DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM

OF THE PROVINCE OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1930

PRINTED BY
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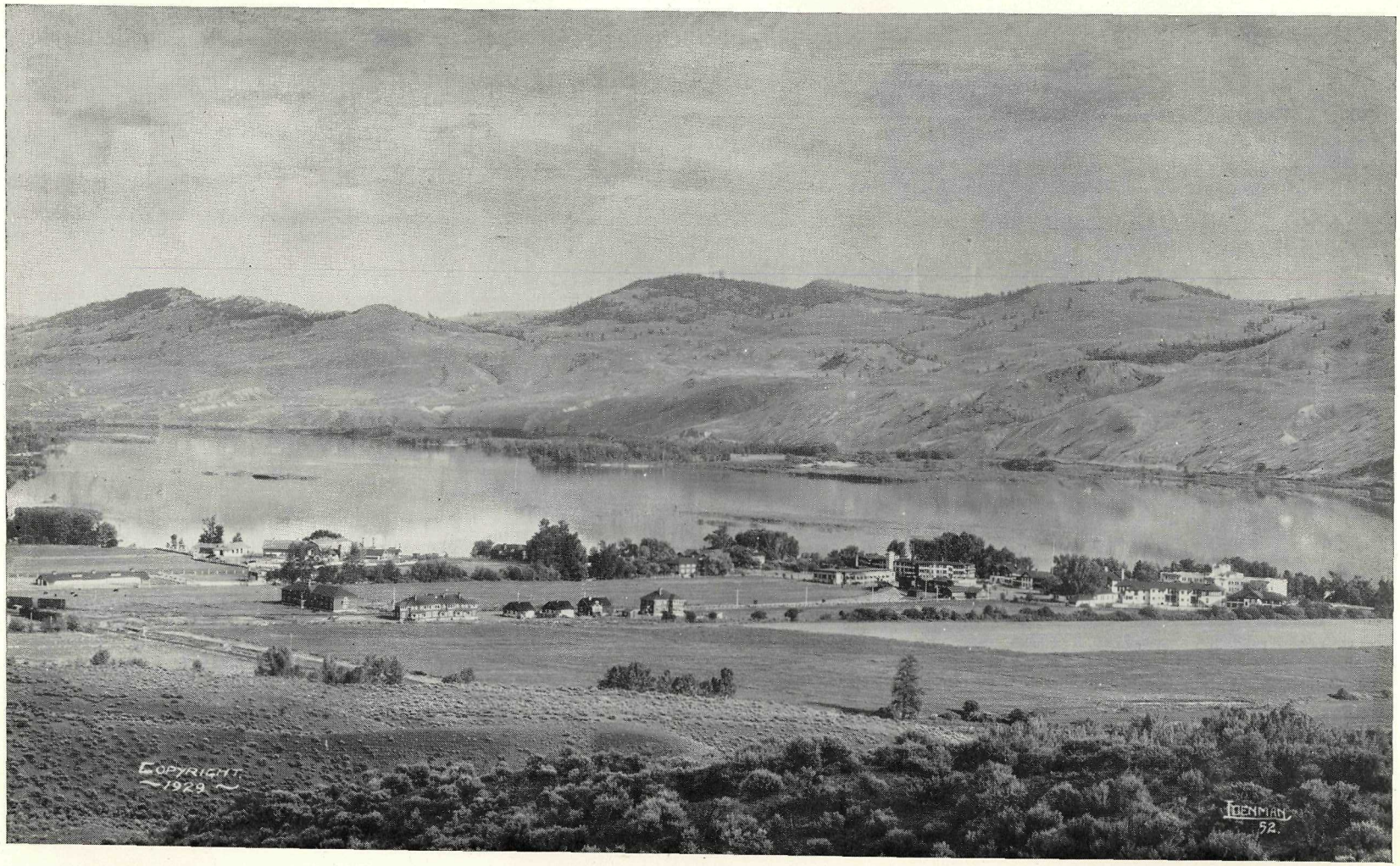


PANORAMA OF SANATORIUM BUILDINGS AND FARM, TRANQUILLE.

To His Honour ROBERT RANDOLPH BRUCE,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The undersigned respectfully submits herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of Tranquille Sanatorium for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1930.

S. L. HOWE,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

HON. S. L. HOWE, *Provincial Secretary.*

P. WALKER, *Deputy Provincial Secretary.*

TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

A. D. LAPP, M.B., *Medical Superintendent.* H. JEFFERIS, *Bursar.*

H. G. CHISHOLM, M.D., *Assistant Medical Superintendent.*

M. MCQUITTY, M.B., *Assistant Physician.* H. A. JONES, M.D., *Assistant Physician.*

A. HAKSTIAN, M.B., *Assistant Physician.*

W. G. LOTHIAN, *Radiologist.* G. DARLING, *Laboratory Technician.*

G. J. CAMERON, D.D.S., *Dentist.*

Miss B. BIBBY, *Matron.* Miss L. WRIGHT, *Dietitian.*

J. G. SIMMONDS, *Clerk.* Miss M. L. HAYCROFT, *Stenographer.*

W. JACKSON, *Farm Manager.*

A. N. LOW, *Steward.* T. G. KINGSCOTE, *Book-keeper.*

J. TREVORS, *Laundry Manager.* J. L. STEPHENSON, *Chief Engineer.*

Rev. Dr. E. D. MCLAREN, *Chaplain.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

J. R. MATHIESON, *Clerk of Works.*

TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TRANQUILLE, B.C., March 31st, 1930.

The Honourable S. L. Howe,
Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Ninth Annual Report of Tranquille Sanatorium, covering the fiscal year April 1st, 1929, to March 31st, 1930.

The year just finished has surpassed any previous year in the amount of work done and the number of patients treated at the Sanatorium. This was due to the occupation of the new 100-bed infirmary. In spite of this extra accommodation we find ourselves unable to keep pace with the applications for admission. It would appear that either a great many more beds are required in the Province or we will have to make a radical change in our methods of combating tuberculosis.

During the coming year I intend to submit for your consideration a plan which would result in a much shorter period of Sanatorium education and treatment for each patient, delay considerably the necessity for more beds, reduce the cost of treating each case, and greatly increase the educational value of the anti-tuberculosis work. This plan would centralize all Government anti-tuberculosis work at the Sanatorium and would take the form of a combined field service department and extension clinics. The idea behind the plan is to make the Sanatorium more of an educational centre, where all cases could have a period of training and only patients requiring special treatments would be kept for more than four to six months. The Sanatorium would be kept in close touch with the home and preparations made to receive the patient back into the home when the period of Sanatorium education was finished. In this way many more people would accept their responsibilities towards the sick members of their families and the Sanatorium would be better able to fulfil its proper functions of education and treatment, and would not, as is happening in most sanatoria, gradually become a home for incurable cases of tuberculosis. The extension clinics would work in conjunction with the family doctor and keep in touch with patients both before and after their stay in the Sanatorium.

With your consent, at the British Columbia Hospitals Convention at Nanaimo in August, 1929, I submitted a plan for an affiliation with the nursing-schools of the Province. This affiliation would provide for a two-months' course at the Sanatorium for nurses-in-training. The plan was favourably received and I feel confident of having it in operation some time during the coming year.

Another educational plan which I intend to submit for your approval during the next few months is for the establishment of an annual medical school at the Sanatorium. This would be for general practitioners and invitations should be issued through the Medical Association. It would enable medical men to get acquainted with the Sanatorium and the work it is doing, give them an opportunity of reviewing diagnostic methods, and of familiarizing themselves with special treatments such as pneumothorax, which they could carry out in private cases. At present many patients have to prolong their stay at the Sanatorium because they cannot receive these special treatments near home. This class would be limited to about ten men and would be held in May for about ten days. A definite intensive course of lectures and demonstrations would be given.

Although instruction is given to medical students in some of the Canadian sanatoria, I do not know of any where a definite course of instruction is given to practising physicians. It should be infinitely more valuable to the latter than to the former, and if this plan is approved next year, Tranquille will lead all the Canadian institutions in this line of educational work. The cost of such a plan would be very small and the value of the returns would be very great.

With the above plans in operation I consider the people of this Province will be receiving the returns they are entitled to expect from the considerable amount expended annually on the maintenance and operation of the Sanatorium.

FINANCIAL.

As predicted in last year's report, there has been a marked decrease in the *per capita* cost and a further marked decrease is expected during the next year. This is very satisfactory and is due partly to the increase in the number of beds and partly to improved business methods which were made possible by the appointment of a Bursar with good training and experience, and I would like to commend him for the good work he is doing. The financial operations are discussed in detail in the Bursar's report.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL.

The Sanatorium has been kept abreast of the times by the adoption of surgical measures as an aid to securing localized rest and collapsing open cavities, as they are practised generally. The major operation of thoracoplasty is usually resorted to in suitable cases when all other measures have failed. For this reason the results may sometimes be disappointing to the surgeons, but, judged on the whole, they are very gratifying, as by this operation many patients have been literally snatched from the brink of the grave and several of this class are now not only supporting themselves but their families as well.

A total of forty-one patients has now had the operation of thoracoplasty. There were nine during the last year, with recovery and good results in five. Two of the operations were for chronic lung-abscess. Phrenic evulsion is done as a preliminary operation in all cases for thoracoplasty and also as a separate measure in many cases for various reasons and with good results.

