992,391	19.5	4,278,256
1916	148,738	2,354,410	15.8	2,797,290	229,205	3,261,888	14.2	3,555,699
1915	173,736	3,210,512	18.5	2,532,051	193,497	4,278,366	22.1	3,057,398
1914	138,913	2,315,532	16.7	1,965,522	177,227	4,251,421	24.0	3,041,564
1913	118,429	1,979,775	16.7	1,310,306	228,279	4,012,418	17.6	2,549,398
1912	105,949	1,839,675	17.4	1,287,208	205,893	5,414,796	26.3	2,950,001
1911	98,652	1,562,971	15.8	1,326,510	189,039	3,852,231	20.4	2,324,992
1910	95,397	1,620,333	17.0	1,024,787	194,913	4,693,881	24.1	2,346,387
1909	94,661	1,573,921	16.6	1,060,566	176,630	4,280,790	24.2	2,284,440
1908	87,908	1,453,616	16.5	1,012,953	140,605	3,323,668	23.6	1,799,890
1907	67,158	1,039,021	15.5	721,081	113,039	2,546,468	22.5	1,461,673
1906	79,870	1,327,582	16.6	808,497	106,444	1,792,903	16.8	887,487
1905	101,292	1,714,951	16.9	974,092	101,591	2,199,652	21.7	1,099,826
1904	130,702	2,001,826	15.3	1,153,052	100,608	2,066,234	20.5	1,004,190
1903	179,277	2,970,768	16.6	1,443,793	95,487	2,049,169	21.5	907,782
1902	189,318	3,509,332	18.5	1,772,213	93,324	1,911,683	20.5	917,608
1901	158,236	2,545,268	16.1	1,254,817	88,266	1,757,071	19.9	850,422
1900	142,213	2,357,635	16.6	1,143,453	102,570	1,874,261	18.3	819,052
1899	137,824	2,284,846	16.6	1,142,423	132,082	2,203,299	16.7	1,002,501
1898	165,089	2,673,234	16.2	1,162,857	150,394	2,373,645	15.8	906,732
1897	187,785	3,382,005	18.0	1,275,016	151,669	3,464,186	22.8	1,039,256
1896	148,680	2,230,873	15.0	816,500	145,606	2,603,669	17.9	794,119
1895	120,350	1,900,117	15.8	866,453	135,262	2,791,749	20.6	1,027,364
1894	90,144	1,386,606	15.4	612,880	145,268	2,534,335	17.4	993,459
1893	68,486	994,771	14.5	472,516	133,828	2,380,456	17.8	995,031
1892	73,073	1,132,504	15.5	631,937	125,104	2,521,214	20.2	1,063,952
1891	67,865	1,134,630	16.7	820,337	107,879	2,608,142	24.2	1,150,191
1890	103,061	1,563,345	15.2	823,883	90,111	2,053,720	22.8	883,100
1889	90,106	1,431,679	15.9	728,725	56,398	1,272,578	22.6	502,668
1888	84,087	1,295,302	15.4	779,772	57,528	1,222,283	21.2	602,585
1887	68,362	894,887	13.1	442,969	64,143	1,025,353	16.0	461,409
1886	67,779	1,106,462	16.3	577,573	70,792	1,678,708	23.7	565,725
1885	78,293	1,271,506	16.2	701,871	61,776	1,530,675	24.8	600,024
1884	103,416	1,648,259	15.9	984,010	65,836	1,484,570	22.5	593,828
1883	188,111	3,012,240	16.0	2,018,201	67,802	.....	.....	.....
1882	185,276	3,473,799	18.7	2,223,231	50,035	1,262,973	25.2	505,189
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927	110,006	1,897,716	17.3	1,667,327	235,109	5,362,422	22.8	4,151,927
1912-1921	132,760	2,207,966	16.6	2,459,189	188,094	3,942,591	21.0	3,721,788
1902-1911	112,424	1,877,432	16.7	1,129,754	131,168	2,871,668	21.9	1,503,428
1892-1901	129,188	2,088,786	16.2	937,885	131,005	2,450,389	18.7	949,189
1882-1891	103,636	1,683,211	16.2	1,010,057	69,230	1,413,900	20.4	586,472
1882-1927	118,263	1,955,658	16.5	1,421,148	143,600	3,020,870	21.3	2,011,311

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## FLAX AND MIXED GRAINS.

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Flax and Mixed Grains for the years 1907 to 1927, together with the average for the various periods and for the whole term of years.

Years	Flax				Mixed Grains			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927.....	7,080	68,173	9.6	121,004	799,333	31,918,944	39.9	22,882,169
1926.....	7,712	75,736	9.8	148,149	770,981	28,577,629	37.1	18,697,998
1925.....	9,789	123,134	12.6	262,386	681,624	28,246,057	41.4	16,559,729
1924.....	6,619	77,801	11.8	162,590	645,622	26,403,332	40.9	18,231,508
1923.....	6,766	68,684	10.2	140,376	648,934	23,880,889	36.8	14,290,315
1922.....	4,556	48,662	10.7	106,046	552,399	21,270,479	38.5	11,882,085
1921.....	7,534	66,748	8.9	130,995	618,289	16,188,510	26.2	10,579,352
1920.....	21,053	224,893	10.7	515,983	581,689	25,712,447	44.2	20,556,442
1919.....	13,717	129,461	9.4	670,608	628,761	19,735,287	31.4	26,403,773
1918.....	15,925	196,221	12.3	*1,224,783	619,389	27,462,374	44.3	28,253,556
1917.....	7,372	.....	.....	.....	515,593	20,102,421	39.0	20,876,501
1916.....	5,880	.....	.....	.....	485,986	13,297,354	27.4	12,485,065
1915.....	5,334	.....	.....	.....	475,738	19,461,609	40.9	10,602,271
1914.....	6,025	.....	.....	.....	456,631	16,854,550	36.9	10,074,687
1913.....	7,431	.....	.....	.....	414,517	15,113,480	36.5	7,953,111
1912.....	9,125	.....	.....	.....	448,402	16,382,161	36.5	8,674,724
1911.....	12,128	.....	.....	.....	486,112	14,845,595	30.5	9,104,141
1910.....	12,021	.....	.....	.....	497,936	18,261,803	36.7	9,187,822
1909.....	11,253	.....	.....	.....	474,530	16,199,434	34.1	8,825,196
1908.....	8,562	.....	.....	.....	456,049	15,354,350	33.7	8,444,893
1907.....	9,296	.....	.....	.....	443,100	14,202,511	32.1	7,811,381
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927.....	7,086	77,032	10.9	156,759	683,149	26,732,888	39.1	17,090,634
1912-1921.....	9,940	.....	.....	.....	524,500	19,031,019	36.3	15,645,948
1907-1911.....	10,652	.....	.....	.....	471,545	15,772,739	33.4	8,674,687
1907-1927.....	9,294	.....	.....	.....	557,220	20,451,010	36.7	14,398,891

\*Including seed of fibre variety commandeered and shipped to Ireland to the value of \$930,769.

No estimates of yields of flax were made previous to 1918. The average for the ten years, 1918-1927, was 10,075 acres, yielding 107,951 bushels, valued at \$348,292.

## TOBACCO.

The following table gives the estimated area and production of Tobacco for the years 1922 to 1927, together with the annual average for this period. Like all special crops, these figures are useful only for comparative purposes.

Years	Acres	Pounds	Per acre
1927.....	34,555	39,520,986	1,144
1926.....	19,992	25,557,724	1,278
1925.....	12,719	15,315,935	1,204
1924.....	12,399	14,525,471	1,172
1923.....	8,630	10,797,228	1,251
1922.....	9,189	10,031,870	1,202
Annual averages:			
1922-1927.....	16,247	19,458,202	1,198

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## HUSKING CORN AND SILO CORN

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of \*Corn (for husking and for silo) for the years 1892 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the thirty-six years.

Years	Corn for Husking				Corn for Silo			
	Acres	Bushels (in the ear)	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons, green	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927.....	102,626	5,449,213	53.1	3,613,287	326,964	2,490,660	7.62	10,012,453
1926.....	179,325	10,329,439	57.6	5,529,069	367,772	3,497,071	9.51	15,736,820
1925.....	207,767	14,604,467	70.3	8,131,617	373,133	3,614,233	9.69	15,360,490
1924.....	263,615	16,711,996	63.4	11,737,059	403,060	3,977,017	9.87	17,896,577
1923.....	285,335	19,292,244	67.6	9,710,461	409,628	3,651,102	8.91	14,604,408
1922.....	265,018	18,459,363	69.7	8,609,503	438,819	4,413,191	10.06	17,652,764
1921.....	250,684	20,313,661	81.0	8,012,455	438,343	5,015,082	11.44	25,075,410
1920.....	243,909	19,372,277	79.4	12,867,119	449,176	4,668,054	10.39	23,340,270
1919.....	221,004	15,152,475	68.6	16,400,838	399,549	4,013,946	10.05	20,069,730
1918.....	195,310	13,015,072	66.6	13,650,415	380,946	3,944,313	10.35	17,749,409
1917.....	258,935	11,513,512	44.5	14,278,407	511,329	4,587,176	8.97	18,348,704
1916.....	258,332	12,717,072	49.2	9,446,060	439,411	3,276,185	7.46	10,647,610
1915.....	309,773	21,760,496	70.2	9,885,292	443,736	4,874,377	10.98	12,185,943
1914.....	290,817	23,232,360	80.0	10,622,455	418,105	4,751,223	11.36	11,878,058
1913.....	299,871	22,214,014	74.1	9,545,538	388,138	4,059,345	10.46	10,148,363
1912.....	301,251	21,969,468	72.9	8,162,565	377,982	3,969,597	10.50	9,923,993
1911.....	308,350	21,913,290	71.7	9,693,994	335,935	3,764,227	11.21	9,410,568
1910.....	320,519	24,900,386	77.7	9,301,245	326,627	3,788,364	11.60	7,576,728
1909.....	322,789	22,619,690	70.1	9,705,826	288,346	3,374,655	11.70	6,749,310
1908.....	299,690	23,601,122	78.8	9,440,336	233,753	2,729,265	11.68	5,458,530
1907.....	338,573	21,899,466	64.7	6,219,448	200,354	2,029,547	10.13	4,059,094
1906.....	289,456	23,988,682	82.9	9,019,744	180,796	2,149,413	11.89	4,298,826
1905.....	295,005	20,922,919	70.9	7,720,557	184,784	2,284,812	12.36	4,569,624
1904.....	329,882	20,241,914	61.4	7,570,476	193,115	2,023,340	10.48	4,046,680
1903.....	378,924	29,287,888	77.3	10,807,230	209,727	2,564,400	12.23	5,128,800
1902.....	371,959	20,512,194	55.1	8,327,951	209,859	2,611,334	12.44	5,222,668
1901.....	323,923	24,838,105	76.7	9,438,480	197,932	2,359,514	11.92	4,719,028
1900.....	330,772	27,093,561	81.9	8,588,659	179,798	2,147,532	11.94	4,295,064
1899.....	333,590	21,673,234	65.0	4,291,300	171,935	1,697,755	9.87	3,395,510
1898.....	330,748	23,442,593	70.9	4,711,961	189,948	2,128,073	11.20	4,256,146
1897.....	335,030	24,663,998	73.6	4,858,808	209,005	2,669,822	12.77	5,339,644
1896.....	317,667	24,071,364	75.8	4,717,987	178,962	1,948,780	10.89	3,897,560
1895.....	302,929	24,819,899	81.9	5,609,297	149,899	1,775,654	11.85	3,551,308
1894.....	267,348	16,275,352	60.9	4,247,867	111,361	1,049,765	9.43	2,099,530
1893.....	217,294	14,072,961	64.8	3,729,335	95,865	1,049,524	10.95	2,099,048
1892.....	181,463	11,229,498	61.9	2,953,358	91,403	948,907	10.38	1,897,814
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927...	217,281	14,141,120	65.1	7,888,499	386,563	3,607,212	9.33	15,210,585
1912-1921...	262,989	18,126,041	68.9	11,287,114	424,672	4,315,930	10.16	15,936,749
1902-1911...	325,515	22,988,755	70.6	8,780,681	236,330	2,731,936	11.56	5,652,083
1892-1901...	294,076	21,218,057	72.2	5,314,705	157,611	1,777,533	11.28	3,555,065
1892-1927...	281,375	19,671,535	69.9	8,365,444	291,819	3,052,702	10.46	9,519,513

\*The combined average area for corn for the ten years 1882-1891 was 195,878 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$3,704,614. The combined average for corn for the forty-six years, 1882-1927, is 491,169 acres, the average value of the produce for the same period being \$14,802,274.

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## POTATOES AND TURNIPS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Potatoes and Turnips for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual averages for the various periods of ten years and the average for the forty-six years.

Years	Potatoes				Turnips			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927	159,871	15,495,307	96.9	13,662,224	68,479	29,452,281	430	5,448,672
1926	153,468	16,496,290	107.5	18,627,771	71,500	23,204,013	325	4,640,803
1925	163,790	15,714,786	95.9	21,513,125	73,318	28,015,466	382	5,042,784
1924	169,145	24,966,530	147.6	13,355,441	70,110	32,547,607	464	5,533,093
1923	164,682	19,131,980	116.2	14,306,447	65,193	27,099,910	416	5,419,982
1922	172,858	20,349,541	117.7	10,385,525	67,635	29,923,528	442	5,984,706
1921	164,096	15,400,142	93.8	13,589,599	70,715	24,265,547	343	6,673,025
1920	157,509	23,961,709	152.1	23,776,530	80,588	40,141,406	498	11,038,887
1919	157,286	15,144,921	96.3	25,026,467	85,312	28,740,526	337	7,903,645
1918	166,203	19,375,947	116.6	19,238,431	85,449	42,190,382	494	10,547,596
1917	146,481	18,291,735	124.9	22,530,291	93,034	39,989,556	430	7,997,911
1916	139,523	7,408,429	53.1	9,684,215	91,670	24,067,699	263	3,369,478
1915	173,934	13,267,023	76.3	10,805,026	97,451	46,598,851	478	4,659,885
1914	167,591	26,717,587	159.4	11,747,332	95,371	46,336,708	486	4,633,671
1913	159,661	19,024,115	119.2	12,114,656	97,572	41,889,894	429	4,188,989
1912	158,888	21,346,394	134.3	13,604,052	101,529	49,561,566	488	4,956,157
1911	162,457	13,918,698	85.7	11,722,539	100,593	39,664,275	394	3,966,428
1910	168,454	21,927,804	130.2	10,798,597	108,360	49,425,472	456	4,942,547
1909	169,695	24,645,283	145.2	8,989,452	113,400	50,738,940	447	5,073,894
1908	166,974	18,517,642	110.9	8,874,201	120,920	41,210,189	341	4,121,019
1907	177,186	20,057,675	113.2	11,693,625	123,011	48,205,605	392	4,820,561
1906	136,064	15,020,299	110.4	8,080,921	132,512	57,060,151	431	5,706,015
1905	132,530	14,366,049	108.4	6,608,383	135,348	57,654,086	426	5,765,409
1904	133,819	15,479,122	115.7	7,847,915	133,207	64,861,703	487	6,486,170
1903	139,011	16,676,447	120.0	7,354,313	134,469	69,316,341	515	6,931,634
1902	144,733	12,942,502	89.4	7,312,514	136,725	71,740,204	525	7,174,020
1901	154,155	18,116,637	117.5	7,717,687	145,909	68,287,467	468	6,828,747
1900	163,754	21,476,439	131.2	5,605,351	156,583	59,330,395	379	5,933,040
1899	168,148	19,933,366	118.5	6,538,144	153,440	58,078,990	379	5,807,839
1898	169,946	14,358,625	84.5	6,332,154	151,601	64,727,882	427	6,472,788
1897	169,333	16,100,797	95.1	6,424,218	149,336	68,297,148	457	6,829,715
1896	178,965	21,305,477	119.0	5,582,035	148,234	69,814,841	471	6,981,484
1895	184,647	29,390,884	159.2	5,936,959	151,806	63,496,702	418	6,349,670
1894	167,253	17,163,130	102.6	6,075,748	147,657	61,694,487	418	6,169,449
1893	142,601	12,911,212	90.5	5,099,929	136,604	56,975,355	417	5,697,535
1892	145,703	12,289,817	84.3	6,194,068	129,627	63,541,641	490	6,354,164
1891	160,218	24,055,886	150.1	7,842,219	126,075	68,853,452	546	6,885,345
1890	158,094	17,561,117	111.1	7,779,575	111,055	47,040,563	424	4,704,056
1889	145,812	14,355,529	98.5	6,531,766	111,103	37,021,260	333	3,702,126
1888	153,915	22,273,607	144.7	7,060,733	113,188	47,640,237	421	4,764,024
1887	140,283	10,678,000	76.1	6,705,784	105,322	31,413,456	298	3,141,346
1886	140,143	16,012,358	114.3	7,189,548	98,931	47,061,053	476	4,706,105
1885	159,741	21,091,144	132.0	8,668,460	102,303	41,137,735	402	4,113,774
1884	168,757	27,546,261	163.2	11,018,504	104,199	44,406,363	426	4,440,636
1883	166,823	16,400,782	98.3	10,168,485	98,429	29,879,354	304	2,987,935
1882	160,700	18,432,145	114.7	11,796,573	78,823	35,359,331	448	3,535,933
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927	163,969	18,692,406	114.0	15,308,422	69,373	28,373,801	409	5,345,007
1912-1921	159,117	17,993,800	113.1	16,211,660	89,869	38,378,214	427	6,596,924
1902-1911	153,092	17,355,152	113.4	8,928,246	123,855	54,987,697	444	5,498,770
1892-1901	164,451	18,304,638	111.3	6,150,629	147,080	63,424,431	431	6,342,443
1882-1891	155,449	18,840,683	121.2	8,476,165	104,943	42,981,280	410	4,298,128
1882-1927	158,802	18,197,765	114.6	10,641,685	110,298	47,129,544	427	5,639,841

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Mangels for the years 1882 to 1927, and of Sugar Beets for the years 1907 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the full period.

Years	Mangels				Sugar Beets			
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927.....	34,665	13,494,700	389	2,496,520	38,503	13,453,691	349	2,606,653
1926.....	34,009	13,548,484	398	2,709,697	41,594	18,831,084	453	3,766,217
1925.....	35,385	14,881,069	421	2,678,592	37,718	16,686,713	442	3,003,608
1924.....	35,958	15,616,128	434	2,654,742	36,080	13,346,456	370	2,272,570
1923.....	35,118	14,865,791	423	2,973,158	22,450	8,647,615	385	1,729,523
1922.....	35,274	16,366,353	464	3,273,271	20,725	7,616,281	367	1,523,246
1921.....	31,225	11,909,854	381	3,275,210	28,367	10,712,975	378	2,946,068
1920.....	36,450	17,174,290	471	4,722,930	36,288	16,497,067	455	4,536,693
1919.....	35,010	13,409,270	383	3,687,549	24,500	9,586,495	391	2,636,286
1918.....	40,714	18,244,453	448	4,561,113	22,894	9,398,141	411	2,349,535
1917.....	49,148	19,492,626	397	3,898,525	22,039	6,781,113	308	1,356,223
1916.....	42,793	9,756,015	228	1,365,842	22,482	6,023,938	268	843,351
1915.....	50,799	25,356,323	498	2,028,506	22,890	8,644,281	378	1,080,535
1914.....	50,663	25,439,520	502	2,035,162	18,534	7,466,819	403	933,352
1913.....	54,568	21,935,847	402	1,754,868	19,083	6,389,177	335	798,647
1912.....	60,103	27,671,114	460	2,213,689	21,054	7,819,066	371	977,383
1911.....	64,855	28,126,313	434	2,250,105	24,664	8,941,659	363	1,117,707
1910.....	68,966	34,686,137	503	2,774,891	26,879	11,238,577	418	1,348,629
1909.....	70,488	28,928,347	410	2,314,267	19,812	7,001,565	353	840,188
1908.....	67,937	29,870,966	440	2,389,677	17,453	7,004,748	401	840,570
1907.....	68,644	30,260,315	441	2,420,825	16,851	8,237,044	489	988,445
1906.....	69,352	32,863,192	474	2,629,055				
1905.....	69,035	33,216,930	481	2,657,354				
1904.....	71,344	33,595,440	471	2,687,635				
1903.....	80,918	41,768,239	516	3,341,459				
1902.....	76,553	39,140,924	511	3,131,274				
1901.....	61,095	29,683,324	486	2,374,666				
1900.....	54,543	24,728,525	453	1,978,282				
1899.....	53,401	20,898,387	391	1,671,871				
1898.....	47,923	21,957,564	458	1,756,605				
1897.....	41,175	18,103,387	440	1,448,271				
1896.....	36,101	16,849,401	467	1,347,952				
1895.....	34,383	15,961,502	464	1,276,920				
1894.....	27,670	11,532,127	417	922,570				
1893.....	21,519	8,582,568	399	686,605				
1892.....	22,026	10,350,474	470	828,038				
1891.....	22,961	11,779,448	513	942,356				
1890.....	25,953	11,594,518	447	927,561				
1889.....	21,211	7,223,478	341	577,878				
1888.....	21,459	10,020,659	467	801,653				
1887.....	17,924	5,695,761	318	455,661				
1886.....	18,170	8,787,743	484	703,019				
1885.....	16,435	7,660,729	466	612,858				
1884.....	18,341	8,655,184	472	692,415				
1883.....	17,219	6,252,015	363	500,161				
1882.....	15,792	7,711,420	488	616,913				
Annual Averages:								
1922-1927.....	35,068	14,795,421	422	2,797,663	32,845	13,096,973	399	2,483,636
1912-1921.....	45,147	19,038,931	422	2,954,339	23,813	8,931,907	375	1,845,807
1902-1911.....	70,809	33,245,680	470	2,659,654	*21,132	*8,484,719	*402	*1,027,108
1892-1901.....	39,984	17,864,726	447	1,429,178				
1882-1891.....	19,546	8,538,096	437	683,048				
1882-1927.....	42,723	19,035,801	446	2,044,525	†25,755	†10,015,453	†385	†1,833,116

\*1907-11.

†1907-27.

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## ALFALFA AND HAY AND CLOVER

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Alfalfa for the years 1912 to 1927 and of Hay and Clover for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the whole period.