Pneumothorax treatment was being given to forty-seven patients at the beginning of the year and was attempted in fifty-one new cases. In nineteen of these no free space could be found and the treatment was successfully instituted in the remaining thirty-two. There were five patients admitted with pneumothorax already established. The total number of refills was 1,593.

The services of the consulting surgeons were required for various reasons in several other cases.

The eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist has spent half a day at the Sanatorium once a month during the last year, making examinations and doing refractions. Many operations, such as tonsilectomys, submucous resections, and one radical antrum, as well as numerous minor operations, were performed by him at other times.

Nothing spectacular has developed during the past year in the way of medical treatment, but our resident physicians have been kept busy with their daily visits, examinations, and pneumothorax treatments. The medical staff and the Medical Superintendent meet together for one afternoon each week to discuss diagnosis and the possibilities of special treatment for various cases.

There were 100 people X-rayed and examined who were either referred to us by their attending physicians or asked for an examination when on a visit to their friends in the Sanatorium.

X-RAY.

This department has shared with others in the increased work. The accommodation and equipment are both becoming unsuitable to our needs, but we do not wish to go to the expense of making any changes at this time if the new administrative block is to be constructed in the next year or two. There were 1,069 pairs of chest films, 3,138 dental films, and 119 miscellaneous films taken during the year. Several treatments were also given for glandular and skin conditions. The fluroscope is a great aid in our pneumothorax-work and with the increased number of cases the calls on it are becoming heavy.

Our seven quartz lamps are in almost constant use during the day. We do not group them as is done in many institutions, but have one on each floor.

LABORATORY AND DENTAL SERVICES.

For full information regarding these services you are referred to the reports of those in charge of them. The laboratory-work has been greatly increased without adding to the staff and the Chief Technician and his assistant are to be congratulated on the amount and quality

of the work they have accomplished. As pointed out in my last report, the one small room is quite inadequate to do the variety of work we attempt and is so crowded that accuracy in bacteriological work is very difficult.

The Dental Clinic has been able to keep up with the additional work and the correction of bad mouth conditions has been of great assistance in the medical work.

Both these services will be incorporated in the contemplated administrative block and will be given better accommodation.

LAUNDRY.

We now have a well-laid-out and splendidly equipped plant which is turning out work of a very high quality. A new flat-work ironer and a battery of six air-driven presses were added to the equipment. The manager is to be complimented on the manner in which he has dealt with the large volume of work.

SANATORIUM FARM.

A new Farm Manager was appointed during the year, but it was too late in the season for any opinion of his work to be formed from the results of the farming operations. With the change in management the farm has been brought more directly under the control of the Medical Superintendent, and the Bursar is able to be of more assistance with the business part of it. At the same time the Farm Manager has a free hand in the practical working of the farm and the arrangement promises to work out very satisfactorily.

A heavy operating loss is shown, but is largely accounted for by the revaluation of inventories. We found the inventory value of all live stock and machinery to be greatly inflated, and decided to correct this condition with the change in management, so that in future we will be better able to judge results. As will be seen by the appended table, there was a loss of nearly $11,000 in the revaluation of machinery and horses alone. A good deal of the loss not accounted for by inventories was due to re-establishing the herd of hogs, which had to be butchered following an epidemic. As a result there were no material returns from what is usually the best-paying branch of the farm. Next year we anticipate a much better financial showing, with a still better one the following year, as we are bringing 15 additional acres under production. The fences, both around the farm and on the range, are in a deplorable state and the rebuilding of these will be an expenditure during the coming year which will not bring any cash return. New records were made by the dairy herd and average production was much higher. The bacterial count was very low, averaging below 10,000.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

No buildings of any size were erected during the year, an addition being made to the residence for the male employees. A second greenhouse was built by our own staff and the additional tomatoes, etc., which we were able to produce through the winter were a great help with our patients' menus.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would very strongly recommend that an administative block of some size, sufficient to accommodate, on the main floor, auditorium, canteen, barber-shop, and post-office, in addition to all offices, be erected for completion not later than the autumn of 1931. The need for such a building has been recognized for some time and our work will be seriously hampered until it is finished.

The new power-house will be completed about the same time and a steam-line should be run over to the farm, so that the dairy can be made more up-to-date. The sterilizing plant is very unsatisfactory and should be improved. A cool-room should be added. I would also recommend that the milk be bottled, as the present method of handling results in uneven distribution of cream and also permits contamination of the milk.

In order to make the farm pay I would recommend the acquiring of more land suitable for growing alfalfa. In this way we would be able to increase our beef herd and make full use of our range lands, which used to support three times our present herd. Unfortunately our range lands are not suitable for grazing the whole year and it takes a good deal of hay to winter a large herd.

I would also recommend the extension of hard surface around buildings and on the roadway as a means of keeping down dust, which is very troublesome here in the dry climate. It would also make it much easier to keep the grounds looking neat and clean.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The visiting clergymen, the Red Cross, the I.O.D.E., and organizations which provided entertainments have all helped materially in the work of the community and their efforts have been greatly appreciated.

I wish to thank members of the staff and the consulting staff for the splendid way in which they have co-operated.

In conclusion, allow me, Sir, to express my appreciation of the support and assistance which I have had from the members of your Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. D. LAPP,
Medical Superintendent.

INFIRMARY.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1929–30.

Movement of Population.	Male.	Military.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Sanatorium, March 31st, 1929	148	15	106	269
Number of patients admitted, 1929–30	162	17	102	281
Number of patients discharged, 1929–30	122	25	78	225
Number of patients treated, 1929–30	310	32	208	550
Number of patients in Sanatorium, March 31st, 1930	184	11	130	325

TABLE No. 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF 281 CASES ADMITTED TO SANATORIUM DURING YEAR 1929–30.

Classification.	Male.	Military.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Incipient or minimal	9	....	13	22	7.8
Moderately advanced	37	5	26	68	24.2
Far advanced	107	11	60	178	63.4
Miscellaneous	9	1	3	13	4.6
Totals	162	17	102	281	100.0

TABLE No. 2A.—CLASSIFICATION OF 13 CASES ADMITTED AS MISCELLANEOUS.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bronchial asthma	....	1	1
Debility	....	2	2
Bronchitis	3	....	3
Diarrhœa	1	....	1
Henoch's purpura	1	....	1
Carcinoma of left lung	1	....	1
Pleurisy	1	....	1
Bronchiectasis	1	....	1
Lung-infection	2	....	2
Totals	10	3	13

TABLE No. 3.—SHOWING CIVIL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Civil State.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	77	37	114
Single	99	63	162
Divorced	....	....	....
Widowed	3	2	5
Totals	179	102	281

TABLE No. 4.—SHOWING RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Religious Denominations.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant	127	74	201
Roman Catholic	24	16	40
Lutheran	14	6	20
Non-sectarian	3	1	4
Seventh Day Adventist	....	1	1
Salvation Army	....	2	2
Bible Student	1	....	1
Greek Catholic	4	....	4
Pentecostal	1	1	2
Congregational	....	1	1
Foursquare Gospel	1	....	1
Hebrew	1	....	1
Jewish	1	....	1
Plymouth Brethren	2	....	2
Totals	179	102	281

TABLE No. 5.—SHOWING THE NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	10	8	18
Australian	4	....	4
Canadian	69	64	133
Chinese	1	....	1
Czecho-Slovak	1	....	1
English	31	17	48
Finnish	1	1	2
French	1	1	2
Grecian	1	....	1
Irish	5	1	6
Italian	2	....	2
Latvic	1	....	1
Norwegian	3	....	3
Polish	3	....	3
Russian	1	1	2
Scottish	29	6	35
Servian	1	....	1
Swedish	10	3	13
Ukranian	2	....	2
Welsh	3	....	3
Totals	179	102	281

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING WHAT DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTED PATIENTS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Place of Residence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albion	....	1	1
Alice Arm	1	....	1
Anyox	....	1	1
Armstrong	2	....	2
Ashcroft	1	....	1
Barriere	1	....	1
Bridesville	....	1	1
Burnaby	....	3	3
Carried forward	5	6	11

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING WHAT DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTED PATIENTS—*Continued.*

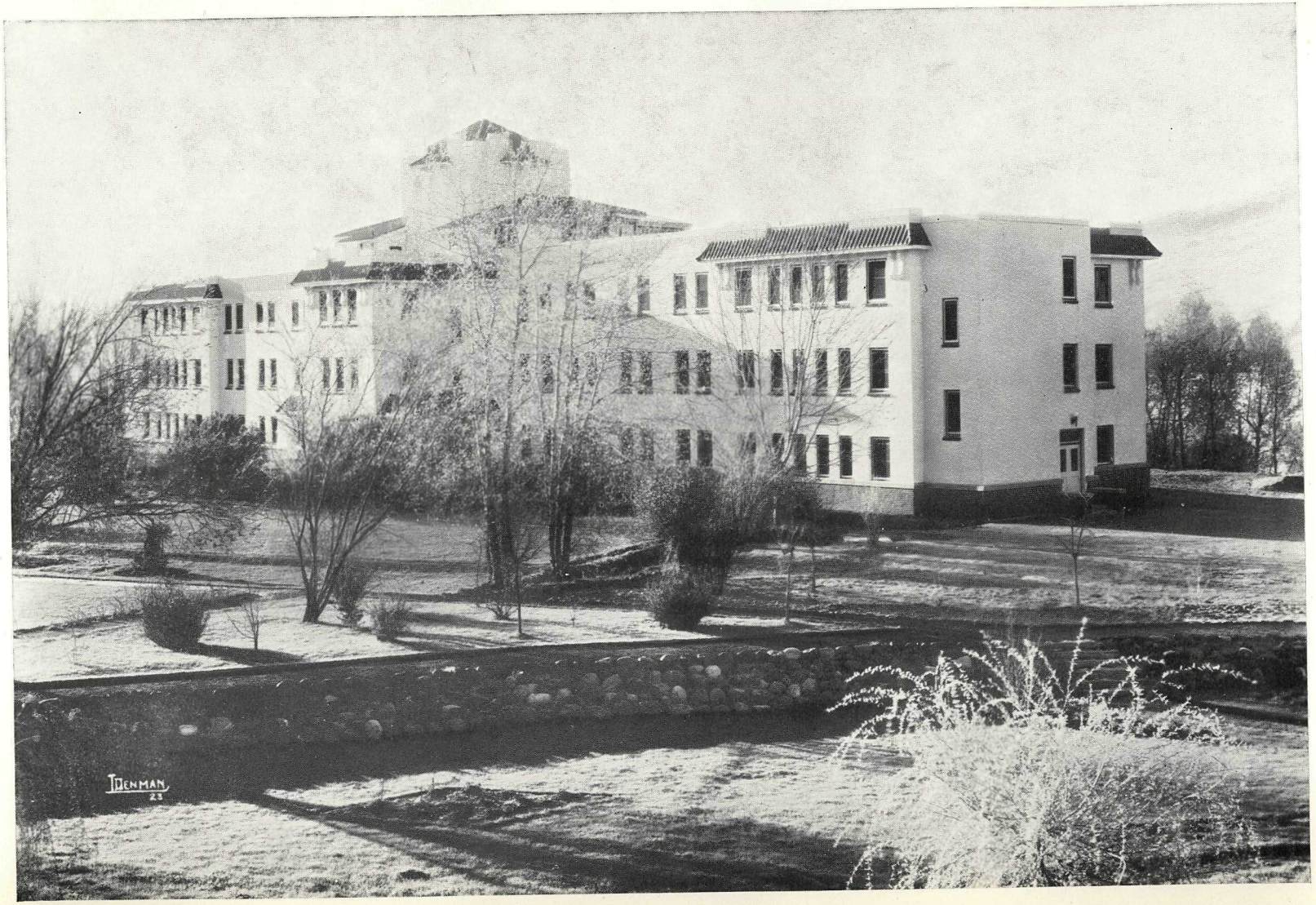
Place of Residence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	5	6	11
Capilano	....	1	1
Cedarvale	1	....	1
Chapman Camp	1	....	1
Chemainus	1	....	1
Cherry Creek	1	....	1
Chilliwack	2	....	2
Cloverdale	....	1	1
Comox	1	....	1
Cowichan Lake	....	2	2
County Line	....	1	1
Creston	2	....	2
Cumberland	....	1	1
Deroche	....	1	1
Dewdney	....	1	1
Duncan	1	1	2
Endako	....	1	1
Hazelton	2	....	2
Hedley	1	....	1
Hollyburn	1	....	1
Juliet	....	1	1
Kamloops	5	2	7
Kelowna	2	3	5
Kimberley	2	....	2
Ladner	....	1	1
Ladysmith	1	....	1
Lillooet	1	....	1
Lytton	2	....	2
Malakwa	1	....	1
Merritt	....	1	1
Mission City	1	....	1
Montreal	1	....	1
Nanaimo	1	....	1
Naramata	1	....	1
Natal	1	....	1
New Westminster	5	10	15
North Gabriola	1	....	1
Oyama	1	....	1
Pacific	....	1	1
Pender Harbour	1	....	1
Penticton	1	2	3
Port Alberni	1	1	2
Port Haney	2	1	3
Port Moody	....	1	1
Powell River	3	....	3
Prince Rupert	3	....	3
Princeton	2	....	2
Pritchard	1	....	1
Red Pass	2	....	2
Revelstoke	2	1	3
Saanichton	....	1	1
Salmon Arm	....	1	1
Sardis	1	3	4
Sicamous	1	1	2
Sidmouth	1	....	1
Sidney	1	....	1
Silverton	....	1	1
Toba Inlet	1	....	1
Tofino	1	....	1
Terrace	1	....	1
Trail	5	1	6
Tranquille	4	1	5
Vancouver	94	46	140
Carried forward	173	96	269

TABLE No. 6.—SHOWING WHAT DISTRICTS CONTRIBUTED PATIENTS—*Continued.*

Place of Residence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	173	96	269
Vernon	2	2	4
Victoria	2	3	5
Windermere	1	....	1
Yahk	1	....	1
Youbou	1	....	1
Totals	180	101	281

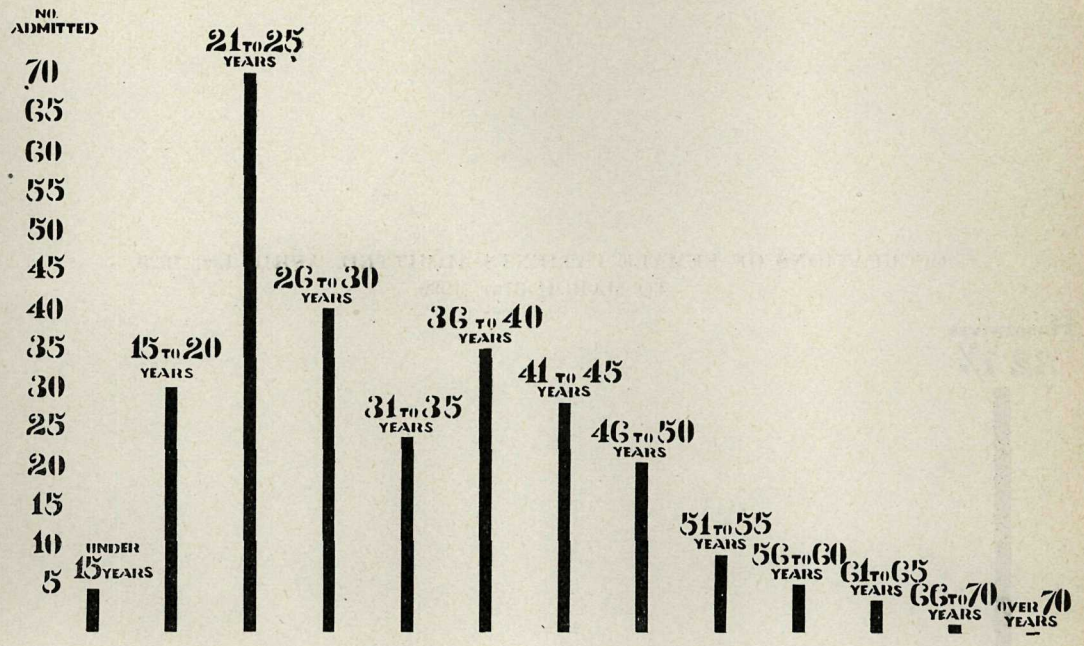
TABLE No. 7.—SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountant	3	....	3
Apartment-house keeper	1	....	1
Attendant	1	....	1
At home	1	4	5
Baker	2	....	2
Banker	1	....	1
Barber	2	....	2
Barrister	1	....	1
Blacksmith	1	....	1
Boiler-maker	1	....	1
Book-keeper	2	....	2
Brakeman	1	....	1
Bridgeman	2	....	2
Bus operator	1	....	1
Butcher	1	....	1
Carpenter	4	....	4
Checker	1	....	1
Chemist	2	....	2
Civil engineer	1	....	1
Clerk	14	2	16
Conductor	3	....	3
Cook	1	....	1
Customs officer	1	....	1
Dental mechanic	1	....	1
Dish-washer	1	....	1
Electrician	1	....	1
Elevator operator	1	....	1
Engineer	7	....	7
Farmer	7	....	7
Fisherman	3	....	3
Flymaker	....	1	1
Foreman	1	....	1
Forest ranger	1	....	1
Fruit-packer	1	....	1
Fur-buyer	1	....	1
Gardener	1	....	1
Grinder	1	....	1
Hairdresser	....	6	6
Harness-maker	1	....	1
Hotelkeeper	1	....	1
Housewife	....	36	36
Housework	....	5	5
Immigration officer	1	....	1
Labourer	20	....	20
Laundry-work	....	1	1
Lineman	1	....	1
Linotype operator	1	....	1
Logger	11	....	11
Longshoreman	2	....	2
Carried forward	113	55	168

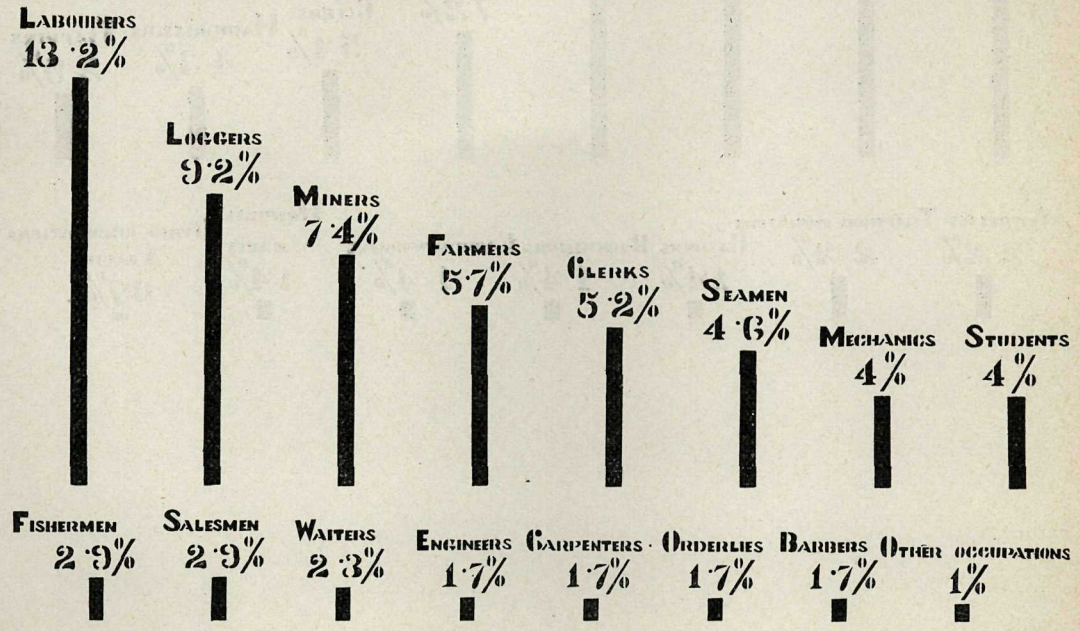


GREAVES BUILDING (REAR).