Years	Alfalfa				Hay and Clover			
	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Tons	Per acre	Market value
				\$				\$
1927.....	806,397	1,865,868	2.31	21,915,225	†2,832,813	4,914,515	1.73	54,161,232
1926.....	748,473	1,850,392	2.47	25,889,781	†2,889,143	4,248,048	1.47	54,154,454
1925.....	550,645	1,397,462	2.54	19,306,047	†3,022,507	4,181,206	1.38	50,738,655
1924.....	381,258	1,067,717	2.80	12,252,536	3,545,856	5,615,238	1.58	61,283,373
1923.....	299,610	788,431	2.63	8,915,438	3,596,484	5,799,422	1.61	64,069,155
1922.....	221,326	629,135	2.84	7,439,403	3,575,662	5,568,459	1.56	66,964,036
1921.....	177,205	456,378	2.58	8,023,795	3,551,655	3,954,166	1.11	76,193,216
1920.....	162,820	399,581	2.45	10,172,434	3,533,740	4,459,094	1.26	109,036,159
1919.....	146,790	314,419	2.14	7,293,462	3,508,266	5,588,804	1.59	126,750,915
1918.....	144,010	328,971	2.28	6,579,420	3,470,036	4,596,854	1.32	83,344,591
1917.....	189,109	462,956	2.45	5,460,205	3,358,579	6,156,340	1.83	72,705,998
1916.....	177,565	460,788	2.60	4,822,622	3,294,419	6,739,259	2.05	71,503,879
1915.....	165,284	428,739	2.59	6,044,599	3,066,468	3,825,024	1.25	55,660,170
1914.....	163,685	372,759	2.28	5,195,667	3,251,799	3,469,795	1.07	50,721,713
1913.....	167,707	380,606	2.27	5,090,267	3,261,139	3,543,957	1.09	46,212,298
1912.....	189,959	460,201	2.42	5,542,772	3,177,410	4,760,512	1.50	55,906,657
1911.....					3,301,468	4,238,362	1.28	55,767,671
1910.....					3,204,021	5,492,653	1.71	54,407,105
1909.....					3,228,445	3,885,145	1.20	49,754,078
1908.....					3,253,141	4,635,287	1.42	47,696,579
1907.....					3,289,552	3,891,863	1.18	58,806,050
1906.....					3,069,917	4,684,625	1.53	42,630,087
1905.....					3,020,365	5,847,494	1.94	45,142,654
1904.....					2,926,207	5,259,189	1.80	41,915,736
1903.....					2,783,565	4,336,562	1.56	34,432,302
1902.....					2,646,202	4,955,438	1.87	40,386,820
1901.....					2,557,263	4,632,317	1.81	37,012,213
1900.....					2,526,566	3,133,045	1.24	26,568,222
1899.....					2,505,422	3,498,705	1.40	27,010,003
1898.....					2,453,503	4,399,063	1.79	27,362,172
1897.....					2,341,488	3,811,518	1.63	27,366,699
1896.....					2,426,711	2,260,240	.93	21,879,123
1895.....					2,537,674	1,849,914	.73	22,753,942
1894.....					2,576,943	3,575,200	1.39	27,028,512
1893.....					2,766,894	4,963,557	1.79	37,921,575
1892.....					2,515,367	4,384,838	1.74	35,955,672
1891.....					2,549,975	2,392,798	.94	28,498,224
1890.....					2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75	34,232,024
1889.....					2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56	37,208,564
1888.....					2,292,638	2,009,017	.88	33,570,674
1887.....					2,280,643	3,093,610	1.36	35,947,748
1886.....					2,295,151	2,994,446	1.35	29,016,182
1885.....					2,268,091	3,252,155	1.43	32,033,727
1884.....					2,193,369	3,044,912	1.39	29,109,359
1883.....					2,350,969	4,115,535	1.75	37,122,126
1882.....					1,825,890	2,090,626	1.14	24,125,824
Annual Averages								
1922-1927..	501,285	1,266,501	2.53	15,953,072	3,330,660	5,229,813	1.57	60,228,468
1912-1921..	168,413	406,540	2.41	6,422,524	3,347,351	4,709,381	1.41	74,803,560
1902-1911..					*3,072,288	4,722,662	1.54	47,093,908
1892-1901..					*2,520,783	3,650,840	1.45	29,085,813
1882-1891..					*2,290,495	3,102,733	1.35	32,086,445
1882-1927..					2,864,601	4,177,892	1.46	47,436,265

\*Including Alfalfa. †Exclusive of Alsike and Sweet Clover, previously included.

STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS  
CARROTS AND ALL FIELD CROPS

The following table gives the area, produce and market value of Carrots and of all Field Crops for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the annual average for the various periods of ten years and the average for the whole period.

Years	Carrots				All Field Crops		
	Acres	Bushels	Per acre	Market value	Acres	Value	Per acre
				\$		\$	\$ c.
1927.....	1,743	286,863	165	53,070	10,305,045	256,627,042	24.90
1926.....	1,672	253,966	152	50,793	10,434,401	257,686,886	24.70
1925.....	1,835	325,478	177	58,586	10,364,317	261,490,292	25.23
1924.....	2,128	402,446	189	68,416	10,264,614	264,370,642	25.76
1923.....	1,780	285,270	160	57,054	10,296,961	219,114,500	21.28
1922.....	2,124	472,643	223	94,529	10,258,613	223,342,150	21.77
1921.....	2,217	410,501	185	112,888	10,075,073	222,177,881	22.05
1920.....	2,706	674,101	249	185,378	10,108,272	367,608,619	36.37
1919.....	2,706	605,803	224	166,596	9,915,884	397,238,400	40.06
1918.....	2,706	689,557	255	172,389	9,992,825	363,909,778	36.42
1917.....	2,920	758,292	260	151,658	9,718,259	333,353,438	34.30
1916.....	2,391	331,124	138	46,357	9,548,876	223,748,948	23.43
1915.....	2,439	686,232	281	85,779	9,762,951	210,674,415	21.58
1914.....	2,448	766,170	313	95,771	9,621,444	199,152,945	20.70
1913.....	2,400	592,016	247	74,002	9,541,537	168,455,253	17.65
1912.....	2,742	747,207	273	93,401	9,574,474	185,790,341	19.40
1911.....	3,207	815,129	254	101,891	9,718,741	179,974,358	18.52
1910.....	3,551	1,049,348	296	131,169	9,725,684	175,115,742	18.01
1909.....	3,506	1,001,653	289	125,207	9,578,323	167,966,577	17.54
1908.....	4,080	1,120,145	275	140,018	9,621,683	164,077,282	17.05
1907.....	4,530	1,585,500	350	198,187	9,750,615	176,354,759	18.09
1906.....	4,980	1,598,698	321	199,837	8,962,925	144,570,075	16.13
1905.....	5,509	1,846,659	335	230,832	8,897,898	142,804,431	16.05
1904.....	6,634	2,022,945	305	252,868	8,673,525	134,304,690	15.48
1903.....	7,805	2,612,778	335	326,597	8,731,405	136,657,807	15.65
1902.....	8,625	3,227,161	374	403,395	8,677,988	146,421,171	16.87
1901.....	9,221	3,199,967	347	399,996	8,667,512	128,325,648	14.81
1900.....	10,320	3,469,123	336	433,640	8,794,953	114,758,761	13.05
1899.....	11,891	3,674,035	309	459,254	8,753,926	105,771,321	12.08
1898.....	12,418	4,313,861	347	539,233	8,835,272	110,528,947	12.51
1897.....	12,025	4,433,628	369	554,204	8,701,705	106,952,471	12.29
1896.....	12,333	4,618,441	374	577,305	8,511,444	88,900,135	10.44
1895.....	13,002	4,581,373	352	572,672	8,321,173	99,655,895	11.98
1894.....	11,186	3,716,140	332	464,518	8,227,153	94,055,392	11.43
1893.....	9,288	2,971,450	320	371,431	8,054,612	101,886,557	12.65
1892.....	9,941	3,827,361	385	478,420	8,080,206	110,562,493	13.68
1891.....	9,858	3,814,016	387	476,752	7,834,213	130,866,023	16.70
1890.....	11,977	4,210,542	352	526,318	7,912,297	114,382,305	14.46
1889.....	11,261	3,431,959	305	428,995	7,758,583	106,500,799	13.73
1888.....	11,524	3,898,584	338	487,323	7,616,350	124,244,503	16.31
1887.....	9,110	2,105,686	231	263,210	7,429,084	99,583,524	13.40
1886.....	9,267	3,478,751	375	434,844	7,403,281	104,001,865	14.05
1885.....	9,024	3,462,319	384	432,790	7,350,443	110,068,586	14.97
1884.....	10,987	4,197,200	382	524,650	7,203,958	120,615,798	16.74
1883.....	11,270	3,984,436	354	498,055	7,542,623	114,754,141	15.21
1882.....	9,955	4,009,975	403	501,247	7,125,223	136,939,533	19.22
Annual Averages:							
1922-1927.....	1,880	337,778	180	63,741	10,320,659	247,105,252	23.94
1912-1921.....	2,568	626,100	244	118,422	*9,785,960	*267,211,002	27.31
1902-1911.....	5,243	1,688,002	322	211,000	9,233,879	156,824,689	16.98
1892-1901.....	11,163	3,880,538	348	485,068	8,494,796	106,139,762	12.49
1882-1891.....	10,243	3,659,347	351	457,417	7,517,606	116,195,708	15.48
1882-1927.....	6,636	2,186,229	329	284,816	8,961,877	172,746,590	19.28

\*Including Flax, 1918-1921.

No statistics of "mixed grains" were taken previous to 1907, when an acreage of 443,100 was estimated.

## STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS

## RATIOS OF AREAS UNDER CROP

The following table shows the number of acres under the various crops per 1,000 acres of cleared land for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the averages for the various periods of ten years and for the whole term of years.

Year	Fall Wheat	Spring Wheat	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Rye	Buckwheat	Corn	Potatoes	*Roots	Hay and Clover	Mixed Grains
1927	49.6	7.9	34.0	177.7	7.0	3.1	4.8	16.5	28.4	10.6	9.5	187.1	52.8
1926	53.4	7.6	29.7	187.3	6.5	3.4	5.7	15.5	36.2	10.2	9.8	191.1	51.0
1925	49.5	7.5	28.9	187.9	8.8	4.0	6.5	17.1	38.5	10.8	9.8	234.7	45.1
1924	47.9	6.7	29.1	191.7	8.7	3.5	8.4	15.9	44.2	11.2	9.6	235.1	42.8
1923	47.6	7.4	30.1	197.1	7.8	2.7	8.2	15.3	46.2	10.9	8.3	238.9	43.1
1922	54.2	8.3	28.9	202.1	7.0	2.7	10.2	13.2	46.9	11.5	8.4	238.1	36.8
1921	41.4	10.2	30.8	206.1	7.1	1.8	8.2	9.9	45.9	10.9	8.8	236.5	41.2
1920	51.0	17.9	32.4	192.5	7.3	1.5	8.9	9.6	46.3	10.5	10.4	247.1	38.9
1919	41.6	24.2	38.2	179.5	8.5	1.5	9.4	12.0	41.7	10.6	9.9	245.3	42.2
1918	24.5	23.8	44.6	197.6	7.7	6.8	7.6	15.1	38.9	11.2	10.3	244.2	41.9
1917	39.8	12.4	37.4	187.6	6.1	7.5	9.0	10.4	52.3	10.0	11.4	240.9	35.0
1916	47.9	9.9	35.9	183.0	6.5	3.7	10.1	15.6	47.5	9.5	10.8	236.2	33.1
1915	55.5	11.1	37.8	196.4	8.7	4.3	11.9	13.2	51.5	11.9	11.9	221.0	32.5
1914	47.0	8.1	39.7	190.2	12.2	3.5	9.5	12.1	48.6	11.5	11.5	234.0	31.3
1913	44.5	8.0	43.0	186.0	12.2	4.6	8.2	15.7	47.4	11.0	12.0	236.2	28.5
1912	52.6	8.5	44.8	180.1	15.3	4.8	7.4	14.3	47.0	11.0	12.8	233.1	31.0
1911	58.2	9.3	42.9	187.7	21.2	3.6	6.9	13.1	44.8	11.3	13.4	229.6	33.8
1910	51.9	9.0	43.7	192.5	28.2	3.5	6.6	13.6	45.2	11.8	14.5	227.7	34.8
1909	46.5	9.5	48.8	189.0	26.7	3.2	6.6	12.4	42.9	11.9	14.5	226.5	33.3
1908	48.1	10.1	51.9	196.3	28.1	3.3	6.2	9.9	37.7	11.8	14.9	230.2	32.3
1907	47.9	10.2	54.3	207.7	24.1	3.4	4.8	8.0	38.2	12.6	15.1	233.0	31.4
1906	55.8	12.2	53.6	192.6	29.1	3.6	5.7	7.5	33.3	9.7	14.7	217.6	.....
1905	57.2	13.6	55.5	191.5	26.9	3.6	7.3	7.3	34.4	9.5	15.1	216.8	.....
1904	43.8	16.3	55.9	192.2	24.6	3.7	9.5	7.3	37.9	9.7	15.3	211.9	.....
1903	48.8	18.2	52.0	193.4	29.9	3.9	13.1	7.0	43.2	10.2	16.4	204.0	.....
1902	55.2	22.3	48.8	184.3	39.2	4.0	13.9	6.9	42.9	9.7	16.3	195.0	.....
1901	67.8	26.6	47.4	179.3	44.9	4.0	11.8	6.6	38.8	11.5	16.1	190.3	.....
1900	80.4	28.3	43.4	180.4	49.8	3.3	10.7	7.7	38.4	12.3	16.7	190.0	.....
1899	80.1	30.4	37.4	180.3	56.7	3.1	10.5	10.1	38.6	12.8	16.6	191.1	.....
1898	80.7	30.0	33.8	182.9	66.6	3.4	12.7	11.5	40.1	13.1	16.4	188.8	.....
1897	73.9	25.2	35.1	189.3	69.8	3.9	14.6	11.8	42.3	13.2	15.7	182.2	.....
1896	69.2	20.2	36.5	191.4	65.5	5.4	11.7	11.5	39.2	14.1	15.4	191.5	.....
1895	59.8	18.0	38.5	191.0	64.4	5.8	9.7	10.9	36.4	14.9	16.0	204.2	.....
1894	63.4	18.7	39.6	190.6	63.9	4.8	7.3	11.8	30.8	13.6	15.2	209.6	.....
1893	75.5	29.4	38.6	159.9	61.0	4.0	5.6	11.0	25.9	11.8	13.9	228.4	.....
1892	80.6	54.3	41.7	155.3	64.6	2.8	6.1	10.4	22.8	12.2	13.4	209.8	.....
1891	72.0	43.3	46.9	156.0	63.8	3.5	5.7	9.1	20.4	13.6	13.4	216.1	.....
1890	61.8	51.6	60.2	161.5	67.0	3.4	8.8	7.7	19.2	13.6	12.7	211.2	.....
1889	71.6	34.7	76.3	167.6	61.7	1.9	7.9	4.9	16.3	12.7	12.5	208.0	.....
1888	73.2	32.5	79.2	163.6	61.6	2.0	7.4	5.1	19.7	13.6	12.9	202.8	.....
1887	80.8	43.6	69.1	151.5	65.4	1.9	6.2	5.8	14.7	12.6	11.9	205.3	.....
1886	81.0	52.8	67.3	148.3	64.4	1.9	6.2	6.5	14.3	12.8	11.5	209.8	.....
1885	80.6	73.6	55.1	142.2	59.5	2.3	7.2	5.7	15.5	14.7	11.7	208.9	.....
1884	80.5	67.2	65.2	138.0	53.2	2.3	9.6	6.7	16.3	15.7	12.4	204.3	.....
1883	104.1	55.6	71.8	134.6	51.5	2.5	17.8	6.4	20.3	15.8	12.0	223.1	.....
1882	116.8	57.7	83.4	136.4	55.1	1.9	18.2	4.9	20.3	15.8	10.3	179.5	.....
Annual average:													
1922-1927	50.4	7.6	30.1	190.6	7.6	3.2	7.3	15.6	40.0	10.9	9.2	220.8	45.3
1912-1921	44.5	13.4	38.4	189.9	9.1	4.0	9.0	12.9	46.6	10.8	11.0	237.5	35.6
1902-1911	51.3	13.0	50.7	192.8	27.7	3.6	8.0	9.4	40.1	10.9	15.8	219.0	†33.1
1892-1901	73.2	28.0	39.2	180.2	60.5	4.1	10.1	10.3	35.5	12.9	15.6	198.2	.....
1882-1891	81.6	50.9	67.2	150.4	60.5	2.4	9.4	6.2	17.7	14.0	12.2	207.1	.....
1882-1927	59.5	22.2	45.3	181.6	33.0	3.5	8.8	10.7	36.7	11.9	13.8	214.0	†37.9

\*Mangels, turnips, carrots and sugar beets. †1907-1911. ‡1907-1927.



STATISTICS OF FARM CROPS  
MARKET PRICES

The following table gives the average Market Prices of Agricultural products for the years 1882 to 1927, together with the averages for the various periods of ten years, and for the whole term of years.

Years	Fall Wheat per bush.	Spring Wheat per bush.	Oats per bush.	Barley per bush.	Peas per bush.	Beans per bush.	Rye per bush.	Buckwheat per bush.	Corn (in ear) per bush.	Hay per ton.	Potatoes per bush.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	\$ c.	cents	cents	cents	\$ c.	cents
1927.....	124.7	122.1	57.3	77.6	149.8	2.35	95.3	77.9	66.3	11.02	88.2
1926.....	125.1	125.1	51.8	68.0	150.6	2.34	87.2	77.0	53.5	12.75	112.9
1925.....	133.6	133.0	45.2	68.1	135.5	2.11	87.1	73.2	55.7	11.61	136.9
1924.....	133.9	137.0	54.2	82.2	151.1	2.29	107.5	86.7	70.2	10.91	53.5
1923.....	96.2	96.3	45.4	62.8	144.8	2.43	73.7	73.2	50.3	11.05	74.8
1922.....	104.6	105.1	43.5	61.3	140.3	2.54	78.4	73.5	46.6	12.03	51.0
1921.....	110.5	109.4	50.4	65.7	153.0	2.35	82.6	74.0	39.4	19.27	88.2
1920.....	193.4	183.8	58.2	93.8	193.3	2.88	142.0	105.5	66.4	24.25	99.2
1919.....	237.2	240.9	97.7	145.8	263.9	4.00	159.1	140.7	108.2	22.68	165.2
1918.....	210.9	208.6	75.0	103.6	217.7	4.49	151.7	135.0	104.9	18.13	99.3
1917.....	209.8	209.7	77.9	125.7	321.0	6.91	162.6	142.9	124.0	11.81	123.2
1916.....	161.3	162.2	66.0	101.9	210.5	5.46	118.8	109.0	74.3	10.60	130.1
1915.....	97.1	98.6	39.5	56.0	161.6	3.11	78.9	71.5	45.4	14.51	81.4
1914.....	109.1	107.9	49.5	64.3	136.6	2.14	84.9	71.5	45.7	14.55	44.0
1913.....	85.0	87.9	36.9	55.5	100.6	1.70	66.2	63.5	43.0	13.07	63.7
1912.....	91.7	90.0	38.6	58.7	110.3	1.93	70.0	54.5	37.2	11.77	63.7
1911.....	86.6	90.7	44.2	73.9	98.2	1.90	84.9	60.4	44.2	13.16	84.2
1910.....	86.6	89.6	35.0	52.0	80.7	1.55	63.2	50.0	37.3	9.91	49.2
1909.....	102.3	100.6	39.5	54.8	84.6	1.61	67.4	53.4	42.9	12.81	36.5
1908.....	89.2	90.8	40.3	52.4	82.7	1.48	69.7	54.2	40.0	10.25	47.9
1907.....	92.7	86.4	48.8	59.4	78.0	1.52	69.4	57.4	28.4	15.11	58.3
1906.....	70.7	68.9	34.0	45.0	70.6	1.39	60.9	49.5	37.6	9.10	53.8
1905.....	76.5	74.9	33.6	42.9	65.3	1.32	56.8	50.0	36.9	7.72	46.0
1904.....	98.7	94.2	32.3	43.7	63.0	1.22	57.6	48.6	37.4	7.97	50.7
1903.....	75.1	74.4	29.3	42.1	64.3	1.41	48.6	44.3	36.9	7.94	44.1
1902.....	70.7	69.6	34.8	45.1	71.0	1.35	50.5	48.0	40.6	8.15	56.5
1901.....	66.1	66.8	36.2	45.0	65.3	1.25	49.3	48.4	38.0	7.99	42.6
1900.....	66.4	67.5	26.5	38.9	57.1	1.00	48.5	43.7	31.7	8.48	26.1
1899.....	66.7	66.5	27.7	39.5	57.3	1.08	50.0	45.5	19.8	7.72	32.8
1898.....	69.4	69.2	25.8	38.0	52.2	.70	43.5	38.2	20.1	6.22	44.1
1897.....	78.2	78.6	22.6	27.0	42.1	.65	37.7	30.0	19.7	7.18	39.9
1896.....	71.0	70.6	20.0	31.6	44.0	.68	36.6	30.5	19.6	9.68	26.1
1895.....	69.3	69.8	29.1	40.4	54.8	.95	45.6	36.8	22.6	12.30	20.2
1894.....	55.0	55.5	30.8	40.5	53.6	1.10	44.2	39.2	26.1	7.56	35.4
1893.....	59.9	59.4	33.2	40.1	54.0	1.18	47.5	41.8	26.5	7.64	39.5
1892.....	70.7	67.8	30.8	41.3	59.0	.99	55.8	42.2	26.3	8.20	50.4
1891.....	95.1	92.9	36.5	49.1	63.8	1.06	72.3	44.1	31.1	11.91	32.6
1890.....	94.2	91.3	41.1	50.2	60.3	1.29	52.7	43.0	30.5	7.95	44.3
1889.....	88.4	88.1	30.5	44.0	55.7	1.27	50.9	39.5	25.9	9.98	45.5
1888.....	102.4	99.3	40.5	60.1	65.4	1.14	60.2	49.3	29.3	16.17	31.7
1887.....	78.4	78.0	34.6	56.7	55.9	.98	49.5	45.0	28.7	11.62	62.8
1886.....	73.6	72.5	32.0	51.3	52.6	.84	52.2	33.7	27.6	9.69	44.9
1885.....	81.5	80.6	31.5	55.2	58.0	.80	55.2	39.2	27.9	9.85	41.1
1884.....	80.5	81.4	33.1	53.6	64.4	1.18	59.7	40.0	45.0	9.56	40.0
1883.....	105.0	107.0	38.0	57.0	71.0	.....	62.0	.....	.....	9.02	62.0
1882.....	101.0	106.0	43.0	65.0	74.0	1.97	64.0	40.0	40.0	11.54	64.0
Annual Averages:											
1922-1927	121.2	120.3	49.4	70.4	145.0	2.31	87.9	77.4	55.8	11.52	81.9
1912-1921	144.5	171.6	58.5	86.0	172.3	2.35	111.4	94.4	62.3	15.88	90.1
1902-1911	83.6	81.2	36.7	50.1	74.8	1.48	60.2	52.4	38.2	9.97	51.4
1892-1901	67.8	67.5	27.9	38.5	53.5	.93	44.9	38.7	25.0	7.97	33.6
1882-1891	90.0	89.6	34.3	54.5	61.6	1.16	60.0	41.5	.....	10.34	45.0
1882-1927	98.4	98.0	42.4	59.1	70.1	1.89	72.7	66.6	*42.5	11.35	58.5

\*Average for 36 years, 1892-1927.

## STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK

## NO. OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND

The following tables give the number of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on hand in June of each year for the forty-six years 1882-1927.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1927	617,136	2,714,954	956,267	1,883,177	19,048,045
1926	629,659	2,757,799	886,483	1,735,355	17,693,000
1925	644,138	2,809,373	868,526	1,678,595	17,778,581
1924	663,875	2,917,302	870,279	1,807,903	16,751,345
1923	673,371	2,838,087	907,673	1,734,734	15,203,384
1922	685,852	2,836,181	986,617	1,553,434	13,964,317
1921	694,237	2,890,113	1,081,828	1,563,807	11,458,206
1920	704,640	2,881,827	1,129,084	1,614,356	11,005,645
1919	719,569	2,927,191	1,101,740	1,695,487	11,705,809
1918	732,977	2,867,722	972,341	1,656,386	12,281,105
1917	765,873	2,827,609	956,986	1,664,639	13,606,292
1916	775,732	2,734,767	908,066	1,735,254	14,377,844
1915	779,131	2,674,746	908,095	1,769,295	14,273,091
1914	774,544	2,604,628	922,375	1,770,533	14,175,214
1913	751,726	2,628,845	996,155	1,618,734	13,511,383
1912	742,139	2,624,780	1,021,848	1,702,652	13,024,983
1911	737,916	2,593,205	1,040,245	1,744,983	12,942,293
1910	724,384	2,567,128	1,065,101	1,561,042	12,460,787
1909	728,308	2,668,584	1,130,667	1,551,187	12,086,580
1908	726,471	2,824,859	1,143,898	1,818,763	12,285,613
1907	725,666	2,926,236	1,106,083	2,049,666	13,428,076
1906	688,147	2,963,618	1,304,809	1,819,778	10,254,824
1905	672,781	2,889,503	1,324,153	1,906,460	9,738,493
1904	655,554	2,776,304	1,455,482	2,008,984	9,412,683
1903	639,581	2,674,261	1,642,627	1,977,386	9,683,573
1902	626,106	2,562,584	1,715,513	1,684,635	9,762,808
1901	620,343	2,507,620	1,761,799	1,491,885	9,745,236
1900	617,309	2,429,330	1,797,213	1,771,641	9,541,241
1899	615,524	2,318,355	1,772,604	1,971,070	9,344,024
1898	611,241	2,215,943	1,677,014	1,640,787	9,084,273
1897	813,670	2,182,326	1,690,350	1,284,963	8,435,341
1896	624,749	2,181,958	1,849,348	1,269,631	7,734,167
1895	647,696	2,150,103	2,022,735	1,299,072	7,752,840
1894	674,777	2,099,301	2,015,805	1,142,133	7,552,662
1893	685,187	2,057,882	1,935,938	1,012,022	7,114,436
1892	688,814	2,029,140	1,850,473	996,974	7,078,973
1891	678,459	1,978,815	1,693,751	1,156,316	7,006,090
1890	659,636	1,894,712	1,339,695	1,140,559	6,854,864
1889	618,795	1,891,899	1,344,180	835,469	6,304,298
1888	596,218	1,928,638	1,349,044	819,079	6,164,114
1887	575,361	1,948,264	1,396,161	832,817	6,438,361
1886	569,649	2,018,173	1,610,949	860,175	6,968,915
1885	558,809	1,976,480	1,755,605	822,262	6,336,805
1884	535,953	1,925,670	1,890,733	916,158	6,237,606
1883	560,133	1,828,613	1,868,784	906,727	5,847,344
1882	503,604	1,586,312	1,915,303	850,226	5,352,120

## VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND

The following table gives the value of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry on hand in June of each year for the forty-six years 1882-1927, except for the ten years 1882-1891 when farm live stock was valued in bulk.