AGE-GROUPS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.



OCCUPATION OF MALE PATIENTS ADMITTED, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.



OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

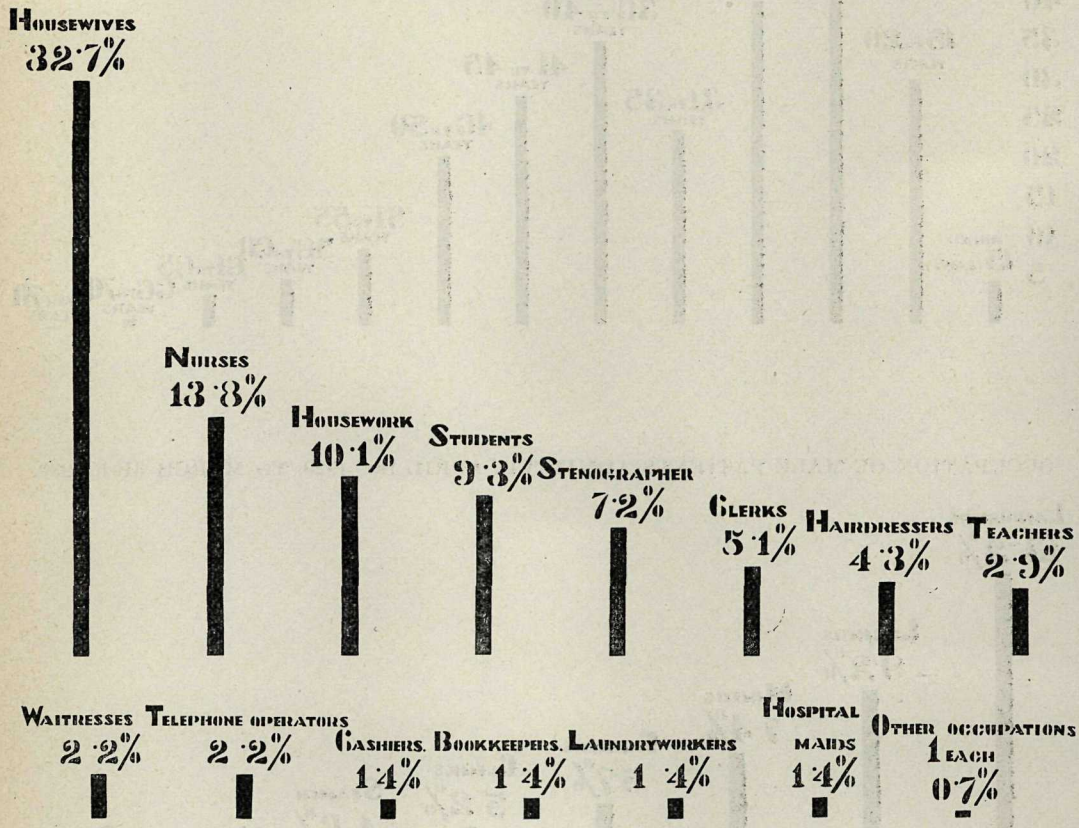


TABLE No. 7.—SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED—*Continued.*

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brought forward	113	55	168
Lumberman	1	....	1
Mechanic	6	....	6
Merchant	1	....	1
Milliner	....	1	1
Mill-worker	2	....	2
Miner	9	....	9
Mine milling-concentrator	1	....	1
Musician	1	....	1
None	6	2	8
Nurse, graduate	....	14	14
Nurse-in-training	....	7	7
Photographer	1	....	1
Physical therapist	....	1	1
Piano-tuner	1	....	1
Pipe-fitter	1	....	1
Plumber	1	....	1
Policeman	1	....	1
Poultryman	1	....	1
Pressman	1	....	1
Prospector	1	....	1
Pumpman	1	....	1
Retired	1	....	1
Salesman	7	....	7
School-teacher	....	3	3
Seaman	4	....	4
Shingle-sawyer	1	....	1
Signalman	1	....	1
Skate-grinder	1	....	1
Smelterman	1	....	1
Stenographer	....	6	6
Steward	1	....	1
Student	5	7	12
Surveyor	1	....	1
Tailor	1	1	2
Telephone operator	....	3	3
Trainman	1	....	1
Truck-driver	1	....	1
Upholsterer	1	....	1
Waiter	1	2	3
Warehouseman	1	....	1
Woodsman	1	....	1
Totals	179	102	281

TABLE No. 8.—SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	1	4	5
15 to 20 years	16	15	31
21 „ 25 „	33	38	71
26 „ 30 „	28	13	41
31 „ 35 „	13	12	25
36 „ 40 „	26	10	36
41 „ 45 „	28	1	29
46 „ 50 „	17	5	22
51 „ 55 „	7	3	10
56 „ 60 „	5	1	6
61 „ 65 „	4	....	4
66 „ 70 „	1	....	1
Over 70 „	....	....	....
Totals	179	102	281

TABLE No. 9.—SHOWING ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Month.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1929.									
April	16	8	24	16	6	22	3	3	6
May	20	12	32	15	9	24	3	....	3
June	12	8	20	18	9	27	1	....	1
July	16	8	24	8	5	13	4	1	5
August	11	5	16	7	4	11	6	1	7
September	31	23	54	6	5	11	1	1	2
October	19	3	22	3	4	7	2	....	2
November	5	6	11	9	2	11	2	2	4
December	11	2	13	11	6	17	5	2	7
1930.									
January	13	7	20	5	1	6	5	....	5
February	14	7	21	6	4	10	3	6	9
March	11	13	24	5	5	10	3	2	5
Totals	179	102	281	109	60	169	38	18	56

TABLE No. 10.—SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF 225 DISCHARGES DURING 1929-30.

Classification on Admission.	Results.					
	Apparently arrested.	Quiescent.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.
Incipient	6	10	1	1	....	18
Moderately advanced	1	38	4	6	2	51
Far advanced	2	31	22	25	52	132
Non-tuberculous	....	....	17	5	2	24
Totals	9	79	44	37	56	225

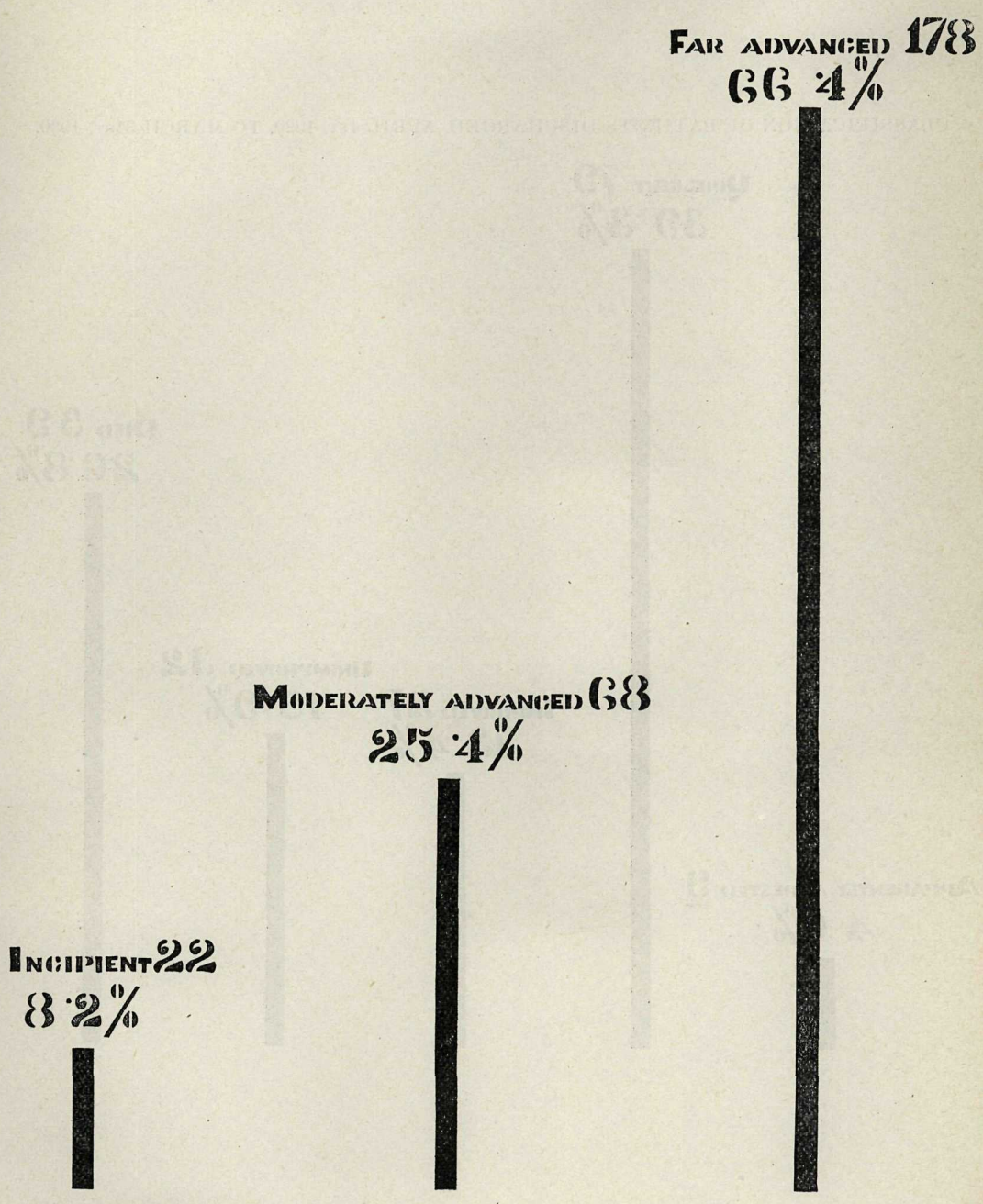
TABLE No. 10A.—AVERAGE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF 115 DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