Years	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1927	66,724,527	117,494,252	10,433,761	24,159,535	12,333,645	231,145,720
1926	68,239,756	115,386,214	9,688,685	24,525,126	12,400,985	230,240,766
1925	69,787,791	115,844,069	9,576,722	24,424,238	13,527,454	233,160,274
1924	72,617,565	113,046,599	7,081,500	16,201,699	13,446,621	222,393,984
1923	74,542,351	109,467,066	6,597,087	19,018,668	12,401,083	222,026,255
1922	74,535,855	103,899,416	6,612,959	16,550,636	12,241,252	213,840,118
1921	75,680,750	103,861,565	8,207,564	19,205,488	11,168,318	218,123,685
1920	89,606,594	176,897,490	16,191,741	32,253,804	11,787,708	326,737,337
1919	92,823,683	184,041,594	18,128,240	33,263,051	11,351,364	339,607,932
1918	95,710,928	172,259,261	15,690,055	31,140,181	9,307,051	324,107,476
1917	99,439,558	150,309,828	9,946,030	21,464,366	8,517,195	289,676,977
1916	101,434,391	128,324,526	7,386,710	18,790,755	7,933,157	263,869,539
1915	107,982,037	115,363,336	6,403,907	17,562,726	7,670,326	254,982,332
1914	112,576,793	106,635,148	6,155,451	17,951,258	7,551,428	250,870,078
1913	113,240,047	95,759,022	6,242,672	15,393,192	6,956,952	237,591,885
1912	109,000,214	90,403,902	6,181,595	14,141,908	6,121,323	225,848,942
1911	103,373,206	84,634,962	6,213,021	14,593,917	5,905,318	214,720,424
1910	92,757,431	76,872,723	6,127,018	13,265,834	5,393,031	194,416,037
1909	87,682,689	75,247,197	6,262,493	11,144,135	4,411,386	189,484,132
1908	85,847,391	77,255,267	6,336,265	12,135,979	4,439,854	186,014,756
1907	85,041,144	79,485,780	5,928,325	14,174,502	4,854,381	189,484,132
1906	79,814,953	80,303,276	6,721,119	12,770,708	3,697,338	183,307,394
1905	73,911,177	76,764,482	6,191,774	12,280,667	3,335,660	172,483,760
1904	68,138,228	72,821,003	6,425,100	12,921,743	3,077,029	163,383,103
1903	61,811,456	69,289,924	7,228,498	13,023,743	2,973,646	154,327,267
1902	55,173,637	63,517,342	7,634,284	11,262,265	2,957,286	140,544,814
1901	50,038,465	59,527,119	7,772,793	9,298,712	2,859,172	129,496,261
1900	46,916,999	56,320,810	7,711,496	9,598,153	2,727,363	123,274,821
1899	42,713,557	52,938,500	7,315,729	10,180,338	2,658,321	115,806,445
1898	38,659,896	47,286,254	6,499,695	8,720,242	2,578,136	103,744,223
1897	36,111,805	42,683,557	6,003,194	6,533,210	2,318,038	93,649,804
1896	37,185,692	44,383,638	6,652,202	6,505,227	2,130,807	96,857,566
1895	40,283,754	46,708,017	7,708,442	7,101,211	2,156,623	103,958,047
1894	46,245,614	47,577,587	8,606,671	6,909,262	2,208,518	111,547,652
1893	50,527,472	47,718,025	9,016,118	6,622,129	2,187,158	116,070,902
1892	55,812,920	45,548,475	8,569,557	5,479,093	2,091,450	117,501,495
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,721,076
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,086,626
1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,731,288
1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,839,235
1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,406,655
1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,208,935
1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,690,086
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,106,829
1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,082,365
1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,540,720

The values for several classes of horses on hand June 15th, 1927, were as follows:—Stallions, \$1,135,665; mares, \$35,999,571; geldings, \$26,713,765; colts and fillies, \$2,875,526.

The values for the several classes of cattle on hand were as follows:—Bulls, \$4,098,028; cows for milk purposes, \$79,216,245; cows for beef purposes, \$3,881,003; yearlings for milk purposes, \$7,559,339; yearlings for beef purposes, \$7,684,778; calves, \$7,139,284; all other cattle, \$7,915,575.

The values for sheep and lambs on hand were:—Ewes, for breeding, \$5,661,720 one year old and over, \$848,476; under one year, \$3,923,565.

The values for brood sows, \$7,568,837; six months old and over, \$5,356,707; under six months, \$11,233,991.

The values for the several classes of poultry on hand were as follows:—Turkeys, six months old and over, \$350,963; under six months, \$410,486; geese, six months old and over, \$362,348; under six months, \$379,238; ducks, six months old and over, \$122,089; under six months, \$205,737; other fowls, six months old and over, \$7,466,720; under six months, \$3,036,064.

VALUES PER HEAD OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY ON HAND FOR THE YEARS  
1892 TO 1927

Years	Horses All Ages	Cattle		Sheep and Lambs	Swine all Ages	Poultry all Kinds
		Milch Cows	Other Cattle			
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c.	\$ c.
1927	108	60 94	27 05	10 91	12 83	65
1926	108	59 14	26 84	10 93	14 13	70
1925	108	58 55	27 70	11 03	14 55	76
1924	109	55 41	27 05	8 14	8 96	80
1923	111	55 24	25 14	7 27	10 96	82
1922	109	52 68	24 25	6 70	10 65	88
1921	109	51 56	24 77	7 59	12 28	97
1920	127	85 84	44 67	14 34	19 98	1 07
1919	129	88 71	46 37	16 45	19 62	97
1918	131	83 55	45 52	16 14	18 80	76
1917	130	75 54	39 55	10 39	12 89	63
1916	131	66 35	34 91	8 13	10 83	55
1915	139	60 83	32 18	7 05	9 93	54
1914	145	57 01	30 81	6 67	10 14	53
1913	151	50 56	27 29	6 27	9 51	51
1912	147	47 82	25 61	6 05	8 31	47
1911	140	45 31	24 07	5 97	8 36	46
1910	128	40 76	22 43	5 75	8 50	43
1909	120	38 19	21 45	5 54	7 18	37
1908	118	36 90	21 13	5 54	6 67	36
1907	117	36 43	21 15	5 36	6 92	36
1906	116	35 99	21 62	5 15	7 02	36
1905	110	35 06	21 29	4 68	6 44	34
1904	104	34 70	20 84	4 41	6 43	33
1903	97	34 15	20 58	4 40	6 59	31
1902	88	32 96	19 46	4 45	6 69	30
1901	81	31 74	18 57	4 41	6 23	29
1900	76	31 01	17 93	4 29	5 42	29
1899	69	30 31	17 41	4 13	5 16	28
1898	63	28 28	15 98	3 88	5 31	28
1897	59	26 13	14 58	3 55	5 08	27
1896	60	27 60	15 05	3 60	5 12	28
1895	62	29 74	16 08	3 81	5 47	28
1894	69	31 02	17 15	4 27	6 05	29
1893	74	31 63	17 78	4 66	6 54	31
1892	81	29 95	17 69	4 63	5 50	30

The values per head of the various classes on hand June 15th, 1927, were as follows:—

Horses: Stallions, \$318; mares, \$112.15; geldings, \$108.31; colt and fillies, \$62.59.

Cattle: Bulls, \$62.44; cows for beef purposes, \$54.75; yearlings for milk purposes, \$28.66; yearlings for beef purposes, \$28.31; calves, \$2.80; all other cattle, \$42.64.

Sheep and lambs: Ewes for breeding, \$13.13; one year old and over \$13.34; under one year, \$8.50.

Swine: Brood sows, \$36.56; six months old and over, \$20.54; under six months, \$7.94.

Poultry: Turkeys, six months old and over, \$3.80; under six months, \$1.02; geese, six months old and over, \$2.43; under six months, 85 cents; ducks, six months old and over, \$1.20; under six months, 43 cents; all other fowls, six months old and over, 95 cents; under six months, 32 cents.

## VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

## LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVE STOCK.

The following table gives the estimated values of farm land, farm buildings, implements (including vehicles) and live stock on hand on June 15th, for the years 1882 to 1927.

Years	Land	Buildings	Implements	Live Stock on hand	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1927	906,811,595	506,981,024	168,842,552	231,145,720	1,813,780,891
1926	876,177,637	493,551,144	164,478,485	230,240,766	1,764,448,032
1925	879,212,498	490,027,751	164,188,030	233,160,274	1,766,588,553
1924	885,348,351	484,539,016	164,021,854	222,393,984	1,756,303,205
1923	904,659,633	480,260,117	163,033,141	222,026,255	1,769,979,146
1922	880,896,544	479,451,680	163,830,154	213,840,118	1,738,018,496
1921	851,300,059	484,188,897	159,913,871	218,123,685	1,713,526,512
1920	861,116,234	467,010,867	153,780,378	326,737,337	1,808,644,816
1919	848,767,153	426,649,086	137,310,618	339,607,932	1,752,334,789
1918	819,164,298	380,244,880	109,896,874	324,107,476	1,633,413,528
1917	807,426,986	370,384,055	104,581,053	289,676,977	1,572,069,071
1916	794,676,866	357,313,850	98,020,295	263,869,539	1,513,880,550
1915	794,393,564	352,628,031	95,049,350	254,982,332	1,497,053,277
1914	790,538,706	347,348,643	91,703,876	250,870,078	1,480,461,303
1913	782,993,853	345,303,335	89,702,273	237,591,885	1,455,591,346
1912	758,729,268	335,141,520	86,231,210	225,848,942	1,405,950,940
1911	723,902,419	317,876,963	84,969,426	214,720,424	1,341,469,232
1910	700,905,425	306,517,941	81,570,981	194,416,037	1,283,410,384
1909	680,789,629	297,690,826	77,790,754	184,747,900	1,241,019,109
1908	671,531,018	288,180,121	74,485,730	186,014,756	1,220,211,625
1907	674,505,427	284,672,238	72,910,875	189,484,132	1,221,572,672
1906	661,199,920	273,414,187	71,197,619	183,307,394	1,189,119,120
1905	649,201,364	264,384,514	68,629,546	172,483,760	1,154,699,184
1904	640,544,541	257,995,484	65,992,210	163,383,103	1,127,915,338
1903	620,869,475	247,629,153	63,996,190	154,327,267	1,086,822,085
1902	604,860,063	237,289,668	62,199,787	140,544,814	1,044,894,332
1901	585,354,294	226,575,228	59,897,513	129,496,261	1,001,323,296
1900	574,727,610	219,488,370	57,324,130	123,274,821	974,814,931
1899	563,271,777	213,440,281	54,994,857	115,806,445	947,513,360
1898	556,246,569	210,054,396	52,977,232	103,744,223	923,022,420
1897	554,054,552	206,090,159	51,299,098	93,649,804	905,093,613
1896	557,468,270	205,235,429	50,730,358	96,857,566	910,291,623
1895	572,938,472	204,148,670	50,944,385	103,958,047	931,989,574
1894	587,246,117	204,071,566	51,530,172	111,547,652	954,395,507
1893	602,664,361	200,189,888	51,435,919	116,070,902	970,361,070
1892	615,828,471	195,644,258	51,003,020	117,501,495	979,977,244
1891	621,245,223	191,268,327	50,651,442	108,721,076	971,886,068
1890	622,886,000	193,438,826	50,515,583	104,086,626	970,927,035
1889	632,329,433	192,464,237	51,685,706	105,731,288	982,210,664
1888	640,480,801	188,293,226	49,754,832	102,839,235	981,368,094
1887	636,883,755	184,753,507	49,248,297	104,406,655	975,292,214
1886	648,009,828	183,748,212	50,530,936	107,208,935	989,497,911
1885	626,422,024	182,477,905	48,569,725	100,690,086	958,159,740
1884	625,478,707	173,386,925	47,830,710	103,106,828	949,803,170
1883	654,793,025	163,030,675	43,522,530	100,082,365	961,428,595
1882	632,342,500	132,712,575	37,029,815	80,540,720	882,625,610

## PART II—CHATTEL MORTGAGES

Table showing by County Municipalities of Ontario the total number and amount of Chattel mortgages on record and undischarged on December 31st, for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, together with totals for the Province for all occupations as well as for "farmers" as far as given in the records.

Counties and Districts	1927		1926		1925	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		\$		\$		\$
Algoma . . . . .	149	323,506	147	337,997	168	306,571
Brant . . . . .	202	144,805	178	166,497	169	182,155
Bruce . . . . .	188	214,380	183	197,556	222	200,610
Carleton . . . . .	366	508,028	343	618,448	343	500,578
Cochrane . . . . .	357	374,586	263	268,610	272	330,942
Dufferin . . . . .	76	99,063	63	64,726	76	82,383
Elgin . . . . .	242	262,648	216	267,365	230	250,381
Essex . . . . .	426	454,222	351	417,557	413	457,783
Frontenac . . . . .	182	166,871	223	251,196	217	312,887
Grey . . . . .	235	281,497	260	322,847	271	246,368
Haldimand . . . . .	95	108,731	101	85,561	122	135,546
Haliburton . . . . .	21	18,339	18	9,773	24	16,721
Halton . . . . .	63	94,883	75	130,553	82	174,154
Hastings . . . . .	345	437,129	312	514,195	351	414,359
Huron . . . . .	123	154,750	143	166,125	146	174,835
Kenora . . . . .	41	86,659	39	205,316	35	190,270
Kent . . . . .	324	571,311	272	455,960	312	523,582
Lambton . . . . .	151	235,294	166	322,791	186	244,462
Lanark . . . . .	120	112,124	122	113,992	122	137,638
Leeds and Grenville . . . . .	253	271,158	265	275,427	312	261,475
Lennox and Addington . . . . .	113	297,615	113	298,698	129	282,077
Lincoln . . . . .	147	221,116	137	237,864	157	276,553
Manitoulin . . . . .	85	52,286	96	86,752	125	97,184
Middlesex . . . . .	253	266,062	276	294,392	261	415,402
Muskoka . . . . .	103	127,803	109	198,246	124	297,401
Nipissing . . . . .	298	436,050	318	532,144	272	464,948
Norfolk . . . . .	163	258,352	160	161,244	128	87,154
Northumberland and Durham . . . . .	291	343,174	276	307,884	284	343,904
Ontario . . . . .	165	206,594	164	198,307	164	198,034
Oxford . . . . .	166	333,587	136	276,499	149	205,167
Parry Sound . . . . .	169	163,831	167	150,283	160	230,621
Peel . . . . .	59	87,064	75	92,225	61	64,653
Perth . . . . .	160	201,366	142	152,495	154	283,965
Peterborough . . . . .	153	173,901	152	181,315	154	213,807
Prescott and Russell . . . . .	254	306,898	223	226,817	230	312,151
Prince Edward . . . . .	155	152,809	125	136,992	123	135,694
Rainy River . . . . .	103	103,680	106	100,813	125	227,013
Renfrew . . . . .	223	378,250	215	353,001	232	295,600
Simcoe . . . . .	369	329,996	371	380,703	362	416,327
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry . . . . .	360	547,430	317	486,268	316	426,060
Sudbury . . . . .	374	403,847	369	487,719	436	478,634
Thunder Bay . . . . .	148	330,880	147	224,895	173	278,404
Timiskaming . . . . .	331	315,431	349	267,280	243	440,205
Victoria . . . . .	72	78,194	70	76,698	77	68,946
Waterloo . . . . .	189	411,740	202	394,797	218	421,023
Welland . . . . .	223	275,482	149	141,152	250	133,464
Wellington . . . . .	177	223,472	178	288,617	187	377,709
Wentworth . . . . .	448	860,022	443	1,671,458	470	646,392
York . . . . .	2,242	1,880,238	1,544	1,762,091	3,221	2,717,569
Total:						
All occupations . . . . .	11,952	14,687,154	10,869	15,360,141	13,058	15,979,761
Farmers as given . . . . .	4,524	4,264,052	4,566	4,166,540	4,906	4,110,826
*Occupation not given . . . . .	2,530	2,424,339	2,362	2,641,607	2,719	3,546,000

\*A number of these may be "farmers." One clerk reports that the solicitors in his district have not given the occupation of a single mortgagor, nearly every clerk reports a number of instruments as unclassified as to occupation.

Twenty-sixth Annual Report

OF THE

**Temiskaming and Northern Ontario  
Railway Commission**

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RAILWAY  
Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier

For the Year Ending October 31st

1927

PRINTED BY ORDER OF  
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO

Printed and Published by the Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty  
1928





TO THE HONOURABLE W. D. ROSS, ESQ.,

*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Honour the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the fiscal year ended October 31st, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

G. HOWARD FERGUSON,

*Prime Minister and President of the Council*

**TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION**

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GEO. W. LEE . . . . . Chairman, North Bay.  
LT.-COL. L. T. MARTIN . . . . . Vice-Chairman, Ottawa.  
COL. J. I. McLAREN . . . . . Commissioner, Hamilton.  
W. H. MAUND . . . . . Secretary-Treasurer, North Bay.

## THE TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

Fiscal Year 1927

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An impartial review of the past twelve months shows that the general business of the country and particularly the Province of Ontario has experienced a consistent and widely spread development based upon very general agricultural prosperity and industrial expansion.

There has been progress without inflation, and the measure of prosperity through the Dominion during the Jubilee Year has been distributed in a fairly even manner through all channels of commerce.

As the experiences of the country at large must necessarily be reflected in the experiences of the railways, I have pleasure in recording that the year has been a most satisfactory one in the affairs of the Provincial Railway, resulting in the largest gross and net revenues in its history. From present indications this condition promises to continue during the current year, because Northern Ontario—and particularly the territory served by the T. & N.O. Rly.—is making rapid strides in all its undertakings and yearly its wonderful possibilities are becoming more widely known and appreciated. The mine, forest and field all contribute to make this part of the Province one of the greatest in potential wealth, and its development within a few years has been one of spectacular advance and achievement, all of which is inseparably linked up with the progress of the railway that has been instrumental in opening up this richly endowed part of the Province.

The past year has witnessed the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the inception of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and its general increase from a few miles of line in 1902 to approximately 566 miles of combined trackage in 1927, with a capital investment of over thirty-six million dollars (\$36,000,000.00, including its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway) shows the enormous development and requirements of the territory served.

The preamble of the Bill for the construction of the railway in 1902 forecast that exploration in the district between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibi and northwest from Lake Temiskaming would result in the probable discovery of "ore and minerals which would greatly add to the wealth of the Province."

Seldom has a forecast been so fulfilled and verified. Though it was known that minor discoveries of silver had been made in South Lorrain, and iron and copper showings in the Temagami District, the precious metal areas of Cobalt, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake were yet to be discovered and exploited. When we consider the development and expansion of the mining interests during this comparatively short period, we find that while only in its infancy so to speak it has proved one of the most important factors in the upbuilding of Northern Ontario. Sixteen years ago the entire gold production of Ontario was valued at \$43,000, while in 1927 it approximated thirty-three million dollars (\$33,000,000.00). Within a few years the dividends declared and paid by the precious metals mines within the territory served by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—including 1927—aggregated a sum exceeding one hundred and seventy-three million dollars (\$173,000,000.00). Northern Ontario's mineral resources are of a character that will stand the closest examina-

tion. It is believed that its resources in sight and possibilities for future exploration and development will warrant within a few years the confidence and labour that are now being lavished upon new fields, and with gold discoveries in one hundred and ten (110) townships within the territory directly and indirectly served by the T. & N.O. Rly., the mining industry appears assured of a practically unlimited field of operation for many years to come. Nowhere is there such a widely known disposition of gold on this continent.

Government geologists have called attention to the great importance of Northern Ontario's pre-Cambrian rock formation, which extends to the Hudson Bay, occupying hundreds of thousands of square miles for prospecting, the greatest single exposure of this ancient formation in the world.

Though little is known at present of its general geology and ore deposits, it is agreed that the formation is very similar to that revealed in the mineral belts of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, *et al.*

Sufficient knowledge is available to make it reasonably certain that if geological work and prospecting are intelligently followed that results broadly similar to those already obtained in the present worked areas will be met with.

The extension of the T. & N.O. Rly.'s main line towards James Bay, now actively under construction, will eventually open up this vast region to the prospector and miner, and make available the known china-clay deposits, gypsum, etc., and in due course develop the pulpwood areas and accompanying water powers for the expansion and progress of Northern Ontario and the Province generally.

The extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—through its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway—from Swastika, on the main line to Rouyn, Quebec, a distance of approximately sixty (60) miles, was completed and opened for traffic this year, and links up this new mining area with Ontario and Quebec.

The Rouyn District is now rapidly approaching the production stage, and, generally speaking, the camp appears to be of greater importance than ever, due to the advanced development stage of the older properties and the advent of many new companies organized for exploration and prospecting.

New discoveries are of frequent occurrence and a spirit of optimism prevails that speaks for success in many new ventures.

The extension of the T. & N.O. Rly. (N.C. Rly.) promises to be of inestimable value to the many properties adjacent to the road, and to the area as a whole, and several new undertakings have commenced work since the means of transportation became available.

Expectations for the future growth of this gold-copper district are generally expressed by those who are in close touch with conditions, and the advent of the T. & N.O. Rly. has played a conspicuous part in the optimism.

It is hoped and expected that within a few years the agricultural area known as the Great Clay Belt will record material advancement, as new land is brought under cultivation for general farming, dairying and stock-raising purposes.

Due to the continued policy of increased branch-line construction, and main-line extension, the mining areas and general industries served have been brought into close proximity with the business and financial centres of Canada and the United States. All-steel trains of most modern construction and operation maintain a daily service over the entire system to serve the requirements of the travelling public to the fullest extent, and the consequent ease and comfort of travel has materially contributed to the general prosperous conditions of the territory served within its influence.

I am pleased to record that the results of operation of the T. & N.O. Rly. during the fiscal year 1927 have been eminently successful, showing increased gross and net revenues.

Compared with 1926 the accounts are as follows:

	1927	1926
Revenue—Transportation. ....	\$4,857,760.91	\$4,590,859.73
Revenue—Incidental. ....	294,770.82	254,092.02
	<u>\$5,152,531.73</u>	<u>\$4,844,951.75</u>
Increase, 1927 (6.35 per cent.) . . . . .	.....	307,579.98
Expenditures—Operating. ....	\$3,735,496.13	\$3,612,371.80
Other Expenditures. ....	205,455.18	249,616.00
	<u>\$3,940,951.31</u>	<u>\$3,861,987.80</u>
Increase, 1927 (2.04 per cent.) . . . . .	.....	78,963.51
Net Earnings. ....	\$1,211,580.42	\$982,963.95
Increase, 1927 (23.26 per cent.) . . . . .	.....	228,616.47

This revenue from all sources in 1927 shows a gain of \$307,579.98 (6.35 per cent.) as compared with 1926, and gross expenditures an increase of \$78,963.51 (2.04 per cent.), resulting in an increased net revenue of \$228,616.47 (23.26 per cent.) for 1927, as compared with previous fiscal year.

During the past year the Commission as usual have directly undertaken the necessary financing for capital expenditure and construction extension for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and also for the requirements under same heads for its subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway, bearing the resulting interest charges and paying for same from its operating revenue.

Insurance against loss by fire has been carried during the past year in the sum of \$3,364,850.00.

In conclusion, the railway is in excellent financial and physical condition.

GEO. W. LEE,  
Chairman.

North Bay, Ontario,  
January 17th, 1928.

## AUDITORS' REPORT

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EDWARDS, MORGAN & COMPANY  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

December 20th, 1927.