Condition.	Male.	Female.
	Days.	Days.
Apparently arrested	255.0	371.7
Quiescent	552.2	504.4
Improved	311.2	503.4

TABLE No. 10B.—SHOWING LONGEST AND SHORTEST PERIODS OF RESIDENCE IN 115 DISCHARGES.

Condition.	Longest Period.	Shortest Period.
	Days.	Days.
Apparently arrested	646	143
Quiescent	5,684	57
Improved	1,089	15

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.



CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

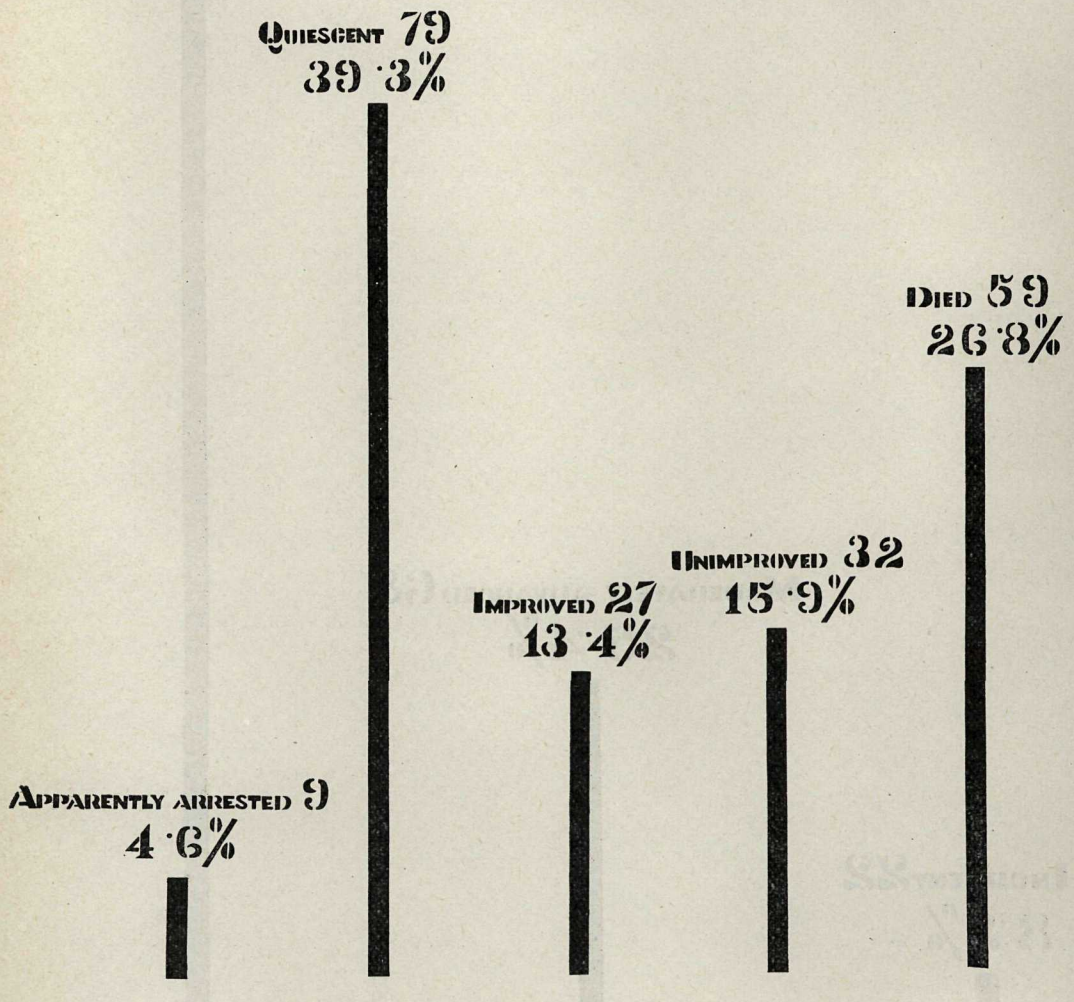


TABLE No. 11.—SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF 24 CASES (MISCELLANEOUS) DISCHARGED.

Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Debility	....	3	3
Infected lung	2	....	2
Pleurisy	1	....	1
Bronchiectasis	3	....	3
Bronchitis	7	....	7
Bronchial asthma	1	1	2
Carcinoma of left lung	1	....	1
Spinal caries	1	....	1
Henock's purpura	1	....	1
Diarrhœa	1	....	1
Malignant growth, lung	....	1	1
Lung abscess	....	1	1
Totals	18	6	24

TABLE No. 12.—SHOWING CAUSES OF 56 DEATHS.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
General exhaustion	33	15	48
Pulmonary hæmorrhage	2	1	3
T.B. meningitis	1	1	2
Myocardial weakness	....	1	1
Uræmia	1	....	1
Perforated gastric ulcer and peritonitis	1	....	1
Totals	38	18	56

TABLE No. 13.

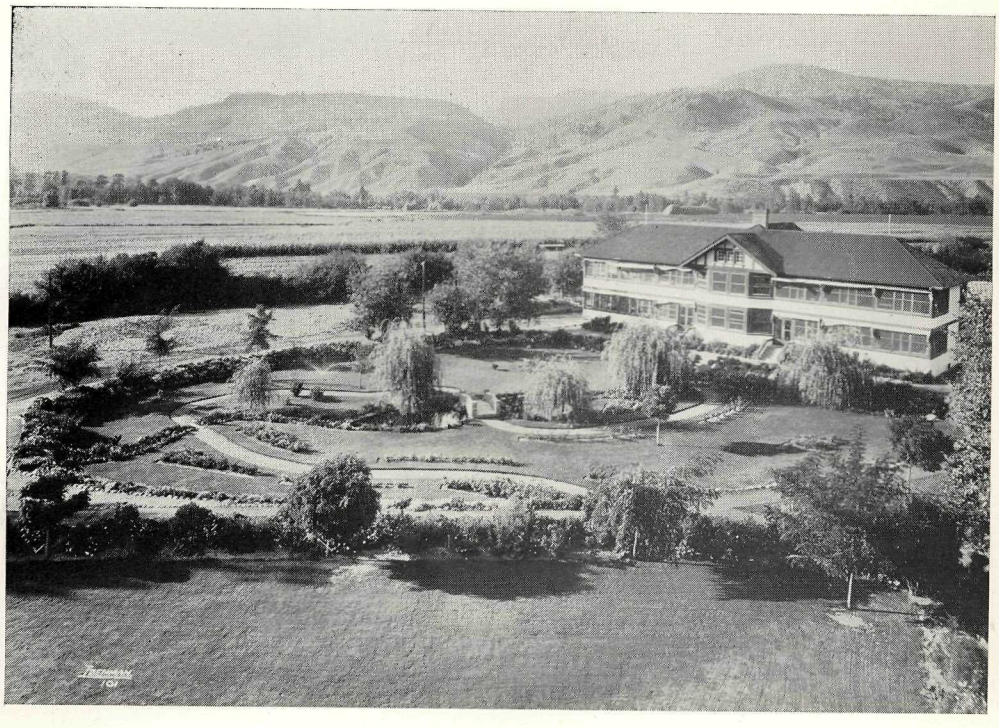
Daily average population	293
Per cent. of discharges on admission (not including deaths)	75.1
Per cent. of deaths on whole number under treatment	10.1
Total number of patient-days	107,174

TABLE No. 14.—SHOWING WORK COMPLETED BY PATIENTS IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CLASSES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Reed-work—	
Trays, size 14 by 20	103
Trays, size 12 by 18	86
Trays, size 10 by 18	24
Trays, size 12 by 12	48
Fruit-dishes, 9 by 9	26
Doll-cradles	22
Flower-baskets	53
Pin-trays, small	50
Sewing-baskets	22
Table-lamps	4
Dresser-lamps, small	6
Flower-vases	68
Pine-needle work—	
Sewing-baskets	12
Trays, 10 by 18	7
Fruit-dishes	14
Sandwich-trays	9

Woodwork—	
Picture-frames	68
Cribbage-boards	14
Flower-stands, small	4
Parrots, pine-cone	18
Storks, pine-cone	96
Bead-work—	
Bead-bags	42
Necklaces	34
Beaded garters	64
Watch-fobs	18
Bead butterflies	56
Bead flowers	24
Embroidery—	
Tray-cloths	8
Table-centres	4
Table-runners	7
Shopping-bags	6
Hand-painted handkerchiefs	400
Hand-painted scarfs	47
Hand-painted flower-vases	29
Passe-partout work—Pictures framed	109

NOTE.—About 130 patients have taken part in the above work. The show-case has proved a great boon and many articles have been sold from it. A sale of work was held in December which netted $120 for the patients. This work is invaluable in several ways, giving patients instruction in useful work, which keeps their minds as well as hands occupied.