GEORGE W. LEE, ESQ.,  
Chairman, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario  
Railway Commission,  
North Bay, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Acting under instructions from the Commissioners, we have conducted an audit of the Treasurer's accounts for the year ending October 31st, 1927, and have satisfied ourselves that all receipts have been properly accounted for, and that satisfactory vouchers are on hand to cover disbursements. We have checked the balances in the hands of the Treasurer and find them to be in agreement with the accounts as shown by the general ledger.

The accounts of the Treasurer are in good order and well kept. All information asked for has been cheerfully given. We also wish to acknowledge the courtesies of the Commission and its employees at all times.

Yours very truly,

EDWARDS, MORGAN & COMPANY.

### TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION

The mileage operated at the close of the Fiscal Year was as follows:

	Miles	Miles
<b>MAIN LINE:</b>		
North Bay to Cochrane.....	252.29	
Cochrane to Island Falls Junction.....	43.00	
	-----	295.29
<b>BRANCH LINES:</b>		
Lorrain Branch.....	17.00	
Elk Lake Branch.....	28.50	
Charlton Branch.....	7.60	
Iroquois Falls Branch.....	7.00	
Porcupine Branch.....	33.11	
Kerr Lake Spur.....	1.25	
	-----	94.46
<b>OTHER TRACKS:</b>		
Yard Tracks and Sidings.....	106.95	
Liskeard Spur.....	1.12	
Mattagami River Spur.....	2.96	
Double Track.....	1.70	
	-----	112.73
<b>PRIVATE SIDINGS OPERATED BY RAILWAY:</b>		
Private Siding Agreement.....	20.68	
Owned by Private Companies.....	.29	
	-----	20.97
Total Mileage Operated.....		523.45
<b>SIDINGS OPERATED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES:</b>		
Private Siding Agreement.....		4.62
<b>LEASED TO NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY:</b>		
Main Track.....	5.85	
Sidings.....	1.14	
	-----	6.99
Total Mileage.....		535.06

### PURCHASING AND STORES DEPARTMENT

#### Statement of Purchases and Issues, Fiscal Year 1926-1927

Stock	1926		1927	
	Purchases	Issues	Purchases	Issues
Shop.....	\$555,694 55	\$597,683 90	\$762,965 08	\$799,552 92
Soft Coal.....	677,120 69	630,317 50	585,730 96	604,804 45
Hard Coal.....	24,543 20	20,959 86	17,715 47	19,215 43
Oil and Waste.....	26,092 37	29,739 25	30,591 86	30,463 71
Stationery.....	26,627 15	28,842 61	32,029 52	31,153 68
Rail.....	247,506 43	157,238 87	353,835 37	303,179 00
Tie.....	59,088 44	128,713 95	168,973 87	237,536 68
Ice.....	10,827 82	8,956 81	10,606 64	12,057 20
	\$1,627,500 65	\$1,602,452 75	\$1,962,448 77	\$2,037,963 07
<b>TOTAL PURCHASES.....</b>	<b>\$1,627,500 65</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,962,448 77</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>TOTAL ISSUES.....</b>	<b>1,602,452 75</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,037,963 07</b>	<b>.....</b>
	<b>\$3,229,953 40</b>		<b>\$4,000,411 84</b>	

## GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31st, 1927

Assets		Liabilities	
	\$	\$	C.
Property Owned:			
Cost of Road.....	26,706,924 00		
Cost of Equipment.....	5,077,254 59		
			\$ 30,207,934 92
Nipissing Central Railway.....	31,784,178 59		
Current Assets:			
Cash.....	4,429,460 34		
Accounts Collectible.....	228,042 97	4,000,000 00	
Balance due on Townsite Sales.....	396,235 78	2,352,173 32	
Agents and Conductors.....	10,421 73	11,994 36	
Traffic Balance—Freight.....	24,289 90	19,928 75	
Material and Supplies.....	287,388 30		
Ballast Pit Operations.....	864,495 68		
Other Assets.....	49,214 83		
	185 63		
	1,860,274 82		
Deferred Assets:			
Pension Fund Reserve.....	125,788 09		
Unadjusted Debits:			
Surveys.....	37,061 58	911,919 73	
Insurance Premiums paid in Advance.....	1,590 05	818 00	
Treasurer's Advance.....	250 00	25,019 10	
Accounts in Suspense.....	238 73	1,541 39	
		1,000 00	
		5 63	
	39,140 36		
	38,238,842 20		
			6,384,096 43
			125,788 09
			940,303 85
			580,718 91
			38,238,842 20
<b>Profit and Loss</b>			
Profit and Loss on Retired Road and Equipment.....	\$ 4,236 28		
Doubtful Accounts.....	80 00		
Paid Treasurer of Ontario.....	1,300,000 00		
Balance Carried Forward.....	580,718 91		
	1,885,035 19		
			\$ 671,999 31
			1,211,580 42
			317 83
			1,042 05
			95 58
			1,885,035 19



**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES AND RESULT OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927**

Revenue	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927		Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>				
101. Freight.....	3,336,174	25	3,146,070	59
102. Passenger.....	1,248,100	25	1,180,543	65
103. Excess Baggage.....	11,688	85	12,050	40
105. Parlor and chair car.....	3,195	45	3,108	45
106. Mail.....	56,311	95	56,269	30
107. Express.....	177,552	22	168,586	40
109. Milk.....	1,920	83	1,810	71
110. Switching.....	18,954	51	19,777	23
111. Special Service Train.....	2,675	00	2,643	00
112. Other freight train.....	1,187	60	.....	.....
Total.....	4,857,760	91	4,590,859	73
<b>INCIDENTAL</b>				
131. Dining and buffet.....	40,235	70	34,510	90
133. Station, train and boat privileges.....	24,171	00	28,072	67
135. Storage—freight.....	2,305	96	2,291	88
136. Storage—baggage.....	859	90	893	40
137. Demurrage.....	8,173	00	8,002	59
138. Telegraph and telephone.....	193,992	30	156,070	56
142. Rent of buildings and other property.....	20,943	05	18,937	35
143. Miscellaneous.....	4,089	91	5,312	67
Total.....	294,770	82	254,092	02
<b>JOINT FACILITY</b>				
152. Joint facility—Dr.....	403	42	383	33
Total.....	403	42	383	33
Total Revenue.....	5,152,128	31	4,844,568	42
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Maintenance of way and structures.....	919,374	22	838,901	16
Maintenance of equipment.....	785,843	79	732,445	68
Traffic.....	27,960	52	31,606	77
Transportation.....	1,690,827	38	1,717,734	68
Miscellaneous operations.....	120,507	16	108,986	41
General.....	195,823	35	186,186	61
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	4,840	29	3,489	51
Total Operating Expenses.....	3,735,496	13	3,612,371	80
Balance.....	1,416,632	18	1,232,196	62
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>				
Ore royalties.....	Dr. 4,305	45	Dr. 4,771	86
Hire of freight cars.....	Dr. 192,219	92	Dr. 201,144	93
Rent—locomotives.....	11,302	78	8,422	10
Rent—passenger-train cars.....	2,989	62	Dr. 3,474	06
Rent—work equipment.....	18,159	08	11,721	85
Joint facility rent income.....	25,051	72	25,897	83
Joint facility rents.....	Dr. 4,137	48	Dr. 4,366	00
Income from lease of road.....	6,129	96	6,129	96
Interest and exchange.....	Dr. 68,329	77	Dr. 88,065	91
Miscellaneous income.....	307	70	418	35
Total.....	Dr. 205,051	76	Dr. 249,232	67
Net Result.....	1,211,580	42	982,963	95

## Maintenance of Way and Structures

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
	\$ c.	\$ c.
201. Superintendence.....	30,826 17	35,797 29
202. Roadway maintenance.....	106,187 27	94,161 59
208. Bridges, trestles and culverts.....	25,305 30	28,936 49
212. Ties.....	123,878 94	107,217 82
214. Rails.....	133,935 40	116,041 91
216. Other track material.....	44,280 53	44,718 92
218. Ballast.....	19,459 51	17,850 06
220. Track-laying and surfacing.....	247,848 40	223,228 77
221. Right-of-way fences.....	5,561 17	2,395 45
225. Crossings and signs.....	5,109 82	2,620 76
227. Station and office buildings.....	43,834 17	36,506 13
229. Roadway buildings.....	6,077 92	7,538 59
231. Water stations.....	8,206 79	7,604 17
233. Fuel stations.....	2,615 66	1,463 23
235. Shops and enginehouses.....	20,478 31	31,116 30
247. Telegraph and telephone lines.....	11,626 01	9,376 40
249. Signals and interlockers.....	46	
253. Power plant buildings.....	318 08	
257. Power transmission systems.....	110 48	82 90
259. Power distribution systems.....	775 29	147 69
261. Power line poles and fixtures.....	27 00	30 11
265. Miscellaneous structures.....	21 88	159 22
269. Roadway machines.....	9,191 75	8,620 12
271. Small tools and supplies.....	10,463 62	13,518 72
272. Removing snow, ice and sand.....	75,948 38	54,656 49
273. Assessments for public improvements.....		6,733 00
274. Injuries to persons.....	4,544 93	4,367 75
275. Insurance.....	6,480 62	7,776 56
276. Stationery and printing.....	1,779 98	1,274 25
277. Other expenses.....	1,202 85	Cr. 2,334 67
278. Maintaining joint tracks, yards and other facilities—Dr.....	1,502 00	1,841 20
279. Maintaining joint tracks, yards and other facilities—Cr.....	28,224 47	24,546 06
280. Equalization, way and structures—Dr.....	428,735 66	357,625 85
280. Equalization, way and structures—Cr.....	428,735 66	357,625 85
Total.....	919,374 22	838,901 16

## Maintenance of Equipment

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
	\$ c.	\$ c.
301. Superintendence.....	31,089 62	33,768 00
302. Shop machinery.....	19,028 71	10,016 86
304. Power plant machinery.....	4,744 66	1,996 37
308. Steam locomotives, repairs.....	256,895 75	274,926 43
309. Steam locomotives, depreciation.....	45,391 59	45,587 86
314. Freight train cars, repairs.....	195,095 73	155,365 36
315. Freight train cars, depreciation.....	20,896 38	20,950 58
316. Freight train cars, retirements.....	365 35	1,464 51
317. Passenger train cars, repairs.....	109,224 11	112,946 03
318. Passenger train cars, depreciation.....	24,158 14	15,974 72
319. Passenger train cars, retirements.....		7,761 22
320. Motor equipment of cars, repairs.....	535 85	
326. Work equipment, repairs.....	63,480 56	38,307 10
327. Work equipment, depreciation.....	8,112 85	7,493 82
328. Work equipment, retirements.....	3,905 89	
332. Injuries to persons.....	1,536 14	2,141 01
333. Insurance.....	10,198 25	12,390 04
334. Stationery and printing.....	1,567 60	1,327 15
335. Other expenses.....	Cr. 755 15	64 19
336. Maintaining joint equipment at terminals—Dr.....		16 80
337. Maintaining joint equipment at terminals—Cr.....	9,628 24	10,052 37
Total.....	785,843 79	732,445 68

## Traffic

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927		Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
351. Superintendence.....	13,351	00	13,359	40
352. Outside agencies.....	2,280	73	3,340	47
353. Advertising.....	7,709	64	9,253	38
354. Traffic associations.....	1,261	50	1,207	50
356. Industrial and immigration bureaus.....	30	00	20	00
358. Stationery and printing.....	3,327	65	4,426	02
Total.....	27,960	52	31,606	77

## Transportation

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927		Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
371. Superintendence.....	28,821	26	28,657	17
372. Dispatching trains.....	24,540	00	24,263	61
373. Station employees.....	304,658	80	290,809	32
374. Weighing, inspection and demurrage bureaus.....	1,064	02	1,100	01
376. Station supplies and expenses.....	35,755	51	33,778	34
377. Yardmasters and yard clerks.....	46,796	98	46,096	04
378. Yard conductors and brakemen.....	63,042	03	58,135	18
379. Yard switch and signal tenders.....	3,682	39	3,191	30
380. Yard enginemen.....	41,237	57	39,707	71
382. Fuel for yard locomotives.....	50,004	47	52,429	72
385. Water for yard locomotives.....	1,591	53	1,648	26
386. Lubricants for yard locomotives.....	402	91	496	80
387. Other supplies for yard locomotives.....	351	05	401	54
388. Enginehouse expenses, yard.....	25,170	91	27,349	89
389. Yard supplies and expenses.....	1,523	39	1,645	18
390. Operating joint yards and terminals—Dr.....	2,464	00	2,533	40
391. Operating joint yards and terminals—Cr.....	131,198	50	126,444	77
392. Train enginemen.....	237,771	53	240,171	30
394. Fuel for train locomotives.....	437,770	53	484,797	38
396. Train power purchased.....	30	68	.....	.....
397. Water for train locomotives.....	27,554	98	27,930	53
398. Lubricants for train locomotives.....	5,995	92	6,284	87
399. Other supplies for train locomotives.....	5,149	14	4,246	52
400. Enginehouse expenses, train.....	80,833	84	80,948	08
401. Trainmen.....	277,348	10	269,717	57
402. Train supplies and expenses.....	81,782	98	76,296	85
405. Crossing protection.....	1,355	09	840	97
410. Stationery and printing.....	17,873	54	18,940	25
411. Other expenses.....	Cr. 57	62	Cr. 143	01
413. Operating joint tracks and facilities—Cr.....	300	00	300	00
414. Insurance.....	2,848	83	3,350	62
415. Clearing wrecks.....	2,410	78	5,296	52
416. Damage to property.....	293	94	450	00
417. Damage to live stock on right-of-way.....	379	41	475	41
418. Loss and damage, freight.....	3,324	90	3,404	53
419. Loss and damage, baggage.....	8	13	26	20
420. Injuries to persons.....	8,544	36	9,201	39
Total.....	1,690,827	38	1,717,734	68

## Miscellaneous Operations

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927		Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
441. Dining and buffet service.....	42,469	10	40,200	67
447. Commercial telegraph, maintenance.....	10,141	43	7,888	39
448. Commercial telegraph, operation.....	27,629	24	26,834	41
449. Commercial telephone, maintenance.....	10,230	21	9,306	27
450. Commercial telephone, operation.....	30,037	18	24,756	67
Total.....	120,507	16	108,986	41

## General

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927		Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
451. Salaries and expenses of general officers. . . . .	58,277	63	51,896	92
452. Salaries and expenses of clerks and attendants. . . . .	105,179	29	104,703	05
453. General office supplies and expenses. . . . .	4,390	87	5,287	13
454. Law expenses. . . . .	4,815	00	5,077	82
455. Insurance. . . . .	244	99	153	56
457. Pensions. . . . .	12,000	00	12,164	32
458. Stationery and printing. . . . .	5,740	20	5,249	98
460. Other expenses. . . . .	5,942	69	2,145	15
462. General joint facilities—Cr. . . . .	767	32	491	32
Total . . . . .	195,823	35	186,186	61

**NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY**

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**Mileage Operated at the Close of the Fiscal Year, 1927**

**Electric Lines**

	Miles	Miles
Owned by Company:		
Main track.....	4.92	
Sidings.....	1.60	
	6.52	6.52
Leased from T. & N.O. Railway:		
Main track.....	5.85	
Sidings.....	1.32	
	7.17	7.17
		13.69

**Steam Lines**

Mileage operated at close of fiscal year:		
Main track, Swastika to Cheminis.....	31.98	
Sidings and yard tracks.....	5.57	
	37.55	37.55

**NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY**

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**PURCHASING AND STORES DEPARTMENT**

**Statement of Purchases and Issues, Fiscal Year, 1926-1927**

Stocks	1926		1927	
	Purchases	Issues	Purchases	Issues
Various stocks.....	\$33,861 00	\$43,131 07	\$8,736 47	\$192,705 47
Total purchases.....	\$33,861 00	.....	\$8,736 47	.....
Total issues.....	43,131 07	.....	192,705 47	.....
	\$76,992 07		\$201,441 94	

**NIPISSING CENTRAL RAILWAY**  
**General Balance Sheet, October 31st, 1927**

Assets	\$	c.	\$	c.	Liabilities	\$	c.
Property owned:							
Cost of road.....	2,291,527	79			Capital stock.....	159,000	00
Cost of equipment.....	94,533	71	2,386,061	50	T. & N.O. Railway—advance.....	2,497,132	40
Current Assets:					Current Liabilities:		
Cash.....	27,216	12			Audited accounts.....	347,832	53
Accounts collectible.....	316,921	15			Agents and conductors.....	476	94
Balance due on townsite sales.....	4,011	97			Traffic balances.....	37,145	48
Material and supplies.....	14,610	26	362,759	50			385,454 95
Unadjusted Debits:					Unadjusted Credits:		
Insurance premiums paid in advance.....			42	76	War tax.....		63 20
Other Assets:							
Franchise.....	1	00					
Profit and Loss, balance.....	292,785	79	292,786	79			
			3,041,650	55			3,041,650 55
<b>Profit and Loss</b>							
To balance, October 31st, 1926.....	236,807	84			Townsites.....	64	38
Profit or loss on retired road and equipment.....	332	39			Unclaimed vouchers.....	16	98
Result of operation for fiscal year ended October 31st, 1927:					By balance, October 31st, 1927.....	292,785	79
Steam lines—Deficit.....	38,548	59					
Electric lines—Deficit.....	17,178	33	55,726	92			
			292,867	15			292,867 15

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES, AND RESULT  
OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927**

**STEAM LINES**

**REVENUE**

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to		Nov. 1st, 1925, to	
	Oct. 31st, 1927		Oct. 31st, 1926	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>				
101. Freight.....	60,689	21	38,479	88
102. Passenger.....	35,248	15	20,542	73
103. Excess baggage.....	200	60	200	19
106. Mail.....	621	28	376	96
110. Switching.....	119	52	104	36
111. Special service train.....	75	00	70	00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>96,953</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>59,774</b>	<b>12</b>

**INCIDENTAL**

135. Storage, freight.....	435	80	422	19
136. Storage, baggage.....	44	05	37	70
137. Demurrage.....	1,821	77	829	00
142. Rents of buildings and other property.....	720	60	607	59
143. Miscellaneous.....	63	00		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total Revenue.....</b>	<b>100,038</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>61,670</b>	<b>60</b>

**EXPENDITURES**

Maintenance of way and structures.....	26,109	37	21,938	59
Maintenance of equipment.....	8,629	96	5,995	47
Traffic.....	36	40	366	27
Transportation.....	79,591	14	64,052	68
General.....	71	56	52	62
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	17	80	650	77
<b>Total Operating Expenses.....</b>	<b>114,420</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>91,754</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>BALANCE.....</b>	<b>Dr. 14,381</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>Dr. 30,084</b>	<b>26</b>

**OTHER INCOME**

Hire of freight cars.....	Dr. 19,063	45	Dr. 12,094	65
Rent, locomotives.....	Dr. 1,295	80	Dr. 1,348	05
Rent, passenger train cars.....	Dr. 3,692	69	Dr. 3,319	00
Rent, work equipment.....			Dr. 174	00
Miscellaneous rents.....	Dr. 120	00	Dr. 150	00
Miscellaneous Income.....		5 00		1 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>Dr. 24,166</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>Dr. 17,084</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>NET RESULT.....</b>	<b>Dr. 38,548</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>Dr. 47,168</b>	<b>96</b>

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES, AND RESULT  
OF OPERATION, NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1927**

**ELECTRIC LINES**

**RECEIPTS**

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
	\$ c.	\$ c.
<b>I—REVENUE FROM TRANSPORTATION</b>		
101. Passenger revenue.....	59,237 98	63,880 08
102. Baggage revenue.....	1,407 25	1,163 95
103. Parlor, sleeping, dining and special car revenue.....	237 00	316 65
108. Switching revenue.....	5,047 03	4,609 62
Total.....	<u>65,929 26</u>	<u>69,970 30</u>
<b>II—REVENUE FROM OTHER RAILWAY OPERATIONS</b>		
110. Station and car privileges.....	500 00	625 00
113. Demurrage.....	1,078 00	842 00
116. Rent of equipment.....	.....	2 50
117. Rent of buildings and other property.....	601 00	639 00
119. Miscellaneous.....	51 15	1 00
Total.....	<u>2,230 15</u>	<u>2,109 50</u>
Total Revenue.....	<u>68,159 41</u>	<u>72,079 80</u>

**EXPENDITURES**

I. Way and structures.....	10,753 60	11,292 15
II. Equipment.....	17,410 37	6,468 25
III. Power.....	15,582 15	14,829 73
IV. Conducting transportation.....	24,222 75	23,029 55
VI. General and miscellaneous.....	2,964 30	4,110 67
Total Operating Expenses.....	<u>70,933 17</u>	<u>59,730 35</u>
BALANCE.....	Dr. 2,773 76	<u>12,349 45</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME</b>		
Interest.....	8,274 61	7,640 66
Rent for leased road.....	6,129 96	6,129 96
Total.....	<u>14,404 57</u>	<u>13,770 62</u>
NET RESULT.....	Dr. 17,178 33	Dr. 1,421 17

**Way and Structures**

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
	\$ c.	\$ c.
1. Superintendence of way and structures.....	178 84	170 60
2. Ballast.....	186 90	179 90
3. Ties.....	1,210 11	853 31
4. Rails.....	587 59	525 72
5. Rail fastenings and joints.....	104 83	94 59
6. Special work.....	47 88	47 88
8. Track and roadway labour.....	4,530 90	4,389 93
9. Miscellaneous track and roadway expenses.....	111 78	108 03
12. Removal of snow and ice.....	2,797 03	1,809 16
15. Bridges, trestles and culverts.....	71 04	356 07
16. Crossings, fences and signs.....	200 23	357 66
18. Telephone and telegraph lines.....	67 92	135 39
20. Poles and fixtures.....	5 86	27 05
22. Distribution system.....	519 15	1,279 70
23. Miscellaneous electric line expenses.....	.....	6 63
24. Buildings, fixtures and grounds.....	133 54	950 53
Total.....	<u>10,753 60</u>	<u>11,292 15</u>



## Equipment

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
	\$ c.	\$ c.
29. Superintendence of equipment.....	518 87	432 21
30. Passenger and combination cars.....	3,440 88	3,018 83
32. Service equipment.....	127 23	843 37
33. Electric equipment of cars.....	1,946 17	1,865 23
34. Locomotives.....	134 92	250 74
36. Shop equipment.....	4 35	28 13
37. Shop expenses.....	20 45	29 74
41. Equipment retired.....	11,217 50	.....
Total.....	<u>17,410 37</u>	<u>6,468 25</u>

## Power

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
45. Superintendence of power.....	240 00	200 00
48. Substation equipment.....	138 23	108 41
57. Substation employees.....	2,804 92	2,824 62
59. Power purchased.....	12,399 00	11,696 70
Total.....	<u>15,582 15</u>	<u>14,829 73</u>

## Conducting Transportation

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
63. Superintendence of transportation.....	1,086 45	1,029 15
64. Passenger conductors, motormen and trainmen.....	14,477 65	14,374 45
65. Freight and express conductors, motormen and trainmen.....	4,224 60	4,198 63
66. Miscellaneous car-service employees.....	.....	10 64
67. Miscellaneous car-service expenses.....	1,249 68	901 90
69. Station expenses.....	692 79	698 27
70. Carhouse employees.....	1,529 31	1,362 11
71. Carhouse expenses.....	738 13	406 52
72. Operation of signal and interlocking apparatus.....	.....	33 72
78. Other transportation expenses.....	224 14	14 16
Total.....	<u>24,222 75</u>	<u>23,029 55</u>

## General and Miscellaneous

	Nov. 1st, 1926, to Oct. 31st, 1927	Nov. 1st, 1925, to Oct. 31st, 1926
83. Salaries and expenses of general officers.....	4 00	12 12
84. Salaries and expenses of general office clerks.....	840 00	948 75
85. General office supplies and expenses.....	125 20	103 72
86. Law expenses.....	2 00	26 03
89. Miscellaneous general expenses.....	.....	1 00
92. Injuries and damages.....	373 60	722 28
93. Insurance.....	530 45	730 21
94. Stationery and printing.....	303 05	736 08
97. Rent of tracks and facilities.....	600 00	600 00
98. Rent of equipment.....	186 00	230 48
Total.....	<u>2,964 30</u>	<u>4,110 67</u>







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