WEST PAVILION, TRANQUILLE.

SCHOOL-HOUSE AND GARDENS.

DENTAL REPORT.

TRANQUILLE, B.C., March 31st, 1930.

The Medical Superintendent,
Tranquille Sanatorium, Tranquille, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statement of work completed in the Dental Clinic of the institution during the year ended March 31st, 1930:—

The principal aims of the Clinic have remained the same as in preceding years—namely, to remove all foci of infection, to restore the mouth to a healthy condition, and to maintain it as such as long as the patient is in the institution.

Working on the principle that the nature of all dental work must be governed by the health of the patient at all times, the objective is fixed at placing the mouth of the patient in such a condition that, while being free from infection, would ensure his freedom from any dental work of any great extent for some time after his discharge from the institution. Very often the commencement of this work must be delayed on account of the condition of the patient on admission. But, acting on the advice of the physician in charge, the work is started as soon as possible either in the Clinic or in the patient's room.

I would also draw attention to the great benefits and help derived from constant co-operation with the X-ray department. On admission, the patient receives a full-mouth roentgenologic examination, regardless of the condition of the mouth. This brings to light many concealed areas of infection and enables the Clinic to examine and diagnose more fully. In case of prolonged treatment these films are valuable for comparison with post-operative ones.

Of the 270 patients in the Clinic during the last fiscal year, one, a Ukranian, was found to have a perfect mouth—all teeth in correct position with no fillings—and three were found to require no dental treatment. This indicates the very large percentage of mouths requiring dental attention.

I wish to thank the staff of the institution for the considerate assistance I received from them throughout the year.

Following is a statement of work completed in the Clinic:—

Fillings	661
Extractions	251
Dentures	44
Denture repairs	9
Inlays	45
Bridges	14
Treatments	274
Root fillings	16
Prophylaxis	76
Special cases	4

I have, etc.,

G. J. CAMERON, D.D.S.

LABORATORY REPORT.

The Medical Superintendent,
Tranquille Sanatorium, Tranquille, B.C.

SIR,—I append herewith the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1930. There has been an increase of over 100 patients consequent upon the opening of the Greaves Building. It is gratifying to report that the present staff has been able to take care of the extra work entailed without adding to operating expenses. The routine adopted for every patient on admission requires sputum examinations, urinalysis, complete blood-counts, Kahn test, blood-sedimentation, and any other test suggested by abnormalities in the above findings.

Within the past few years the ancient phenomenon observed in the variations of blood-sedimentation has been revised, and applied particularly to the prognosis of tuberculosis cases. This subject has been the basis of a scientific study in the Laboratory. There is no standard technique for the test, and after reviewing the available literature a modification of Fahreau's original method advocated by Forman was adopted, whereby we hoped to pursue an exhaustive investigation. After several months certain discrepancies were apparent and the above technique was discontinued. We tabulated data in fifty cases and these were discussed before a staff meeting in July. A presentation of this paper was published in the *British Columbia Laboratory Bulletin* in September. In the *American Review of Tuberculosis*, May, 1929, Dr. Jacob A. Cutler proposed a technique which he advocated as a standard method for the sedimentation rate of erythrocytes. Our line of investigation has proceeded from this point and, with the collaboration of Dr. H. A. Jones, we have been observing sedimentation curves on a number of patients taken at stated intervals, and correlated with physical, X-ray, and other laboratory data. This research is now well established, and the results, whether positive or negative, will be of indisputable value.

In September an exhibit was planned for the British Columbia Hospitals Association Convention at Nanaimo. This was the first occasion Tranquille was represented. Laboratory tests, X-rays of artificial and surgical pneumathorax, incipient, moderately, and far advanced tuberculosis, and photographs of the institution were displayed. Between sessions the exhibit was well patronized, and was commented upon publicly by both the Honourable the Provincial Secretary and the chairman of the convention. Your attendant was plied with many inquiries and much valuable publicity was gained for the Sanatorium. It is recommended that a more elaborate exhibit be planned for this year at the amalgamated convention of the British Columbia Hospitals Association, Western Hospital Association, and North-Western Hospital Association to be held in Vancouver.

The patients and staff at various times express curiosity regarding the work of the Laboratory. In March a lecture on the tubercle bacillus with microscopic demonstrations, and an exhibit of living and dead cultures, was given in the recreation-room. The response was immediate. It is estimated that 400 listeners heard the lecture direct, or over the radio, and many requests were received asking that such talks be repeated frequently.

As a convenient comparison of the work done this year, a total of the tests for 1928 has been shown in the statistical table. The greatest increase has been in sputum, urinalysis, and blood. There were 325 patients in residence on March 31st. The records show that 73.2 per cent. have had tubercle bacilli demonstrated in sputum; 48.7 per cent. became negative during treatment; and of the eighty-seven cases with persistently negative sputum, eleven were diagnosed as non-tuberculous and four as doubtful. Apart from the clinical work, weekly bacteriological and chemical analyses are done on the milk-supply, and a monthly test is performed on the water. These are constantly maintained at a high level of purity.

A commodious Kelvinator was installed during the year, the advantages of which are manifold. Culture media which has a tendency to dry is kept indefinitely. The life of chemical reagents can be prolonged by maintaining a cold temperature not otherwise obtained. Autotoxins and vaccines require a frigid atmosphere for storage, which the Kelvinator supplies. Stock cultures which must be kept alive are best sustained by a temperature of 4° C. Electric refrigeration meets all of these requirements, and also serves to preserve rubber goods, which perish readily in Tranquille's dry climate.

A perusal of former reports reveals the present year as being the most satisfactory in the history of this department. There is, however, much that the Laboratory can still do under favourable and adequate working conditions, and it is anticipated that the future will see an even greater development.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of your interest and encouragement, and to thank the Assistant Laboratory Technician for his efficient co-operation throughout the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE DARLING,
Laboratory Technician.

GENERAL WORK DONE IN LABORATORY.

Material examined.	April, 1929.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January, 1930.	February.	March.	Total, 1930.	Total, 1929.
Sputum	148	165	119	205	145	155	149	141	111	177	179	177	1,871	1,416
Positive	54	78	43	75	73	66	63	61	52	74	69	63	771	602
Negative	94	87	76	130	72	89	86	80	59	103	110	114	1,100	814
Urinalysis	38	299	20	27	288	59	32	336	19	33	347	34	1,532	1,226
T.B. in urine	3	15	2	2	25	1	5	15	....	1	20	1	90	69
Positive	3	4	....	1	12	1	1	3	....	....	9	....	34	23
Negative	....	11	2	1	13	....	4	12	....	1	11	1	56	46
Albuminuria	6	28	4	6	26	1	1	28	2	4	30	3	139	104
Renal functional tests	1	....	....	2	9	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	23	7
Blood—														
Erythrocytes	30	36	32	23	16	26	55	11	13	25	17	27	311	290
Hæmoglobin	30	36	32	23	16	26	55	11	13	25	17	27	311	290
Leukocytes	33	36	32	25	17	29	53	11	13	24	19	24	316	294
Differential	33	36	32	25	17	29	53	11	13	24	19	24	316	299
Kahn precipitin	42	23	35	84	22	44	39	14	10	29	27	32	401	245
Wassermann	34	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	220
Sedimentation rate	48	40	44	40	39	55	55	72	18	30	43	81	565	117
Blood-sugars	26	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	40	142
Non-protein nitrogen	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
Blood coagulation	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	7	3
Cerebrospinal fluid	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	9	7
Autopsies	2	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	8	9
Guinea-pig inoculation	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	12	14
Guinea-pig autopsies	....	....	1	1	3	5	....	....	1	2	1	3	17	13
Cultures	63	30	14	12	36	12	17	51	10	26	14	21	306	408
Bacteriological smears	34	17	8	13	78	17	17	30	14	10	27	40	305	256
Autogenous vaccine	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	5
Gastric analysis	2	2	....	1	1	4	1	1	1	....	4	1	18	16
Pleural fluid	3	....	1	1	5	3	7	....	1	1	4	3	29	.....
T.B. positive	1	....	1	1	3	2	1	....	1	1	2	2	15	.....
T.B. negative	2	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	14	.....
Fæces	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	2	9	3
Agglutinations	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	4
Tissue sections	2	....	....	4	1	....	2	....	1	2	....	....	12	21
Milk bacteriology	8	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	52	48
Milk chemistry	8	8	8	12	8	4	10	8	8	8	8	10	100	101
Water analysis	....	1	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	87

BURSAR'S REPORT.

TRANQUILLE, B.C., March 31st, 1930.

The Medical Superintendent,
Tranquille Sanatorium, Tranquille, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Balance-sheet and the Profit and Loss Accounts covering the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1930.

The twelve months covered by this report has been a period of unusual expansion. During this time the Grieves Building, which was opened just before the beginning of the fiscal year, has been put into full operation and the patient population has been greatly added to. The changes necessitated thereby have brought additions to every department of the staff, and the general increase in the number of residents has been reflected in the gross operating costs. Both the operating costs and the number of hospital days show considerable increases, while there has also been an increase of over $20,000 in the revenue.

It is satisfactory to note that the increase in the operating costs has been held within limits which, taken in conjunction with the increase in the revenue, has effected a reduction in the

per capita cost per patient-day from $3.11 in the previous year to $2.49 in the present year. By this means the net cost to the Government of maintaining a patient for one year in the Sanatorium has been lowered from $1,133.86 in 1928–29 to $909.36 in 1929–30, a reduction of $224.50, or almost one-fifth of the previous year's figures.

The task of bringing down the estimates for the past year, with these changes in contemplation, contained a greater element of uncertainty than is usually the case, and it is a matter for congratulation that the end of the fiscal year found us with an unexpended surplus of over $42,000.

My thanks are due to you for the unvarying support that you have given me in the performance of my duties, and to my assistants and the heads of departments I must express my appreciation of their cordial co-operation.

I have, etc.,

H. Jefferis,
Bursar.

TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM.

Balance-sheet, March 31st, 1930.

Assets.

Land	$6,922.94
Buildings	647,496.90
Plant and equipment	138,873.55
Furniture and fixtures	51,026.87
Inventories	17,451.75
Petty cash	1,000.00
Accounts receivable	2,253.55
	$865,025.56
Deficit (cost of operations, 1929–30)	309,689.54
	$1,174,715.10

Liabilities.

Government of British Columbia	$1,174,715.10

Profit and Loss Account, March 31st, 1930.

Depreciation—		
Buildings	$34,037.32	
Plant and equipment	6,690.90	
Furniture and fixtures	2,517.15	
Salaries	159,576.74	
Office supplies	2,990.38	
Travelling and transportation	2,572.81	
Fuel, light, and water	46,278.46	
Maintenance and Janitors' supplies	18,235.77	
Furniture and fixtures	268.57	
Provisions	99,273.19	
Medical and surgical	14,749.34	
Incidentals	3,994.32	
By Revenue		$79,995.41
Donation, J. Greaves Estate		1,500.00
Balance		309,689.54
	$391,184.95	$391,184.95

WOMEN'S BUILDING, TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM.

SUMMARY OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1929–30.

		Yearly *Per Capita.*
Salaries	$159,576.74	$544.63
Office supplies	2,990.38	10.21
Travelling and transportation	2,572.81	8.78
Fuel, water, and light	46,278.46	157.94
Maintenance and Janitors' supplies	18,235.77	62.23
Furniture and fixtures	268.57	.92
Provisions	99,273.19	338.82
Medical and surgical	14,749.34	50.34
Incidentals	3,994.32	13.64
	$347,939.58	$1,187.51
Less revenue	81,495.41	278.14
Net cost of operating	$266,444.17	$909.37
Depreciation (plant, buildings, and fixtures)	43,245.37	147.53
	$309,689.54	$1,056.90

Remarks.

Number of days' treatment given during year 1929–30	107,174
Number of patients in residence, March 31st, 1930	325
Daily average population for year ended March 31st, 1930	293
Gross maintenance *per capita* cost, 1 year	$1,187.51
Gross maintenance *per capita* cost, 1 day	3.25
Net maintenance *per capita* cost, 1 year	909.36
Net maintenance *per capita* cost, 1 day	2.49

FINANCIAL TABLES.

TABLE A.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN RESIDENCE EACH YEAR, THE TOTAL AMOUNTS SPENT FOR MAINTENANCE, AND THE GROSS PER CAPITA COST.

Year.	Average Number in Residence.	Maintenance Expenses.	*Per Capita* Cost.
1921–22	190.04	$271,730.08	$1,429.85
1922–23	194.46	284,019.31	1,460.55
1923–24	207.15	312,065.72	1,506.46
1924–25	221.21	300,350.00	1,357.75
1925–26	224.00	293,980.72	1,312.44
1926–27	223.00	308,194.82	1,382.04
1927–28	216.00	294,674.82	1,364.24
1928–29	214.31	299,621.79	1,400.10
1929–30	293.00	347,939.58	1,187.51

TABLE B.—SHOWING ANALYSIS OF GROSS PER CAPITA COST.

Year.	Salaries.	Office Supplies.	Travelling and Transportation.	Fuel, Light, Water, and Power.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Provisions.	Medical and Surgical Supplies.	Incidentals.	Total Gross.
1921–22	$439.59	$9.01	$20.56	$225.14	$138.43	$57.79	$421.96	$28.37	$72.06	$1,429.85
1922–23	482.22	8.09	11.32	232.81	133.03	66.89	472.17	13.07	28.46	1,460.55
1923–24	479.85	7.46	9.42	243.48	85.77	13.70	441.26	39.95	65.76	1,506.46
1924–25	467.52	6.01	11.93	211.11	70.55	25.78	288.86	26.17	33.05	1,357.75
1925–26	479.75	8.97	8.09	189.92	68.62	6.62	392.98	34.68	19.31	1,312.44
1926–27	501.57	9.51	14.81	173.22	65.85	33.96	426.23	39.32	12.36	1,382.04
1927–28	554.98	10.32	11.89	169.48	64.20	34.93	448.96	53.82	15.65	1,364.24
1928–29	603.51	9.67	12.60	190.78	82.77	24.66	421.89	42.95	11.27	1,400.10
1929–30	544.63	10.21	8.78	157.94	62.23	.92	338.82	50.34	13.64	1,187.51

TABLE C.—SHOWING GROSS EXPENDITURES IN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS ANALYSED UNDER ITS DIFFERENT HEADINGS.

Year.	Insurance.	Salaries.	Office Supplies.	Travelling and Transportation.	Fuel, Water, Light, and Power.	Janitors' Supplies and Maintenance.	Furniture and Fixtures.	Provisions.	Medical and Surgical Supplies.	Incidentals and Unforeseen.	Total.
1921–22	$3,222.69	$83,537.76	$1,713.14	$3,906.79	$42,785.73	$26,306.16	$10,982.78	$80,189.90	$5,391.16	$13,693.07	$271,730.08
1922–23	2,428.62	93,772.68	1,572.35	2,202.06	45,272.71	25,868.26	13,008.74	91,817.67	2,541.89	5,534.33	284,019.31
1923–24	24,819.26	99,400.17	1,545.66	1,952.17	50,436.74	17,767.20	2,837.67	91,407.31	8,276.71	13,662.83	312,065.72
1924–25	25,832.65	103,420.23	1,329.97	2,639.11	46,700.05	15,607.78	5,702.59	86,016.60	5,788.98	7,312.21	300,350.17
1925–26	23,189.10	107,464.34	2,008.04	1,811.63	42,541.98	15,368.15	1,481.87	88,020.94	7,770.12	4,324.35	293,980.72
1926–27	23,462.52	111,849.59	2,121.47	3,302.55	38,626.74	14,684.17	7,573.66	95,050.92	8,766.89	2,756.31	308,194.82
1927–28	.....	119,876.18	2,228.64	2,569.15	36,608.02	13,865.61	7,544.09	96,977.65	11,624.60	3,380.88	294,674.82
1928–29	.....	129,152.07	2,066.48	2,695.88	40,827.30	17,713.15	5,278.18	90,284.91	9,191.17	2,412.65	299,621.79
1929–30	.....	159,576.74	2,990.38	2,572.81	46,278.46	18,235.77	268.57	99,273.19	14,749.34	3,994.32	347,939.58

TABLE D.—SHOWING SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO PER CAPITA COST.

Year.	Number of Patients treated.	Average Population.	Total Patient-days.	Revenue from Maintenance of Patients.	Revenue from Donations.	Total Maintenance Expenses.	Gross Yearly *Per Capita.*	Net Yearly *Per Capita.*	Gross Daily *Per Capita.*	Net Daily *Per Capita.*
1921–22	389	190.04	69,365	$173,295.98	$8,200.00	$271,730.08	$1,429.85	$474.81	$3.91	$1.30
1922–23	372	194.46	70,978	145,701.68	4,200.00	284,019.31	1,460.55	689.69	4.00	1.89
1923–24	425	207.15	75,819	107,428.18	70,500.00	312,065.72	1,506.46	647.53	4.11	1.77
1924–25	407	221.21	80,753	98,311.08	2,000.00	300,350.17	1,357.75	904.29	3.71	2.47
1925–26	382	224.00	81,775	83,809.76	1,000.00	293,980.72	1,312.44	933.82	3.59	2.56
1926–27	368	223.00	81,422	63,641.92	2,750.00	308,194.82	1,382.04	1,084.31	3.79	2.96
1927–28	383	216.00	77,770	60,256.53	2,005.00	294,674.82	1,364.24	1,075.99	3.72	2.94
1928–29	434	214.31	78,225	56,974.75	.....	299,621.79	1,400.10	1,133.86	3.83	3.11
1929–30	550	293.00	107,174	79,995.41	1,500.00	347,939.58	1,187.51	909.37	3.25	2.49

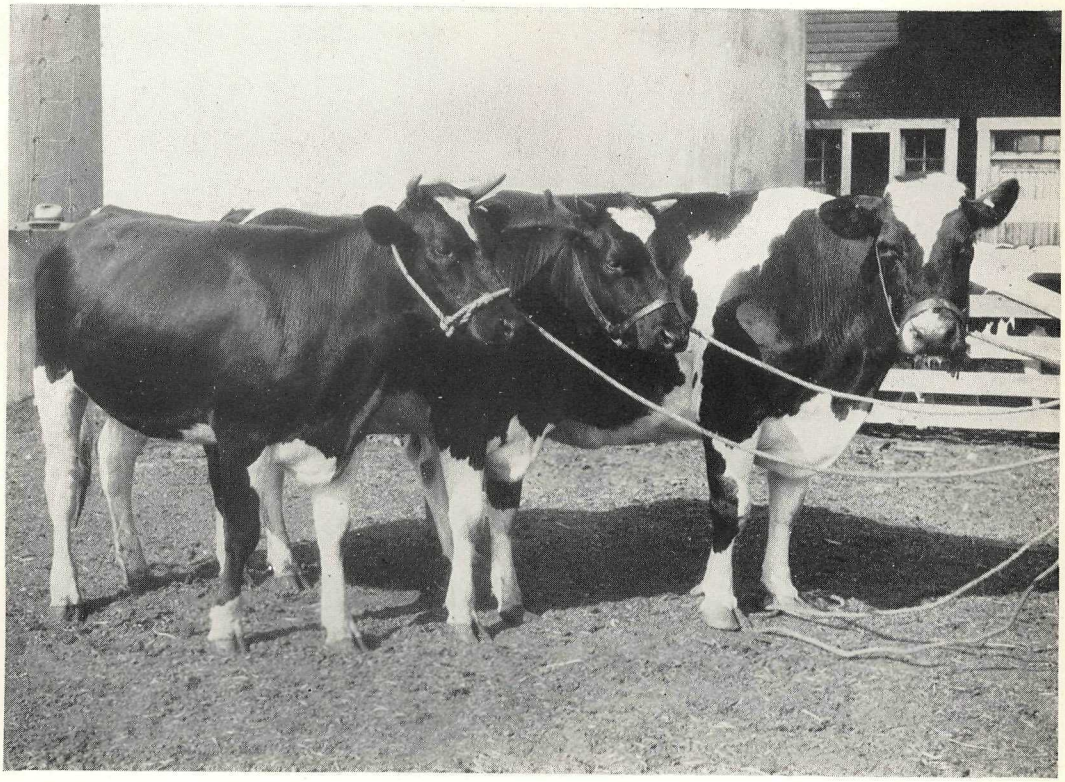


TABLE E.—SUMMARY OF LAUNDRY-WORK, APRIL 1ST, 1929, TO MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Month.	Flat-work.	Personal.	Total.	Value of Work done.
April	33,318	17,145	50,463	$2,553.61
May	35,420	14,589	50.009	2,829.61
June	33,858	12,830	46,688	2,650.79
July	36,934	14,595	51,529	2,975.94
August	36,868	13,026	49,894	2,737.18
September	36,382	14,003	50,385	2,856.00
October	42,296	15,450	57,746	3,225.96
November	39,551	13,742	53,293	2,875.14
December	38,820	15,225	54,045	3,018.37
January	41,658	15,278	56,936	3,057.40
February	37,666	14,235	51,901	2,834.60
March	40,748	15,563	56,331	3,101.89
Totals	453,519	175,681	629,200	$34,716.80

Flat-work, 453,519; personal, 175,681; total, 629,200. Value, $34,716.80.
Average per month: Flat-work 37,793; personal, 14,640; total, 52,433. Value, $2,893.06.
Average monthly increase: 12,354.

SANATORIUM FARM REPORT.

TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM FARM.

BALANCE-SHEET, MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Assets.

Buildings and improvements		$90,622.64
Equipment		2,948.45
Land Account		70,405.88
Automobile		643.53
Accounts receivable		2,115.21
Dam Account		421.72
Petty cash		500.00
		$167,657.43
Inventory—		
Live stock	$43,188.00	
Machinery	1,562.19	
Tools	167.57	
Unissued stores	3,289.50	
Harness	166.25	
		48,373.51
Gross operating loss		34,270.93
		$250,301.87

Liabilities.

Petty Cash Account	$500.00
Capital	249,801.87
	$250,301.87

The heavy operating loss is partly accounted for by the revaluation of inventory, namely:—

Dairy herd, old stock reduced		$2,025.00
Dairy cows butchered, book value	$1,865.00	
Amount realized	669.80	
	$1,195.20	
One casualty	50.00	
		1,245.20
Horse inventory, 1928–29	$6,540.00	
Horse inventory revalued, 1929–30	1,325.00	
		5,215.00
Machinery inventory, 1928–29	$7,436.40	
Machinery inventory revalued, 1929–30	1,896.01	
		5,540.39
		$14,025.59

DAIRY HERD—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Expenditure.

Milk for calves	$3,017.35	
Inventory, live stock, 1928–29	20,275.00	
Inventory, feed, 1928–29	5,823.57	
Wages	5,713.09	
Board of employees	2,520.00	
Equipment	446.79	
Sundries	118.56	
Electricity	369.45	
Hay	3,500.00	
Mangels	400.00	
Beet-pulp	287.75	
Ground corn	159.50	
Coarse salt	49.83	
Bran	885.38	
Oilcake	1,371.08	
Potatoes	173.59	
Oats	1,352.00	
Medicine, etc.	39.91	
Laundry	150.39	
Bone-meal	7.80	
Cotton-seed meal	31.20	
Barley	2,010.75	
Soya bean	30.00	
Dairy feed, 20 per cent.	460.00	
Distillers' grains	75.00	
Straw	594.17	
Fish-meal	53.60	
Green feed	1,725.00	
Silage	2,250.00	
Horse-labour	511.00	
Tractor-labour	40.00	
		$54,441.76
Carried forward		$54,441.76

DAIRY HERD—PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

Brought forward		$54,441.76
Receipts.		
Milk supplied to Sanatorium	$21,896.00	
Milk supplied to boarding-house	536.20	
Milk supplied to Provincial Home	662.40	
Milk supplied to calves	3,017.35	
Milk supplied (sundry)	14.00	
Skim-milk supplied to pigs	115.30	
Veal calves sold	140.00	
Beef sold	1,330.40	
Manure produced	652.50	
Inventory, live stock, 1929–30	18,885.00	
Inventory, feed, 1929–30	2,105.60	
Hides	35.50	
		49,390.25
Loss, 1929–30		$5,051.51

DAIRY HERD—PRODUCTION AND COST ACCOUNT, MARCH 31ST, 1930.

Salaries	$5,823.57	
Board of employees	2,520.00	
Feed	11,441.65	
Sundry expenses	912.06	
Equipment	446.79	
Silage	2,250.00	
Straw	594.17	
Horse-labour	511.00	
Tractor-labour	40.00	
Inventory, feed, 1928–29	5,823.57	
		$30,362.81
Less allowance for manure		652.50
		$29,700.31
Less cost of feed and care of young growing non-producing dairy stock		4,900.00
		$24,800.31
Less inventory, feed, 1929–30		2,105.60
		$22,694.71

Milk production for year, 744,045 lb., or 74,404 gallons. Average cost of production, 30.50 cents per gallon.

MILK PRODUCTION, MARCH 31ST, 1930.

1929.	Milk, Lb.	1929.	Milk, Lb.
April	58,214.3	December	60,593.9
May	64,663.9	1930.	
June	66,087.8	January	59,453.4
July	68,219.6	February	53,809.0
August	65,982.7	March	62,052.6
September	62,977.8		
October	64,387.3		744,045.0
November	57,602.7		

LIST OF RECORD OF PERFORMANCES PRODUCED BY THE TRANQUILLE SANATORIUM FARM HERD FOR THE YEAR 1929–30.

Name.	Milk Production. Lb.	Butter. Lb.
Excellency Hengerveld Echo (100835)	29,788	1,123.75
Mina Posch Pontiac (86568)	25,898	1,061.25
Alexandra Birdie May (51192)	20,345	941.25
Alexandra Verona May (77144)	23,910	937.50
Fairy Sylvia Echo (100836)	20,151	920.00
Lady Vancouver Burke (111995)	20,530	885.00
Johanna Butter Girl Pontiac (81162)	20,141	866.25
Alexandra Tranquille Korndyke (45807)	18,133	852.50
Alexandra Dorothy Kelly Pontiac (105894)	15,787	848.75
Colebrook Ormsby Colantha (152512)	18,679	817.50
Hengerveld Pontiac Countess (86567)	17,464	786.25
Lucy DeKol Pontiac (81160)	16,785	755.00
Lady DeKol Clinker (31393)	15,068	735.00
Alexandra Lady Ormsby (120409)	16,060	716.25
Alexandra Ormsby Birdie (101010)	14,827	671.25
Alexandra Birdie Canary (150633)	16,050	667.50
Alexandra Princess DeKol (135857)	14,687	666.25
Alexandra Forbes DeKol (143103)	12,761	666.25
Johanna DeKol Princess (99510)	13,979	626.25
Alexandra Korndyke DeKol (115096)	13,997	626.25
Alexandra Excellency Ormsby (119394)	13,894	605.00
Aaggie Lady Posch (156331)	13,091	601.25
Uneeda Peach DeKol (42717)	14,486	577.50

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